

Über dieses Buch

Dies ist ein digitales Exemplar eines Buches, das seit Generationen in den Regalen der Bibliotheken aufbewahrt wurde, bevor es von Google im Rahmen eines Projekts, mit dem die Bücher dieser Welt online verfügbar gemacht werden sollen, sorgfältig gescannt wurde.

Das Buch hat das Urheberrecht überdauert und kann nun öffentlich zugänglich gemacht werden. Ein öffentlich zugängliches Buch ist ein Buch, das niemals Urheberrechten unterlag oder bei dem die Schutzfrist des Urheberrechts abgelaufen ist. Ob ein Buch öffentlich zugänglich ist, kann von Land zu Land unterschiedlich sein. Öffentlich zugängliche Bücher sind unser Tor zur Vergangenheit und stellen ein geschichtliches, kulturelles und wissenschaftliches Vermögen dar, das häufig nur schwierig zu entdecken ist.

Gebrauchsspuren, Anmerkungen und andere Randbemerkungen, die im Originalband enthalten sind, finden sich auch in dieser Datei – eine Erinnerung an die lange Reise, die das Buch vom Verleger zu einer Bibliothek und weiter zu Ihnen hinter sich gebracht hat.

Nutzungsrichtlinien

Google ist stolz, mit Bibliotheken in partnerschaftlicher Zusammenarbeit öffentlich zugängliches Material zu digitalisieren und einer breiten Masse zugänglich zu machen. Öffentlich zugängliche Bücher gehören der Öffentlichkeit, und wir sind nur ihre Hüter. Nichtsdestotrotz ist diese Arbeit kostspielig. Um diese Ressource weiterhin zur Verfügung stellen zu können, haben wir Schritte unternommen, um den Missbrauch durch kommerzielle Parteien zu verhindern. Dazu gehören technische Einschränkungen für automatisierte Abfragen.

Wir bitten Sie um Einhaltung folgender Richtlinien:

- + *Nutzung der Dateien zu nichtkommerziellen Zwecken* Wir haben Google Buchsuche für Endanwender konzipiert und möchten, dass Sie diese Dateien nur für persönliche, nichtkommerzielle Zwecke verwenden.
- + *Keine automatisierten Abfragen* Senden Sie keine automatisierten Abfragen irgendwelcher Art an das Google-System. Wenn Sie Recherchen über maschinelle Übersetzung, optische Zeichenerkennung oder andere Bereiche durchführen, in denen der Zugang zu Text in großen Mengen nützlich ist, wenden Sie sich bitte an uns. Wir fördern die Nutzung des öffentlich zugänglichen Materials für diese Zwecke und können Ihnen unter Umständen helfen.
- + Beibehaltung von Google-Markenelementen Das "Wasserzeichen" von Google, das Sie in jeder Datei finden, ist wichtig zur Information über dieses Projekt und hilft den Anwendern weiteres Material über Google Buchsuche zu finden. Bitte entfernen Sie das Wasserzeichen nicht.
- + Bewegen Sie sich innerhalb der Legalität Unabhängig von Ihrem Verwendungszweck müssen Sie sich Ihrer Verantwortung bewusst sein, sicherzustellen, dass Ihre Nutzung legal ist. Gehen Sie nicht davon aus, dass ein Buch, das nach unserem Dafürhalten für Nutzer in den USA öffentlich zugänglich ist, auch für Nutzer in anderen Ländern öffentlich zugänglich ist. Ob ein Buch noch dem Urheberrecht unterliegt, ist von Land zu Land verschieden. Wir können keine Beratung leisten, ob eine bestimmte Nutzung eines bestimmten Buches gesetzlich zulässig ist. Gehen Sie nicht davon aus, dass das Erscheinen eines Buchs in Google Buchsuche bedeutet, dass es in jeder Form und überall auf der Welt verwendet werden kann. Eine Urheberrechtsverletzung kann schwerwiegende Folgen haben.

Über Google Buchsuche

Das Ziel von Google besteht darin, die weltweiten Informationen zu organisieren und allgemein nutzbar und zugänglich zu machen. Google Buchsuche hilft Lesern dabei, die Bücher dieser Welt zu entdecken, und unterstützt Autoren und Verleger dabei, neue Zielgruppen zu erreichen. Den gesamten Buchtext können Sie im Internet unter http://books.google.com/durchsuchen.

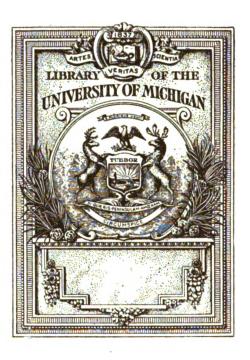
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.



https://books.google.com



B 542336 DUPL





79 B86

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 1.

1878

LONDON: JANUARY 2, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS **GRAINING MACHINES** TRANSFER PRESSES TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING BED-PLATES, etc., etc. **PRESSES**

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET. GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills. Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

"IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR

WASTE PAPER

Go to the people who use it."

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS, 24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E. 16

Tel: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OFConfidential Documents

CAN BE PERSONALLY WITNESSED, viz.: Ledgers, Cheques, Pass Books, Private Correspondence, etc.

These Mills were erected at the suggestion of the Ministry of Munitions to provide raw material for Munition Paper. :: Mills also at Barnsley, Wakefield, Tamworth, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxford, Donside, Aberdeen, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, Ivybridge, Devon, Rowlands Gill, near Newcastle.—Paris, 375 Rue St. Honoré.

FULL MAXIMUM PRICES.

MERCHANTS PERMIT No. 512.

Clear Waste Paper and Ledgers out of your Cellars and Warehouses, and we will collect it promptly.

COLLECTORS PLEASE NOTE.

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16.

TAKE A No. 4 OR No. 47 BUS TO DOCKHEAD-2 minutes' walk.

(RIGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV Number 1.

LONDON: JANUARY 2, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Year that is Past.

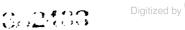
HE year that has just come to an end was one that will be long remembered as being the period of the most terrific fighting in the great war, and of the complete collapse of Germany's military and naval power. It will also be memorable as a year of great shortages; shortage of materials and labour being the things that mostly affected the commercial World, and printers will long remember that it was the year when a considerable portion of their stocks of type and metals were commandeered for the purpose of making bullets to kill the enemy. No less than an estimated amount of 25,000 tons of metal being given up for that purpose. Memorable, too, was the abnormal rise in prices of all commodities and the great increase that took place in the wages of printers and others connected with the printing trades all over the country, the present rates of pay being in many cases more than double what they were before the war. Prices of printers' materials also went up, showing an advance of 100 per cent. on type, and 200 per cent. on wood spacing material, with other things in proportion, so taking the twelve months all round, employing printers have had a pretty hard time. Among the movements for the betterment of the trade is the effort that is being made for the standardisation of paper and the adoption therewith of the metric system. The standardisation of sizes and weights of paper and of the number of sheets that go to a ream should be welcomed by all who handle paper, as it will simplify calculations in the office, and facilitate the work. We have heard much of the Whitley Committee and its report, and there has been a good deal spoken and written of betterment." Even as we write, the Printers' Industrial Council has become an established fact, and we trust that it will be a body whose deliberations will be for the betterment of the trade as a whole, and tend to render possible more amicable relations between employers and employed.

Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

The work of this Association has been continued during the year, the London Centre, together with the provincial branches, have done good work, and the membership has been increased, while the financial position is better than in 1917. Mr. E. C. Moyce, who has been general secretary of the Association during a period of twenty-one years, and to whose energy much of the success of the Association is due, has retired from his office and Mr. G. Phillips has taken his place. The various centres have kept up the interest of their meetings with lectures and discussions on trade subjects, and have so contributed to an extension of the practical and technical knowledge of the members of this progressive association.

The Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

Under its new title, this body has been active, and in its new quarters at the St Bride Institute, the members find a pleasant meeting place. Lectures, concerts, and talks on trade and other matters have taken place during the year, and the Association has made itself extremely useful in dealing with matters affecting the welfare of its members. Messrs. Geo. A. Eden and A. G. Aves are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts in making the Association so useful.



New inventions.

The year has not been very productive of many new things in the way of printing machinery. Mr. T. Ruddinan Johnston, of Tokyo, Japan, has invented an improvement in two revolution presses, the object of which is to simplify the driving movement of these useful printing machines, and to provide for absolute register from end to end of the sheet without any adjustment of its parts being made by the macnine minder. It also provides for the strongest possible support being given to the form bed where the impression is being made. The Cade Manufacturing Co., an American firm, has purchased a plant at Greensboro, N.C., U.S.A., and is manufacturing typesetting machines. The Cade typesetting machine's features are said to be in many respects similar to those of other devices of the kind which have been perfected. The late Dr Cade, a well-known Baptist minister, once associate editor of the Progressive Farmer, and a newspaper man of varied experience, was the inventor. Omitting a few minor appliances we may say that nothing new or startling has been introduced.

The Master Printers.

The year has been a somewhat strenuous one for the employing printer and what with high prices of materials, high wages, scarcity of paper and shortage of labour, his task has been a difficult one. Still much good work has been done, and the London Master Printers' Association has by its efforts made good progress in increasing its membership, while the various district associations have prospered and flourished. The Costing Committee has been prompt and effective in meeting the demand for revised scales consequent on the rises of wages. The work of the Imprint Committee has given much satisfaction, and the Organisation Committee has prepared useful propaganda literature, and spent much time in the consideration and overhauling of the Association rules, with a view to their being brought into accord with the present constitution. The organisation of the various parts of London has proceeded successfully under the auspices of the district associations and the new Central Districts Branch promises well for the satisfactory completion of the organisation of the whole of London. We also note that the principal London vellum binders and rulers have become members of the Association and are working under a special committee of their own, with headquarters at 24, Holborn. The Federation of Master Printers has also been busy in organising the trade in the provinces, the membership has been largely increased by the formation and affiliation of new district associations and in many localities the master printers have entered into the work of the Federation with energy and success.

Increased Wages.

A feature of the twelvemonths just ended was the abnormal advances in printers' wages that took place all over the kingdom. The enhanced cost of living and the scarcity of labour combined to cause advances to be

granted that in normal times would have been undreamt of. Fortunately there were but few strikes in this connection, the employers meeting the men in a spirit of concilition that was productive of a general good feeling. An exception, however, occurred at Dublin, where a lock out of several weeks' duration took place, and a nearly total cessation of work was caused in that city, to the great inconvenience of other branches of the . trade, at one time nearly 2,000 persons being unemployed as a consequence of the dispute. many being women and girls in the bookbinding section, whose work came to a standstill by the stoppage of the printing works. A strike also took place at Belfast, but it was of shorter duration.

Technical Education.

Despite war conditions, progress has been made in the matter of technical education. and more than one scheme has been evolved which, if carried out, should be greatly to the benefit of all concerned, and provide a centre of technical education for the young printer in London. It is a fine ideal, and an institute that would embrace all sections of the printing trade in one building ought not to be beyond the powers of the trade. time, the various bodies that direct the training of youth are doing their best to utilise their present resources. The work of the City and Guilds of London Institute goes on, and although the war has greatly reduced the number of students attending classes, the best is being done under prevailing conditions. The St. Bride Institute has continued its good work during the year, and has distinguished itself by its successful costing classes, which have been much appreciated, and which were attended by ladies as well as male students. In the usual printing classes up to-date instruction has been given. The popular classes held at the Borough Polytechnic have been carried on successfully, the day practical classes being much appreciated. Other London centres of technical instruction for printers have also been active, but our limited space prevents details being given. In the provinces the Manchester Municipal College of Technology, the Leeds Central Technical School, and other centres have carried on the good work. While for the "grown-up's" the Manchester Prining Crafts Guild has done much to further the practical knowledge of its members by lectures and by visits to printing and other works.

Exhibitions.

Trade exhibitions have been but few during the continuance of the war, and 1918 was conspicuously meagre in that respect. The fourth British Industries Fair was held in March, and the section devoted to the paper, printing, and stationery trades was well occupied, and a good display was made by a considerable number of the leading firms in the trade. The British Scientific Products Exhibition held at King's College, had a few exhibits appertaining to the trades we represent, notably those of Messrs. Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., Messrs. James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., Messrs. Wiggins,

Teape and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Illingworth, Willesden Junction. A feature of the show was the display of photographic papers of Butish manufacture, a branch of trade that in pre-war days had been entirely in foreign hands. At the British Museum there was a small exhibition of printed books, ancient and modern, which, although limited in scope and character, was of interest to lovers of the printed book. Modern work was represented by the Kelmscott Chaucer, two or three volumes from the Ashendene and Doves Presses, and the Oxford University Press Homer of 1909, printed with Mr. Proctor's fount of old style Greek type. There were also some examples of modern American printing, from Mr. Conwell's Elston Press at New Rochelle, Mr. Updike's Merrymount Press at Boston, and the Riverside Press at Cambridge, Mass. Old American work was represented by one of Benjamin Franklin's productions.

The Charities.

The Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Asylum Corporation, the premier charity organisation of the trades has carried on its good work during the past twelve months, and its appeals for funds have been well responded to. At the annual dinner, in June, at which the guest of the evening was the Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph Mortimer, the indelatiguable secretary, had the pleasure of announcing that the subscriptions amounted to the record sum of £16,000. Arrangements were made by the Corporation to assist in the maintenance of all necessitous children of printers killed in the war, whether the father was or was not a member of the Institution. The various Auxiliaries have also played their part in collecting for the Corporation, and considerable additions to the funds have been raised by the Lithographers' Auxiliary, the Nonpareil Musical Society, the Brixton-Streatham-Clapham Fund, and other bodies, and during the year the St. Clement's Press inaugurated a pension fund in connection with the Corporation. The Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society and the Vellum Binders and Machine Rulers' Pension Society, have also been active and have received the support of their sections of the trade. Sports have not been much in evidence during the war, but the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association organised a football match at Leytonstone on behalf of the Printers' War Pension Fund, an interesting leature of which was the attendance of Mr. George L. Berry, of the American Pressmens' Union. The Printers' Medical Aid Association has put in a year of hard practical and useful vork, and alleviated the lot of many sufferers in the trade by providing medical and surgical help and by sending patients to Vatious convalescent and seaside homes. The Caxton Convalescent Home at Limpsfield and the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, at Deal, have helped many workers in the trade to regain health and strength. In this connection, and as illustrating the power of littles, we may note that the employees of Messis. Eyre and Spottiswoode raised £100 by penny-a-week subscriptions, to endow a bed in the new wing of the Caxton Convalescent Home at Limpsfield, in memory of their fellow workers who have made the supreme sacrifice in the great war.

Business Changes.

Among the business changes during 1918 we noted that an arrangement had been come to between Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Millington and Sons, Ltd., by which unity of interest and increased manufacturing and trading facilities will be obtained between those two companies. Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubb, of Leeds, manufacturers of stereo, lino, monotype and typograph metals, having occupied premises at 15-17, Clydeplace, Glasgow, for over two years, and finding them useful for their increasing trade in that city have now arranged to open daily for business. Mr. Asher is in charge of the Glasgow premises. Messrs. Lendrum, Ltd., wholesale stationers, importers and exporters, of London, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, have taken extensive premises in Quay-street. Manchester, which, we understand, are to be the future home of the firm's paper and manufacturing stationery department. The firm of Messrs. Whittaker and Co., scientific and technical book publishers, 2, White Hartstreet, E.C.4, has been incorporated with that of Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. Messrs. Longman's, printers, advertising agents, etc., 42, Ludgate-hill, E.C., have removed to 35, New Oxford-street, W.C.y. Messrs. Chas. Pollard, who for several years had been the business manager of the London establishment of Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd., has become a director of that firm. Mr. Robert Loring, formerly manager of the colonial business of Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., New York, has been appointed chairman and managing director of Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., Ltd., 100, Borough-road, S.E., superseding Mr. George F. Reed, who, however, still remains a member of the board. The Whitlock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., the United Machinery Co., and the Potter Press Co., United States firms, have merged their goodwill, plants and other properties into one organisation under the title of the Premier Printing Machinery Co.

Before the Courts.

Uusually a considerable number of libel actions against newspapers have to be recorded in the course of a year, but 1918 showed a considerable falling off in comparison with other years. At the Manchester Assizes actions for libel were brought by Messrs. E. R. Lightwood and H. Whittle, members of the Lytham Union District Council, against Mr. W. Fielden, editor and publisher of the Lytham Times. The jury found for the defendant, and in actions brought by the Clerk and Law Clerk of the Council, the defendant disclaimed any idea of reflecting upon their capacity or professional character, and tendered apologies, which were accepted. In the King's Bench Division, Dr. Mir Amwsruddin, a barrister, and an advocate of the High Court of Madras, brought an action for

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

alleged libel against Mr. Horatio Bottomley, the editor of John Bull, Messrs. Odhams, Ltd., . as printers of that paper, and John Bull, Ltd., the proprietors: a verdict was given for the defendants, with costs. Mr. Horatio Bottomley was awarded £500 in the King's Bench Division in an action for libel brought by him against Mr. John Greaney, a printer, of Hurststreet, Birmingham. The libel alleged was contained in a pamphlet entitled "Horatio Bottomley Exposed." An imprint case came up at Bow-street, when Mr James Ivison appeared in answer to six summonses for printing 5,000 copies of three pamphlets without the name and address of the printer. Two of the six summonses were dismissed, and in regard to each of the four remaining summonses the magistrate inflicted a fine of £5.55. and, in respect of one, five guineas costs-25 guineas in all. A curious case was heard in the Northampton County Court, when a grocer's presentation almanac was the subject of a claim for £1. Plaintiff said as a result of relying upon the lighting-up time given in the almanac, which proved to be wrong by half-an-hour, he was "pulled up" for riding a bicycle without a light. After a hearing, the judge said there was no warranty, and gave judgment for the defendant. A good many cases that came before the courts were brought under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, a measure which created an offence in many things that were perfectly lawful in pre-war days. A firm of printers were summoned at Lambeth by Lieutenant G. H. Hardy on bshalf of the Ministry of National Service, for failing to keep a list of their male employees of sixteen years of age and over, and for failing to deliver a copy of such list to the Recruiting Officer. On the second summons the defendants were fined $\xi 8$ and £2 costs. At West London a man was summoned for pablishing a monthly periodical without a licence, and another man was summoned for aiding and abetting. Defendants agreed not to publish the paper without a licence, and on that understanding they were bound over and ordered to pay two guineas costs. At Bow-street Leo Alfred Garner, of Kensington, George Sanders, of Soho, and the Twentieth Century Press, Ltd., Clerkenwell, were summoned for making statements in the Licensed Vehicles Trade Record likely to prejudice recruiting. Sanders, as editor, was fined £200 and 30 guineas costs, Garner (the writer of the articles) was fined £ 100 and 15 guineas costs, and the Twentieth Century Press £20 and 10 guineas costs. At Bradford, James Smith, printer, of Bingley, prosecuted at the instance of the Solicitor General for publishing an alleged seditious pamphlet without name address, and was fined £135, including 30 costs, on 21 summonses. At the Guildhall Police Court, Harrison Barrow, acting chairman Society of Friends' Service Committee; Arthur Watts, member of the committee; and Miss Edith Ellis, acting hon. secretary were charged with incit-ing Andrew Fisher, of Glasgow, to print copies of a leaflet, entitled "A Challenge to Militarism," without the name of the author or

printer, and without submitting it to the Censor. The magistrate passed sentence of six months' imprisonment on Barrow and Watts, and fined Miss Ellis £ 100. An order was made against all three to pay £50 costs. Notice of appeal was given. A fine and costs amounting to £460 were imposed at the Mansion House on C. W. Daniel, Ltd., Tudorstreet, and C. W. Daniel, managing director, for statements in a book entitled "Despised and Rejected." The statements, it was alleged, were calculated to prejudice recruiting and the training and discipline of the forces company was also fined for being in possession of 230 copies of the book. Messrs. Headley Bros., publishers, of Oxford-street, W., and the Rev. Joseph Davison Manners Rorke, of Bexhill, were summoned at Marlboroughstreet Police Court, the former as publishers and the latter as editor of a publication called the Venturer, in the March issue of which were statements likely, it was alleged, to prejudice recruiting and the discipline of the forces. The magistrate fined Messrs. Headley £100 and £5 costs, and Mr. Rorke was fined £50. The Paper Restrction Order, too, was prolific of prosecutions, and in a case at Birmingham, James Bentley, printer, Aston, was fined £5 for printing football betting coupons. The defence was that the paper used was printer's waste. At Tottenham, Charles George Woodhams, Charles E. Phipps, and William Hicks, were summoned under the Paper Restriction Order for printing advertising circulars on behalf of a bookmaker. Woodhams was fined £20, Phipps £5, and Hicks £25. At the Leeds City Police Court, the proprietors of the Newtown Picture House were ordered to pay costs, and the manager, Walter Foster, was fined £3, for a breach of the Paper Restriction Order. Bills of an aggregate area of 5,220 square inches - 2,820 square inches in excess of the legal limit—had been posted on the gable end of a mill opposite the picture At Blackpool, the magistrates had before them 36 summonses for breaches of the Paper Restriction Order' the defendants being advertising managers for places of entertainment, general advertising agents, and others. The cases had been adjourned to obtain a ruling from the Board of Trade. The ruling was against defendants, and fines varying between 40s. and 20s. were imposed. The billposters' workmen who actually fixed the posters were fined 10s. each. At Marlborough-street, Henry Pilet, of Ladbrokegrove, Notting-hill, was summoned, under the Paper Restriction Order, for having unlawfully posted to Edwin Kellett, of Leicester, an advertising circular relating to a contest of skill, or alternatively, a guessing competition. Pilet was fined £50, or two months' in the second division. Colonel Repington, military critic, and Mr. Howell Arthur Gwynne, editor, Morning Post, were charged with a contravention of the Defence of the Realm Act by the publication of matter calculated to be of assistance to the enemy. After hearing counsel for the defence, the magistrate fined Mr. Gywnne £100, and 50 guineas costs, and Colonel Repington was fined £100, and 40 guineas costs. Mr. Charles Grey, editor of -

Digitized by Google

the Aeroplane, and the Aeroplane and Genera Publishing Co., Ltd., were summoned at Bowstreet Police Court for having published without lawful authority information in respect of the place of manufacture of aeroplanes. Each of the defendants was fined £50, and the company was ordered to pay 15 guineas costs. A local reporter was fined £10 and £5 5s. costs at Ramsgate, for chalking on a newsagent's board, "German Landing in Kent! Volunteers to Rescue," contrary to the Defence of the Realm Regulations. At Bow-street, a charge of publishing information of such a nature "as might directly or indirectly be useful to the enemy" was brought against Mr. West F. de Wend Fenton, controlling editor of the World. A fine of £100 and 10 guineas costs was imposed.

Fires.

Fortunately we had to record but few fires, and among them was a slight one at the printing works of Messrs. Waterlow and Son, Finsbury-market, E.C. The staff got appliances to work, and restricted the outbreak to the part of the building in which it broke out. Fire also occurred on the premises of Messrs. C. Knight and Co., Ltd., publishers, Tooleystreet, EC; a six floored building being badly damaged. A serious fire caused by enemy action took place at the printing action took place at the printing works of Messrs. Odhams and Co., Long acre, and a number of lives were, unfortunately, lost, great damage being done to the building and plant. The branch office of the Newcastle Chronicle in Station-approach, South Shields, was destroyed by fire, and by a fire that occurred at the newspaper and general printing works of the Derbyshire Courier (1912), Ltd., Broad Oaks, Chesterfield, the premises were destroyed. Considerable damage was done by fire at the works of the Universal Transfer Co., Ltd., Tunstall, and an outbreak occurred on the premises of Messrs. W. Holmes and Co. and W. W. Lindsay, printers, Market street, Aberdeen. The building was badly damaged, and a large stock of Paper and fancy goods destroyed, the damage being estimated at over £1,000.

Trade Literature.

Among the technical books issued during the year we noticed the following:—"Printing," by Frank S. Henry: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., an American text book for printers' apprentices, continuation classes, and general use for technical instruction, from the pen of the/instructor in printing at the Philadelphia Trades' School. A "Gazetteer of Hebrew Printing," by Elkan Nathan Adler: Grafton and Co., Coptic-street, W.C. "The Principles and Practice of Newspaper Make-Up," by Mr. T. E. Naylor, the secretary of the London Society of Compositors, published Raithby, Lawrence and Co., Ltd. "Ma cript Writing and Lettering," by an Educa-tional Expert: John Hogg, Paternoster-row, "Oil Colours and Printers' Inks," by L. E. Andes, second edition, Scott, Greenwood and Son, Broadway, E.C. We also had a very useful revised edition of the "Ar-Gee Printers' Pric'e List," issued by Messrs. R. Grieve and

Sons, Dumfries. "Photograms of the Year," which is as interesting to the printer as to the photographer, was in its 1918 issue a splendid production.

The Death Roll.

The death roll of 1918 has been a heavy one, and besides the many who have passed away in their homes a large number have given up their lives on the field of battle, or have died in hospital of wounds received while fighting in defence of their country. Much as we should like to chronicle the names of all who have passed over to the other side the exigencies of space prevents giving such a full list and we must content ourselves with naming but a few of those that have gone from among us. In the London district our columns recorded the passing away of Mr. Arthur E. Berrill, one of the managing directors of the export house of Gordon and Gotch: Mr. Graham Procktor Spicer, a member of the firm of Messrs. Spicer Brothers; and Mr. Frederick Pulman, the late managing director of Messrs. George Pulman and Sons, Ltd. printers and publishers, Marylebone and Wealdstone. An interesting personality in the London printing world was removed by the death of Mr. Knott, of Brook-street, Holborn; Mr. Knott was born in 1828, and had lived through part of the reign of George, IV., and those of William IV., Queen Victoria, King Edward VII., and our present king, George V. We also recorded the death of Mr. Andrew Wybrant Penrose, governing director of Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd., Farringdon-road, E.C., the well-known photo-process supply firm which he founded in partnership with Mr. Wm. Gamble, in 1893; Mr. Samuel Insull, sen., also passed away, he was well known in the printing trade and had attained to a high reputation for the special lines in numbering machines which for many years he supplied. We also announced the deaths of Mr. Alexander Strahan, at one time one of London's best-known publishers, who published Good Words when that magazine was edited by Dr. Norman Macleod; Mr. Horace Cox, who for 50 years managed the Field, the Queen, the Law Times and "Crockford's Clerical Directory"; Mr. Alan Lupton, chairman of Messrs. H. R. Baines and Co., Ltd , proprietors of the Graphic, Daily Graphic, and Bystander; Mr. John Gennings, managing director and editor of the Central News; Mr. James Wann, a member of the board of T. B. Browne, Ltd., advertisement agents, and Mr. A. Evans, the general secretary of the Printing and Paper Workers' Union, at the comparatively early In the Provinces there age of 56 years. passed away many men well known in the trade, among them being Mr. Mark Smith, who was for over thirty years the works manager and for the last twenty years a director of Messrs. Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., Ltd., Guardian General Printing Works, Reddish, an inventor of many useful appliances for the printer. Mr. E. J. Arnold, founder of the well-known Leeds firm of Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., stationers, printers and publishers. Mr. James Broadley, head of the firm of printers and publishers,

Accrington, which bore his name. Mr. Alfred Williamson, proprietor of the North Wall Printing Works, Ashton, and Mr. John Watson, the oldest master printer in Bolton, and head of the firm of Messrs. Hasley, Watson and Co., Ltd., printers and lithographers. The deaths also occurred of Mr. William Wallace Hargrove, of the Yorkshire Herald, at the age of 92, and of Mr. George Harvey Willmer, of Willmer Bros. and Co., Ltd., publishers of the Birkenhead News. Among the deaths occurring in Scotland were those of Mr. George Bell Watson, head of the firm of Messrs. Hugh Imlay and Co., envelope manufacturers and wholesale stationers, Aberdeen, and Mr. John Alexander Blackie, of Messrs. Blackie and Sons, publishers, Glasgow, who was the senior director of that well-known publishing house.

The year that is past has been one of difficulties and trials for us all, but it has passed away leaving us the blessing of peace, and a brighter outlook for the twelvemonths we have just entered on. We have still many troubles to face before normal conditions are reached, but let us hope that with care and judgment on the part of those in charge of affairs we may enter on a period of great national prosperity. In such a hope we heartily wish all our readers and friends

A Dappy and Prosperous New Year.

Messrs. Jubb's Calendars.

Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubb, metal manufacturers, Hunslet, Leeds, have in past years made a feature of utility and attractiveness in the calendars they send out to customers, and this year these features are still retained. One of the firm's calendars for 1919 is a daily tear-off with very bold date figures, four inches in height, and printed in red, the name of the month appearing in white letters on a black ground under each date. The date slips are mounted on a heavy card on which the firm's business announcement appears at the top. This calendar may also be used as a diary, and engagements, etc., may be noted on the slips, when they will automatically come into sight as the required date comes round.

Another calendar is entitled "Moving Incidents." It is 13½ by 8½ inches in size, and consists of a series of six sheets on which are portrayed in delightfully humorous coloured pictures the father of a family getting the new house into order after a moving; laying the carpet on the stairs, paperhanging, carpentering, saving the plumber's bill, inspecting the water supply, and painting the porch, being all depicted in a manner to cause a hearty laugh. The dates, two months to a leaf, appear under the pictures, and are in white figures on a brown ground. These calendars should delight the recipients, and be of practical use during the coming year.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Associated Newspapers, 21s. 6d.; Ilford, 20s. 3d., 19s. 9d., 20s.; Illustrated London News, 4s., 6s., Pref., 13s.; International Linotype, 64½; George Newnes, 14s. 10½d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 70s.; Roneo, 31s., Pref., 16s., 17s., 17s., 3d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 18s., 3d.; Wall-paper Manulacturers, Pref., 17s. 6d.; Weldon's, Pref., 16s., 3d., 16s., 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

PRINTING MACHINERY Co.—In their report for year ended June 30th, directors state that the guaranteed dividends of 7½ per cent. on ordinary shares and 5 per cent. on preference shares have been duly paid, the same as for previous year.

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.—Accounts for the year ended March 31st last show, after writing off £1.000 from costsof issue of montgage debenture stock, £11,074 for depreciation of plant, type, fittings, etc., £367 for depreciation of investments, £1,173 for war allawances, £1,200 for debenture stock redemption fund, and £862 for leaseholds sinking fund, a profit of £11,566, which reduces the debit balance to be carried forward to £20,826.

Dobson, Molle and Co., Edinburgh the accounts were unanimously adopted, and dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares and 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares were declared. The chairman said the company had had a thoroughly satisfactory year, although business had been done with very great difficulty owing to the scarcity and high prices of paper, and the absence of a large number of employees with the Forces.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE, New YORK.—The report for the year ended September 30th shows:—Total net profits \$1.343.545, against \$1.883,159; dividends (about) \$1,660,000, against \$1,600,000; dividend rate 12½ per cent., against 12½ per cent.; deficit \$256,455, against surplus \$283.159; total surplus, \$7,093,869, against \$7,350,323.

Sun Paper Mill Co., Ltd.—Dividend of 7s. 6d. and bonus of 5s. per share, which, with the interim dividend of 7s. 6d. per share paid, makes 20s. per share for the year.

Bury Papermaking Co., Ltd.—In their annual report the directors of this company state that after charging interest, depfeciation, etc., and placing £10,000 to the reserve fund, amounting in all to £21,816, there is a credit balance of £20,253 (against £3,666). With the amount brought forward, the disposable balance is £30,820. The directors recommend dividends of 10 per cent. con the

preference shares, less tax, and 15 per cent. (as last year) on the ordinary shares, free of tax, absorbing £3,910 and leaving £26,910 to be carried forward, against £14,476 last year.

NEW COMPANIES.

CARLTON PUBLICITY Co., LTD—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares (5,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares). Objects: To take over the business carried on at Carlton House, Great Queen-street, W.C., as the Carlton Auxiliary, and to carry on the business of publicity consultants (commercial and development experts, advertising agents, newspaper space brokers), etc. Agreement with W.T. Wallace, A.A. Martin, and T.A. Stephens. The subscribers (each with one share) are H. N. Letts, and Miss M. J. Noall. Private company. The first directors are W. T. Wallace, A. A. Martin, T. A. Stephens, and M. Gibson. Registered office, Carlton House, Bedford-street, W.C.2,

PIRIE, APPLETON AND Co., LTD—Registered with a capital of £250,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of envelope manufacturers and paper coaters carried on in Aberdeen and London by Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., and also the business of wholesale manufacturing and general stationers carried on in London by Fenner Appleton and Co., Ltd. The subscribers are F. D. Pirie, and F. Appleton. Private company. Five of the first directors are to be nominated by Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., and three by Fenner Appleton and Co., Ltd.

COLOUR PUBLISHING AND PRINTING CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares. As title. The subscribers are A. W. Barron, and Captain H. B. B. Smith-Bingham. Private company. First director—A. W. Barron.

TEARNE AND SONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as transfer, colour and general printers, photographers, paper merchants, gold leaf and gold size manufacturers, aluminium manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are A. George, F. E. Tearne, and A. J. L. Menzies. Private company. First directors—A. George, F. E. Tearne, and A. J. L. Menzies. Registered office, 22, All Saints-road, Birmingham.

NEVETT BOOK BINDING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £35.000, in £1 shares, as bookbinders, stationers, printers, engravers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. The subscribers are R. Caldwell, and G. N. Heath. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

EXPORTS (LONDON), LTD. — Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as exporters, merchants, storekeepers, importers of raw materials and manufactured or partly manufactured goods, newspaper proprietors, publishers of literary musical and artistic works, etc. The subscribers are Lieut. G. H. Mosley, and J. A. Reid. Private company.

First directors - Lieut. G. H. Mosley, and J. A. Reid. Registered office, 17, Newcastle-street, E.C.

PENNANT ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares. The subscribers are T. Beecroft, and A. Thomas. Private company. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Manager, A. W. Holgate. Registered office, 10, Park-row, Leeds.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

NEW WITNESS, LTD.—Issue on November 30th, 1918, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

F. J. Parsons, Ltd. (newspaper proprietors, Hastings).—Transfer on December 14th, 1918, of mortgage on leased premises and land at Folkestone, securing monthly instalments and other moneys in respect of advance of £4.950 by Hastings Permanent Society to the transferors at the company's request.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

n giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and acce, it for esponsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear of the recorns.—Bd.)

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Daniell, F. B. and Son, printsellers, 32, Cranbourne-street, London. Debts by F. C. Daniell, who will in future carry on the business as from December 31st, 1917.

Gordon, A., Phillips, J. C., and Chester, A., trading as A. Gordon and Co., Jacquard card manufacturers and paper merchants, Russell-street. Nottingham. Debts by A. Gordon and J. C. Phillips, who will in future carry on the business. December 9th.

Wilson and Mackinnon, newspaper proprietors, Melbourne, Australia, and at 10, Salisbury square, Fleet street, London. Dissolved as far as concerns E. Fanning, who died on November 30th, 1917.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

Williams, M., late of 27, Newgate lane, Mansfield, Notts, newsagent. Claims by January 25th to J. E. Alcock, Mansfield, solicitor to the executrix.

NOTICES.

Will bring the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" to your door

For 52 weeks,

including Postage anywhere.

Send the above amount to the Publishers, STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LAWE, LONDON, E.C.4 Tel.: Stonhill Fleet London. Phone: 8407 City.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Mesers. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents II. St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements;

	m t	age	980) Y 0'/4 1118.)		
Whole Page	£8	10	0	ĭ	8.	d.
Half Page	1	17	6	One-eighth Page	12	6
Third Page	1	6	Ò	One-third Column	15	0
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column	a 6	6
			~			

n Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District-Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W.C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. JORGEN SORENSEN, Bygdo Alle 60, Christiania, Norway.

United States -LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Current Topics.

Mr. Naylor on Reconstruction.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, general secretary of the L.S.C., contributes his views on the basis of Reconstruction to the December issue of the Review of Reviews. He argues that the future prosperity of British industry depends upon employers and employed working harmoniously together, with a fair share of the fruits of industry for the workman. "The workman must be encouraged to do his best,' says Mr. Naylor. "It is unreasonable to expect high production if the only result of maximum output is to be maximum profit. Instead of the shilling or two above the minimum that superior workinen are paid, the difference ought to be much more, rising even to 50 or 75 per cent. above the minimum. That would be an incentive to the workman to give of his best." Mr. Naylor believes that "the success of the Industrial Councils will show itself quite early if both sides enter

into the spirit of the scheme. This implies the giving of the best to each other. It also implies confidence in each other's willingness to give. To the workman must come shorter hours and higher wages, with improved and healthier conditions of working, and a voice in the general affairs of the business. To the employer must come a good output and efficient methods of production. It is also desirable that employers should keep in mind the 'human' side of business. A little less 'Capital' and 'Labour' and more of the 'man to man' would be beneficial. The personal interest must be restored. Workmen must no longer be regarded as 'hands'-it is resented. There may be nothing in a name, but its use in this connection is often a true indication of how an employer regards his staff." There is certainly room for greater sympathy of working between all concerned in the printing, as in any other business, and both parties in the contract have been equally at fault in the Now that the scheme for a Whitley Council has so far advanced in our particular industry, it is to be hoped that the broader visions to which Mr. Naylor alludes will spread from the members of the Council to the rank and file, and exercise a wholesome influence upon the whole trade.

Edinburgh Printers and Demobilisation.

THERE is probably trouble brewing in the printing trade of Edinburgh in connection with demobilisation questions and other matters affecting the future position of the men. At a meeting, the other evening, of the Edinburgh Press and Machinemen's Society (Scottish Typographical Association) a circular that has been sent to the members was discussed. The meeting was private. The circular in question contained inter alia the following proposals:—The combined Edinburgh S.T.A. Committees, had agreed strongly to resist any attempt to lower the present wages. All members disabled in the war who were desirous and felt that they could work at the trade to be allowed to do so, and arrangements made as to their earning capacity. They called for a reduction in the working week to 40 hours per week, without any reduction in weekly wages. They should also reconsider at the National Federation Conference the proposal to abolish all overtime. They proposed that eighteen months be the limit any apprentice might receive, in addition to time of apprenticeship served, when restarting in civil life; that apprentices, if under 21 years of age, and having 21 years of apprenticeship served, counting above addition, should be paid 25s per week; and if

over 21 years of age, and same term of apprenticeship, a wage of 30s. per week, and rising each year by sums of 5s. additional to their wages; that all apprentices desirous of working at the trade when discharged from Army must be given an opportunity to do so. and Masters' Associations and Local Unions should arrange their allocation if necessary; that the present scale of wages was totally insufficient for upkeep of apprentices, and they urged that a new rate be agreed upon, starting from a minimum of 10s. per week on commencement of apprenticeship, rising each year as follows: -12s. 6d., 16s., 20s., 26s., 32s., 38s. They also proposed that no new apprentices be started until the journeymen and apprentices at present in the Army return to the trade, and then the whole matter be reconsidered. Probably at a future meeting some modification of these demands may be made.

A British Trade Mark.

THE question of a British trade mark for British goods is again to the fore, and among those who have declared in its favour is Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister for Australia, who sums up the matter thus: -" In my opinion, this mark is absolutely necessary, for the enemy, atter the war, will use many means to conceal the origin of his goods, and will pass them off as of British or Allied manufacture. It was quite a usual practice before the war for firms to import German goods, and then mark these goods with a British firm's name or trade mark, thus suggesting German goods were British. If the British origin mark is adopted even the most ignorant purchasers will be able to know goods produced within the British Empire. Unless such a scheme is adopted it is quite useless for patriotic individuals to declare they will not purchase enemy goods after the war, as without a British origin mark they will be only too easily defrauded." The British Empire League is using its influence to have a British trade mark adopted which will provide a simple, practical and definite means of identification of British manufactures and produce, and show clearly the particular part of the British Empire from which these goods emanate.

The Printers' industrial Council.

THE question of Betterment that has been so much before the printing trade lately has now entered on a practical stage, and the scheme which has been before the masters and mens' federations for some time past has been approved of and recommended for acceptance by the members of the unions con-

cerned. The text of the official scheme, which we give on another page of this issue, is designed to further the interests of both parties, to give the employers freedom from strikes, and an increased output, while the workmen benefit by better wages than formerly, better working conditions, and other advantages. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades will bring better days to the trade and that employers and employed will work together as they have never done before.

Stationers' Social Society.

After a period of inactivity during the war, the Stationers' Social Society is now inaugurating plans for the future, in order to bring its members together in friendly inter-The annual general meeting was other day, when there was course. held the other day, when there was a good attendance, with Mr. W. J. Whyte, the esteemed president, in the chair. The officers were all re-elected. Mr. Whyte expressed a wish to relinquish the presidency, but it was the unanimous desire that he should hold office for the ensuing year, and he consented to do so. Mr. D'Oyley Mears, one of the trustees of the society, also intimated a desire to retire from office, but consented to go on for another year. In a discussion that took place, the members expressed a wish to commemorate victory by contributing in way — an operating table for suggested -- to the treatment of our wounded soldiers. It was considered that the sum of £100 could be easily realised, and, in fact, exceeded. A subcommittee (Messrs. F. L. Cayzer, W. E. Green and W. J. Whyte) was appointed, with the co-operation of Messrs. G. H. Wilkinson and Woolacott, to consider the question and report to a subsequent meeting. The society has in operation a rule excluding Germans and Austrians from membership.

Tarill Changes

ND

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

(From the "Board of Trade lournal.")

Union of South Africa.

It has been decided that ink powders, such as Duckett's, may be imported duty free. Sacking paper, cotton backed, is dutiable under No. 120 of the Tariff, at the rate of 3 per cent. ad val. (free if of British or Colonial origin).

AUSTRALIA.

origin).

AUSTRALIA.
It is announced that wood-board veneered with paper is dutiable under No. 334 (T.) of the Tariff, at the rate of 20 per cent., if of British make, and 25 per cent. otherwise.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Trade Notes.

THE death has occurred of Mr. James Rowley, who had been associated with Liverpool journalism for thirty years.

Police and soldiers raided the Ballina Herald works, the other day, and dismantled the printing machinery, as the result of a leastlet issued for use in the East Mayo election.

THE death has taken place of Mr. Charles Ferdinand Smithers Danks, of Cromehurst, Lancing, proprietor and editor of the Grocers' Journal. He died suddenly in a London express at Worthing Station on Tuesday.

The death is announced from North Carolina, U.S.A., of Dr. Walter Hines Page, formerly American Ambassador in England. Dr. Page, before joining the diplomatic corps of his country was editor of the Forum (New York) from 1890 to 1895; the Atlantic Monthly (Boston) 1896 to 1899; and the World's Work, from 1900 to 1913, when he was sent to represent the United States as Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COUNCIL. The first lecture of the second series arranged by the Industrial Reconstruction Council will be held in the Saddlers' Hall, Cheapside, E.C.2., on Wednesday, January 8th. The chair will be taken at 4.30 by the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., and a lecture entitled Industrial Unity will be delivered by the Right Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P., Minister of Labour. Applications for tickets should be made to the secretary, 2 and 4; Tudor-street, E.C.4.

THE Jaenecke-Ault Co., of Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A., whose advertisement appears on another page of this issue, is now a purely American concern, having been purchased by Mr. Charles H. Ault (who was for thirteen years engaged in the printing ink business in London. The present officers of the company are Charles H. Ault, president and treasurer; Donald P. Ault, vice-president; and Frederick. Weldon, secretary, the same gentlemen being directors of the firm, and all are American citizens. The German name of the firm is still continued because of the reputation the house had for high-class inks, which high quality will be kept up by the new proprietors. We may add that we are in possession of a letter from the U.S. War Trade Board confirming the above statement as to the nonalien character of the Jaenecke-Ault Co.

AT the gala entertainment given by the "Beyond Seas" Association at the Albert Hall on Christmas Day, the Queen, assisted by the Duke of Connaught, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Princess Marie Louise, Prince Albert and Prince George, personally presented a copy of the Royal "Peace" Christmas Card, specially prepared for her Majesty by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, to every one of the 3,000 Dominion and other officers who had accepted invitations. The

unique Royal distribution, which occupied over half-an-hour, the entertainment being stopped while the Royal party made their round, evoked the greatest enthusiasm among the crowded audience. The Royal "Peace" Card represents the Angel of Peace holding aloft the olive branch, the leaflet inside bearing her Majesiy's happy message for Christmas and the New Year, with the beautiful lines from Longfellow:—

Out of the shadow of night The world moves inte light. It is daybreak everywhere.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. George Worrell, manager of the stationery departments of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd. Mr. Worrell was sixty one years of age.

GLASGOW.—The directors of the Glasgow Newsboys' League and Home, in their report for the year express the view that the work in which they are engaged should be undertaken on national lines if the problem is to be solved and an end put to the wastage of boy life. The report mentions that a piece of land which had been lying idle for 20 years was cultivated largely by the boys, with the result that the year's potato and vegetable supplies were secured at a small cost. The revenue account shows that the receipts amounted to £1,162, leaving a balance on the year's operations of £241.

Freedom for the Press.—Sir George Riddell, who presided at a dinner given by the Newspaper Conference at the Savoy Hotel to the American journalists accompanying President Wilson, referred to statements that had been made that a censorship had been determined upon at the Peace Conference. "I think I am justified in saying," said Sir George Riddell, "that those statements are incorrect, and that we shall start the Peace Conference without any censorship." A luncheon was also given to the American journalists by Lord Northcliffe, who said he had not any tear at all about the Peace Conference, so far as England and the United States were con-

TENDERS WANTED.—The Corporation of Southend-on-Sea invite tenders for the printing of the daily programme of music to be used in connection with the performance of army bands at Southend on Sea during 1919; particulars from Mr. H. J. Worwood, town clerk, Southend on Sea. For printing, stationery, etc., for the use of the Durham County Constabulary; forms of specification from the Headquarters of the Durham County Constabulary, Durham. For printing 800 annual reports and 9,000 recommend forms for 1919, for the Rochdale Infirmary; particulars from the secretary at the Infirmary. By the Hendon Urban District Council for printing and stationery; particulars from Mr. S. Slater Grimley, surveyor to the Council.

BOX-MAKERS' WAGES. In accordance with Regulations made under Section 18 of the Trade Boards Act. 1909, by the Minister of Labour, and dated October 31st, 1918, the

Trade Board established under this Act for the box trade have given notice that they have varied the general minimum time rates of wages, so previously varied by them on January 7th, 1918, for female workers, other than homeworkers, to $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour, for female homeworkers to $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour, and for male workers to 9d. an hour, and have also varied the general minimum time rates for learners correspondingly. The Minister of Labour has made an Order, dated December 11th, 1919, confirming the rates, and they are now in force.

MR. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK, printers' auctioneer and, valuer, 71, Fleet-street, E.C., has sent out a handsome desk diary for 1919. It is a quarto book, well bound, and besides having space for each day's entries, is subdivided into spaces for each hour of each day. A cut index to the months facilitates reference. The diary will be of great service to the busy man, and an ornament to the desk,

ENTENSIVE thefts of books from the premises of a publishing firm in Glasgow by whom they were employed were admitted by four youths at Glasgow Eastern Police Court. Three of the lads were each fined £2 2s., with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment. The other was ordered to pay £1 Is., or suffer 14 days' detention. It was stated that about 1,000 books had been recovered, as well as a number of writing tablets, stationery, etc. The thefts had been going on for several months, and the books were all newly published volumes, the selling price being from 5s. to 7s. 6d.

NEW

Appointment for Mr. F. S. Roberts.

Mr. F. S. Roberts, Labour Secretary to the Federation of Master Printers, and Secretary of the Linotype Users' Association, has accepted an appointment with Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., to manage the linotype and composing department at Manchester. Before he came to the Federation 14 months ago, Mr. Roberts was deputy with Messrs. Hulton's, so that he practically resumes his old place, only with complete charge. He spent 19 years with the progressive Manchester firm, having joined them after serving his apprenticeship. In his new position, Mr. Roberts will have to see to the composition of Messrs. Hulton's many widely-circulated publications. Some 60 linotypes deal with the mass of matter to be set.

During the 14 months he has served the Federation of Master Printers, Mr. Roberts has won golden opinions. The period has been quite unique in the history of printing in view of the wage memorials which have been flowing in so constantly that the movement became known as "the vicious circle." In dealing with these, Mr. Roberts attended nearly 200 conferences during the 14 months

and all were settled so amicably that not a solitary man was displaced during the whole time. Indeed, so agreeable was the settlement reached in one particular case that the employers and the unions sent letters thanking Mr. Roberts for his services couched in equally warm language.

The attendances at the conferences all over the country involved a great amount of travelling and it is on record that in one week Mr. Roberts travelled "from London to Manchester, from Manchester to Bristol, from Bristol to Cardiff, from Cardiff to London, back from London to Cardiff, from Cardiff to Leeds, from Leeds to Manchester, from Manchester to Penrith, and from Penrith to Barrow-in-Furness." In each town impor-In each town impertant conferences were held on the question of wages and conditions, and to cover the ground much of the travelling had to be done at night, four hours being spent on one night journey in sleeping on the floor of a corridor train, as no better accommodation was available owing to the crowded state of the train.

Mr. Roberts takes up his new duties early in the New Year, and he leaves 24, Holborn much to the regret of all his colleagues and those whom he served, including the officials of the unions with whom he came in such frequent contact. At the same time they congratulate him on his new and important appointment.

Captain Norman Bolton.

Captain Norman Bolton, son of Mr. H. C. Bolton, chairman of the Institute of Printing and Kindred Trades, was home for Christmas after remarkable war service covering the whole period of the war. He was a member of the H.A.C. when hostilities commenced, and was at once mobilised. In the following October he obtained a commission in the R.F.A., but his eagerness to get out to the Front led to his transference to the Flying Corps. In June, 1915, following a remarkably short period of training, he obtained his pilot's certificate, and went to France. From that time until June, 1917, when he was wounded, he was flying continually on the Western Front. Recovering from his injuries, he proceeded to Egypt, and went right through the Palestine campaign, finishing up that great victory with General Allenby. He was then requisitioned for the Balkans, but on arrival at Salonika the war was over, and he returned home. Captain Bolton was 20 years of age when he went into the war. For his splendid services he received many awards, including the Order of Leopold, the Croix de Guerre, and the D.F.C. After four and a half years of unexampled experience, he was ready to enjoy his first peace Christmas, and Mr. and Mrs. Bolton did their best for him in this respect. He is the first flying officer to be demobilised, and he has already resumed his place in the conduct of the business of Messrs. Morris and Bolton.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Printers' Industrial Council.

Text of the Official Scheme.

The following is the text of the scheme for the establishment of a Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom which has been approved by representatives of both Federations:—

I. The Industrial Council is an Association of (1) employers who are members of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom, and who employ members of a federated trade union, and (2) trade unions affiliated to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom. No members of any organisation not in harmony with the objects of both Federations shall be eligible for membership of the trade council.

Objects.

2. To endeavour, in order to carry out the work of the Industrial Council, to secure complete organisation of employers and em-

ployees throughout the trade.

3. To promote good relationship between employers and employed; to secure co-operation and the recognition of mutual interests; to encourage direct contact between employers and workers; to devise ways and means of settling any differences that may arise; to resist the action of those who would injure the fair standard of prices and wages by disposing of their goods or labour at less than the standard mutually agreed upon; and to do all things possible for the betterment of the trade and the improvement of its conditions.

4. To establish uniform working hours and

conditions.

5. To assist in the maintenance of such selling prices as will afford reasonable remuneration to both employers and em-

ployees.

6. To establish means of ensuring to the workpeople the greatest possible security of earnings and employment, without restriction upon change of employer; and to endeavour to minimise unemployment and casual labour.

7. To secure recognition by all persons in the trade of agreements relating to wages and

working conditions

8. To provide means for securing to the workpeople a greater share in and responsibility for the determination and observance of the conditions of health and comfort under

which their work is carried on.

g. To take in hand the question of apprenticeship conditions; the adoption of suitable methods of selection for apprenticeship; the technical training for apprentices, learners, and journeymen throughout the industry; the removal of blind-alley occupations; the improvement of processes, designs and standards of workmanship; to seek adequate representation on the control and

management of all technical institutes; to consider and report upon all improvements of processes, machinery, and organisation, and appropriate questions relating to management and the examination of industrial experiments, with special reference to cooperation in carrying new ideas into effect, and full consideration of the workpeople's point of view in relation thereto. The better ntilisation of the practical knowledge and experience of the workpeople, with provision of facilities for the full consideration and utilisation of acceptable inventions and improvements designed by employers or workpeople, and for the adequate safeguarding of the rights of the designers of such improvements.

10. To consider, report, advise, and make representation upon any proposed legislation affecting the trade; to combine to secure full and proper observance of the House of Commons fair wage resolution by public bodies.

mons fair wage resolution by public bodies.

11. To insist upon clean healthy workshops; to encourage full and proper ventilation, clean surroundings, and decent habits; to promote the systematic observation of the health of workpeople generally, and especially of young persons of both sexes until they reach the age of eighteen, in continuation of the methods in use in public elementary schools, and to combat the scourge of tuberculosis. To this end the National Executive shall inquire and report upon the advisability of the creation of sanatoria, etc., controlled by the Industrial Council or otherwise; in this connection to secure the services of medical inspectors to the end that men and women suffering from tuberculosis shall be ordered to cease work immediately and to receive treatment at the institutions referred to, and to provide that some maintenance grant be provided to them during their stay in the

12. To encourage friendly intercourse between all engaged in the industry outside of working hours by means of sports and social clubs and by other means.

13. To encourage the establishment of welfare departments and the provision of meal-

rooms for workpeople.

14. To promote the recognition of merit and

ability among workpeople.

14A. To consider and, if necessary, deal with any other matters of general interest to the trade.

Executive Body.

15. The National Executive shall consist of equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, each Federation electing its own representatives. None but members of the Industrial Council shall be elected on the National Executive or on Joint Committee set up for carrying on or forwarding the interests of the Industrial Council.

16. The officers shall be elected for a term of one year. A chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected from the members of the National Executive. When the chairman is a member of a trades union, the vice-chairman shall be an employer, and vice-versa, the chair and vice-chair passing annually from a representative of the employers to a representative



of the trade unions alternately. The chairman (or in his absence the vice chairman) shall preside at all meetings, and shall have a vote, but not a casting vote.

There shall be for Scotland a branch of the Industrial Council which shall deal with all matters affecting the industry in Scotland, subject always to the National Council.

17. The National Executive shall have full power to consider all matters connected with the industry. It shall have power to appoint sub-committees for any purpose—such sub-committees to consist of equal numbers of employers and representatives of trade unions. Each committee shall appoint its own chairman and vice chairman, except in the case of the Finance Committee, over which the chairman of the National Executive shall preside. The sub-committees have power to consult experts. The minutes of all sub-committees shall be submitted to the National Executive for confirmation. The National Executive shall also have power to select and maintain its own secretaries, clerical staff, and office, and may from time to time fix the remuneration of its officers and this, and any other expenditure, shall be borne equally by the two Federations.

District Committees.

18. District Committees shall be established in every town or group of towns, and shall consist of an equal number of employers and employees and be linked up with the National Executive.

Works Advisory Committees.

19. Works Advisory Committees may be created in every office where possible, representative of management and workpeople. Where a recommendation is made by either side of a Works Advisory Committee and is not accepted by the other side, the matter shall be referred to the District Committee.

National Assembly.

20. There shall be an annual convention, consisting of the National Executive with delegates from every district committee, in equal numbers of employers and employees, each side electing its own representatives. The meetings of the National Assembly shall be open to all concerned in the trade as visitors. The function of the Assembly shall be limited to the discussion of matters of general principle affecting the printing and allied trades-industrial, economic, legislative, and hygienic.

21. Each district committee shall be responsible for expenses of its delegates to the

National Assembly.

22. Note.—It is recommended that the meetings of the two federations should be held in the same town and immediately prior to the National Assembly.

District Conferences.

23. Each district committee shall convene an annual conference at least three months preceding the National Assembly, at which representatives of employers and employees from all works shall be invited to attend.

The conference shall discuss motions for submission to the National Assembly. These meetings shall be open to members of the trade as visitors.

Voting.

24. Voting on all questions in the National Assembly, National Executive and its subcommittees, and in the district committees and conferences, shall be by show of hands, and a majority on both sides irrespective of the numbers present shall be required to carry any resolution or motion.

Disputes.

25. No strike, lock-out, or other aggressive or coercive action shall take place in any locality until the matter in question has been placed before and considered by the district committee and, failing a settlement being arrived at, has been remitted to the National Executive, which shall meet to consider the question within six days.

Withdrawal from Membership.

26. Any member being either an employer or a trade union may withdraw from the Industrial Council by giving six months' notice in writing to the National Executive, but such notice shall not be given so as to determine the membership within one year of joining.

Dissolution.

27. The Industrial Council may be dissolved by either the Federation of Master Printers or the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation giving six months' notice in writing of their intention to withdraw; but such notice shall not become operative until twelve months have elapsed from the first meeting of the National Assembly.

AGREED PRINCIPLES. Production.

28. That the employers shall have full advantage of the individual efforts and goodwill of all their employees, to assist in economical production and generally in forwarding the interests of the respective houses.

29. That it is desirable to encourage scientific adaptation of management, workers, and machines to the work, and that the functions of the district committees and works advisory committees should include the application of this principle to individual

Cost Finding.

30. That all employers should adopt and use for costing and estimating a uniform costing system approved by the National Executive or be guided by any schedule of hourly cost rates issued for their district and approved by the National Executive.

THE proprietors of Aircraft announce that, commencing with the new year, the journal is to be published weekly instead of fortnightly as heretofore.

A very poor sort of a printer may be wealthy if he has the money.



BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER



Betterment.

SIR,—The scheme for an Industrial Council for the printing trade, approved by a majority of the employers' representatives on the Betterment Committee, has now been published and submitted to the trade by the Federation Council, and it will be noticed that only members of the Masters' Federation who employ federated trade unionists are to be represented on the employers' side of the National Executive and District Committees, and that no non-union men or workers who have joined the Printing Trades Alliance are to be represented on the workers' side. This Alliance was formed by non-union workers and registered as a trade union partly for the purpose of such representation, and though its members are not in agreement with some of the practices of the older unions it is manifestly unfair that they should be excluded.

My committee appeals, therefore, to all non-union employers and workers to rally to the support of the Alliance, which is fighting the battle of freedom and striving for proper recognition of their rights. It seems absolutely necessary that non-union men and women should organise if they are to have any voice in trade matters, and surely employers will see that for this purpose it is in their own interests, and also of their employees, that they should join a reasonable trade union such as the Printing Trades Alliance, which is managed by a committee of employers and employed.

Whether or not a place is ultimately found for Alliance members at the conference table of the Joint Industrial Council, the Alliance if made fully representative will, at any rate, obtain proper recognition in the trade, maintain the position of the free element amongst workers, and settle the difficulties of its members through its conciliation committee.

I shall be pleased to send a copy of the rules and forms of application for membership to any of your readers who are interested.

Yours, etc.,
WALTER COURT, Secretary.
Printing Trades Alliance.

39, Shoe-lane, E.C.4

Standardisation.

SIR,—Now that serious reforms and rumours of standardising in the paper trade are filling the air, there is one matter which I consider of considerable moment. I should like to see an agreement amongst the envelope makers brought about speedily to entirely abolish the loose-folded wind-filled envelope for ever from our midst. Think for one moment the space taking and packing costs which this incurs, the extra care to prevent crushing and damage to the goods, and I think you will

agree that it is quite time the change was made.

If two-thirds of the fancy and needless knives were abolished and the sizes and shapes properly standardised, it would further simplify and benefit the trade.

Yours, etc.,

C. OLDERSHAW.

December 25th, 1918.

Personal.

CONGRATULATIONS to Sir G. Roland Blades, who is now Member of Parliament for the Epsom Division of Surrey. As the Coalition Unionist candidate he received 13,536 votes, or a majority of 8,760 over his Labour opponent.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman (Labour) retained his representation of Deptford with a majority of over 4,000 in a three-cornered contest.

ALL interested in the welfare of the printing trade were glad to see Mr. G. H. Roberts again returned for Norwich with a majority of 19,786 over the Independent Labour candidate. He is expected to continue his important work as Minister of Labour.

His namesake, Mr. F. O. Roberts, also representing the Typographical Association, scored a notable victory for Labour at West Bromwich, against Lieut.-Col. Viscount Lewisham, the Coalition Unionist candidate.

The two master printers who challenged the Coalition at Leyton failed, though Mr. E. E. Alexander (Independent Unionist) in East Leyton came within 200 of the Coalition Liberal. Mr. A. E. Newbould stood as a Labour candidate at West Leyton, but the majority against him was 5,668.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR (Labour), general secretary of the L.S.C., was beaten in a straight fight in South-East Southwark, and Mr. Geo. A. Isaacs (Labour), general secretary of the N. S. O. P. and A., failed in a foursome in North Southwark. Both these gentlemen, however, polled over 2,000 votes each, Mr. Naylor getting 2,718.

MR. G. NELSON, another representative of the printing trade, who stood in the Labour interest in the West Derby Division of Liverpool, had Sir F. E. Smith and a majority of 6,004 against him.

MR. H. THOMSON CLARK, who since 1907 has been the London manager of the Glasgow Herald. Evening Times, Weekly Herald and the Bulletin, has been appointed general manager of those papers at Glasgow in succession to Mr. H. D. Robertson, who has been elected a director. Mr. Clark will be succeeded at

Digitized by Google

London by Mr. George Scott, at present advertisement manager in Glasgow. The changes will take place at the beginning of the year.

MR. HARRY JONES, a member of the editorial staff of the Daily Chronicle since 1904, has resigned his position as deputy-editor and Parliamentary correspondent of that journal.

SECOND LIEUTENANT IVOR WHITTINGHAM, Bedfordshire Regiment, who prior to joining the army in September, 1914, was on the commercial staff of the Railway Gazette, has been awarded the Military Cross for bravery and leadership displayed in the final battle on the Western Front

MR. E BARNETT, the secretary of the Bath Branch of the Typographical Association, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the City of Bath.

MR. HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, editor of John Bull, has been returned as member for South Hackney by a majority of 8,315.

MR. J. J. KELIHER, President of the L.M.P.A., has consented to give a flute solo at the concert which Mr W. H. Burchell is arranging for the meeting of the Central Districts Branch at Anderton's Hotel on January 22nd.

PRIVATE GEORGE MOORE, R.A.M.C., formerly employed in the case-room of the Dundee Advertiser has been awarded the Military Medal for gallantry at the front.

SERGEANT W. A. FRENCH, of the Scout Section of the 4th Gordons who was before the war on the reporting staff of the Aberdeen Daily Journal, has been awarded the Medaille Militaire.

Printers' Wages.

The Labour Gazette notifies the following advances in wages in the printing and allied.

trades during November:

London.—Warehousemen and women, etc., employed by wholesale newsagents: Full time indoor hands, drivers (single and double), full time war-ticket hands, and women in warehouses; increase of tos per week. Regular morning hands (lads); increase of 5s. per week. Women on returns; increase of 6s. 8d. per week. Casual hands; increase of is. 8d. per day or 10d. per half-day.

Sunderland and District (including Seaham Harbour, Houghton-le-Spring, and Southwick).—Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monetype operators (book, jobning and newspaper); increase of tos per week. Minimum rate after change: jobbing compositors, 66s. 6d.

Middlesbrough, Darlington, Stockton, Hartlepools and Thornaby. Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype opera-

tors (book, jobbing and newspaper), readers, printers' assistants, lithographic printers; increase of tos. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, lithographic printers, 66s. 6d.

Certain towns in Yorkshire —Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper); increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors; Scarborougn, 60s.; Todmorden and Hebden Bridge, 60s. 6d.; Mexborough, 63s. 6d.; other

towns, 625. 6d.

Bradford, Cleckheaton, Otley, Pudsey, and Stanningley District.—Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper); increase of 6s. per week. Minimum rates after change at Bradford: jobbing and evening news compositors, bis. plus a war bonus of 5s.; morning news compositors, 69s. plus a war bonus of 5s.

Sheffield and Rotherham. - Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper); increase of 6s per week. Minimum rate after

change for jobbing compositors, 66s.

Cambridge, Colchester, Ipswich, Lynn, Norwich and other towns in East Anglia. - Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operations (book, jobbing and newspaper); increase of ios. per week in the minimum time rates, and an equivalent increase to piece-workers. Minimum rate after change for jobbing composi-tors: Cambridge, 58s. 9d.; other towns. 58s. Cutters, head warehousemen, packers, etc.; increase of 2s. 6d. per week in the minimum rate (40s. 6d. to 43s.). Assistants to the above and machine-room labourers; increase of is. 6d. per week in the minimum rate (33s. 6d. to 35s.). Women and girls, including letterpress and lithographic machine layers on, binding 'stab hands, etc; increase of 5 per cent. to piece-workers.

Grimsby.—Conpositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspapers); increase of 7s. 6d> per week. Minimum rate after change for

compositors, 62s. 6d.

Certain towns in South-Eastern and Home Counties. - Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper); increase of 7s. 6d. to 10s. per week in minimum rates to a flat minimum of 58s. per week for compositors and machinemen, and to a minimum of 58s. per week plus 12½ per cent. for linotype and monotype operators; and an equivalent increase granted to piece-workers

Newton Abbot and Totnes. Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators; increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing composi-

tors, 43s.

Certain towns in North Wales with Aberystwith.—Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper); increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 45s.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

MESSRS. ANDRE, SLEIGH AND ALGLO, LTD., process engravers, of Milford-lane, Strand, are changing the name of the firm to The Sun Engraving Co., Ltd. No change whatever has been made in the proprietorship or management of the business. In order to cope with their increasing turnover, and to add to the general efficiency of their business, they have recently purchased the modern factory at Watford belonging to the Menpes Printing and Engraving Co., Ltd., and they are to a large extent concentrating their work there. Urgent orders will be dealt with at Milford House as usual. At Watford the works have now been equipped with every modern appliance necessary for producing process blocks in colour, half-tone, and line. The business of the Menpes Printing and Engraving Co., Ltd., has been acquired by Mr. F. T. Staley, for many years managing director of that firm, who has made an alliance with the Westminster Press (Gerrards, Ltd.). His trading style will be the Menpes Printing and Engraving Co., and his offices are as formerly at Craven House, Kingsway, London, WC..2.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be reckoned for each line.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling for Twenty-Four Words, and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.

OFFICES-58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Machinery for Sale.

DOUBLE ROYAL WHARFEDALE (Newsun's) for sale, with Flyers, Geared Inkers, Double Driving Gear, Counting Apparatus, and Two Sets of Rollers, price £60 as it stands, or near offer considered (specimen of work on application); also a 4-h.p. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE, with Tube Ignition, Gas Bag, Tank, Exhaust and Fittings complete. May be seen in City. Offer wanted.—Box 13588.

Miscellaneous.

CREAM WOVE PRINTING, Pure Sulphite, 47 by 33-in., 96-lbs.; 500 reams for disposal in London as a whole or in lots of 50 reams. Offers invited.—Box 13612.

W. SCOTCHER wishes his Customers and Friends Happiness and Prosperity during the New Year. 13613

To PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

FIRM of PRINTERS are open to take extra Trade Work; strict secrecy; compact office; central position W.C. Two Cylinders, Five Platens; upto-date plant. French work a specialty.

—For particulars apply, J. P., Box 15736.

PAPER BAG

MAKING MACHINERY, Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD. Staff.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only
TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices
in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other
Registered information, together with Status Information
FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Practical Estimating

FOR

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc.

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

From-

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT 58, Shoe Lane, London.

Digitized by Google

PRINTER PUBLISHED 1878. AND STATIONER WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV

LONDON: JANUARY 9, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.



"Fryotype" Service.

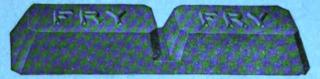


THE price of Lead was officially advanced £11 per ton to £40 10s. per ton on November 25th.

Notwithstanding, we wish to give Printers the opportunity of covering in and are



NOT INCREASING THE PRICE OF OUR "Fryotype"



PRINTING METALS.

If you are likely to require Metal in the near future do not delay in placing your order

We hope the Printing Trade will accept this as an instance of "fryotype" Service.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone: Hop 4720, (two lines). Telegrams: "Frymetalos" Friars, London. 104, Bellevue Rd., Easton, BRISTOL.

Telephone
Bristol 3228.
Telegrams:
"Frymetalos," Bristol.

197, Great Brunswick St.. DUBLIN.

Telephone:
Dublin 2535.
Telegrams:
"Frymetalos," Dublin.

Hargreaves St., Red Bank, MANCHESTER

Telephone: City 2026. Telegrams: "Frymetalos," Manchester.

N.B.-STOCKS also in GLASGOW.

"IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR

WASTE PAPER

Go to the people who use it."

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS, 24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E.16

Tel: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OFConfidential Documents

CAN BE PERSONALLY WITNESSED, . viz.: Ledgers, Cheques, Pass Books, Private Correspondence, etc.

These Mills were erected at the suggestion of the Ministry of Munitions to provide raw material for Munition Paper. :: Mills also at Barnsley, Wakefield, Tamworth, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxford, Donside, Aberdeen, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, Ivybridge, Devon, Rowlands Gill, near Newcastle.—Paris, 375 Rue St. Honoré.

FULL MAXIMUM PRICES.

MERCHANTS PERMIT No. 512.

Clear Waste Paper and Ledgers out of your Cellars and Warehouses, and we will collect it promptly.

COLLECTORS PLEASE NOTE.

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16.

TAKE A No. 4 OR No. 47 BUS TO DOCKHEAD-2 minutes' walk.



(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 2.

LONDON: January 9, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Women's Wages in Printing Trade.

An Agreement between the London Master Printers' Association and the N.S.O.P. and A. as to Standard Rates for Machine Work.

After negotiations, discussions and conferences between the London Master Printers Association and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, which at one time reached a deadlock, an agreement has been arrived at as to standard rates for female members of the society engaged on flat-bed printing machines, and also as to the rates for such females when doing all or part of men's work in connection with letterpress machines over double-demy size. The following is the text of the agreement:—

ing is the text of the agreement:—
Agreement between the London Master
Printers' Association and the National
Society of Operative Printers and Assistants as to women's wages.

I. Female feeders on all types of flat-bed printing machines, whether platen, litho or letterpress or other class of machine not included in the schedule hereto, shall receive, according to age, the rates set out in the following scale (—

Commencing work at the trade at the

age of							
16 and under 17.	17 and under 18.	18 and under 19.	nuder 20.	20 years and over.			
1st 6 months, 18/0 2nd 20/0 8rd 22/0 4th 28/n 6th 28/n 8th 80/0 8th 80/0 8th 82/6 9th 83/0	20/0 22/6 25/0 27/6 30/9 34/8 85/0 37/6	23/0 28/0 28/0 31/9 34/0 37/0	2670 29/0 32/0 36/0	1st 3 months, 28/0 2nd			
At 2! years 40/0	40/0	40/0	40/0	40/0			

2. The above increases to be given on the first pay day in either January or July after at least six months' service.

3. Members presenting themselves for employment must, if 16 and under 17, be able to furnish evidence that they have been employed as feeders for a period of at least six months; for ages above 17 they are entitled to the rate specified. If no other evidence is available, the period of membership in the society shall be proof of service in the trade.

4. Overtime shall be paid at time and a

quarter.

5. Any feeders at present receiving above the rates specified herein shall not have their wages reduced.

6. Any member having to work during the dinner hour, supper hour, or breakfast time, shall charge 4d. for each occasion, even if the meal-time be allowed before or after the usual time; but, if no time is allowed, the same shall be considered overtime, and charged for at the rate of overtime in addition to the 4d.

7. Sunday and Christmas Day to be paid at double the ordinary time, with a minimum of six hours. Good Friday and Bank Holidays to be paid at time and a half of ordinary time, with same minimum. Good Friday may be exempt by mutual arrangement in houses regularly working on that day.

8. No female member shall be engaged

casually.

9. Female feeders of any age upon the machines specified in the schedule hereto, being machines covered by the agreement of 1915, and on which male feeders were exclusively employed, shall receive the rates set opposite the machines in the said schedule, and in the case of overtime the rate now or at any time current in the cases of male feeders.

For specially high-class work the rates are to be mutually agreed upon in each house.

no. The rates in the schedule shall be paid in all cases where a female feeder is performing the usual work of an assistant, i.e., feeding, washing up, lifting paper on to feedboard, and taking printed paper down. In cases where other labour is engaged for part of this work the following deductions from the rates shall be made:—

(a) Where feeders are doing no work other than the actual feeding, a reduction of 8s. per week.

(b) Where, in addition to feeding, the feeder is lifting paper on to the board or lifting paper down, a reduction of 4s. per week.

(c) Where, in addition to feeding, the feeder washes up, a reduction of 4s. per week.

11. The agreement to come into force on the pay day in the week ending January 11th,

12. The duration and termination of this agreement shall be governed by the conditions as to duration and termination of the agreement of 1915 and the later general agreements with the London Branch of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE AGREEMENT.

	8.	d.
Feeders on Wharfedale and similar machines over double demy Feeders on perfecting machines over double demy and up to quad	57	6
crown	c7	6
Feeders on perfecting machines above	31	٠
quad crown	58	6
Feeders on perfecting machines with		
taking off apparatus is. above		
rates as per scale	_	
Pointers on printing machines	59	6
Feeders on two-revolution machines		
(single or perfecting) of American		
or similar type:—		
Double demy up to quad crown	59	6
Above quad crown	66	6

The agreement is signed on behalf of the London Master Printers' Association by Mr. J. J. Keliher, president, and Mr. Reginald J. Lake, secretary; and on behalf of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants by Mr. George Isaacs, general secretary, and Mr. John B. Sullivan, London branch secretary.

Managers and Overseers

Start the Year with a Concert. .

The members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, Parent Centre, began their monthly meetings of the New Year with a concert at the "Old Bell," on Tuesday night. A large gathering assembled under the presi-

dency of Mr. E. H. Berryman and the evening was well spent.

There was a little business to transact before the musical programme was reached. The minutes, which were presented by the General Secretary (Mr. G. Phillips) were adopted.

The membership of the Parent Association continues to grow steadily and the President had the gratification of submitting the following names on the recommendation of the Council:—Mr. B. Burgess (Southampton Times Co, Ltd. — general overseer), proposed and seconded by Messis. J. E. Barnes and G. Phillips; Mr. J. W. T. Burrows (Messis. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable-letterpress machine), proposed and seconded by Messrs. J. C. Pugh and E. H. Hines; Mr. W. G. Thompson (Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable-composing), proposed and seconded by Messrs. J. C. Pugh and E. H. Hines; Mr. G. H. Lake (Messrs. Andre, Sleigh and Anglo, Bushey-composing), proposed by Messrs. D. Greenhill and J. Hutton; Mr. L. B. T. Day (Messrs. Metchim and Sons—general manager), proposed and seconded by Messrs. H. R. Grigson and H. P. Wells; Mr. T. W. Phillips Chromo Works, Ltd.-overseer, litho), proposed and seconded by Messrs. G. Lloyd and G. Quncan.

On the motion of Mr. Blackwell, seconded by Mr. Cooper, these gentlemen were duly elected, Mr. T. W. Phillips, who was present, being welcomed by the President. Mr. Pugh took the apportunity of suggest-

Mr. Pugh took the apportunity of suggesting that the Bohemian concerts should be resumed and that the Council should try to arrange one prior to Easter if possible.

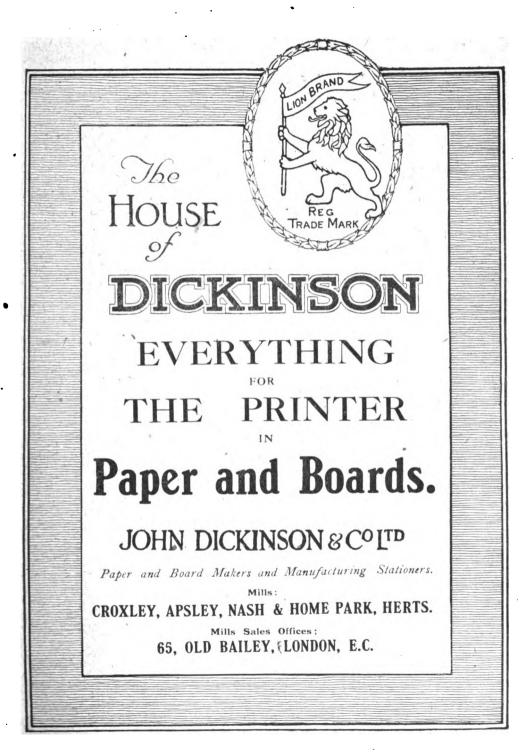
Mr. J. A. B. Reed agreed with the proposal, which met with the assent of the meeting.

The programme for the concert was of a high order, and the members enjoyed the variedentertainment to the full: Miss Florence Martyne, who proved herself an able accompanist, opened the proceedings with an acceptable solo, after which came a variety of excellent turns. Miss Dorothy Lyndhurst and Miss Lily Davies were very attractive in their different styles. Mr. Sydney Wilson rendered several dainty bailads in pleasing fashion. Humour of an infectious sort was contributed by Mr. Arthur French, who sang four songs altogether. The members were glad to welcome once more Mr. Harry Hawksbee, who not only sang by himselt, but joined Miss Lily Davies in a costume recital of the quarrel scene from "The School for Scandal." This fine piece of Sheridan was admirably acted, and it is a tribute to the artistes that they were able to rise to so high a plane of mimicry with such success.

At the conclusion of the concert the President extended the season's greetings to those present, and the Vice-President (Mr. A. E. Jarvis) moved a vote of thanks to the artistes and the Lecture and Entertainment Committee for the really enjoyable programme they had provided, a resolution which was carried unanimously.

EVERYTHING comes to those printers who refuse to wait.





The "Individual Printer."

Some Pertinent Views on Reconstruction and Production, and the Work of Printers and others during the War Period.

By WM. SOWDEN.

XXVIII.

The Text.

I take what I may call my text from the statement of his policy issued by Mr. Lloyd George some ten days or so prior to the polling day at the General Election. The account is that of the Daily Telegraph:—
"... And when the whole nation sees that wealth lies in production, that production can be enormously increased, with higher wages and shorter hours, and when the classes feel confidence in each other, and trust each other, there will be abundance to requite the toil and to gladden the hearts of all. We can change the whole face of existence.

"I will work hard for any scheme of profitsharing which provides the workman with a real inducement to increase production. There lies our national salvation. We want better and ever better machinery, not only to ease the burden of the workman, but to shorten his hours and to increase his wages. That is the way to such prosperity as we have never known. This is the new spirit I want to see breathed into industry—that increased production has not for its end the enrichment of employers, but the enrichment of all classes of the British people."

Buttering Him Up.

The burden of much that has been written and spoken the last few months—and more particularly the last few weeks—is the need for greater production. The workman is appealed to to do his share. Generally, as in Mr. Lloyd George's case, he is flattered and cajoled, is congratulated upon the way he has "come up to the scratch" during the war and urged to continue his efforts.

Time to Drop the Farce.

Well, the war is over and we are facing the reconstruction period in dead earnest. I ask in all seriousness, therefore, is there any longer any purpose—assuming that there ever was any—in keeping up the farce of pretending that the workers of this country have worked well during the war. For the plain, unvarnished fact is that never in their history have British working men produced less in a given time than they have in the last few

While our contributor's articles will be of an interesting character we do not necessarily identify ourselves with any of his expressed opinions.

Contributions, correspondence, suggestions and eriticism are invited upon all matters connected with the industry, with special reference to the problems of an office managed by or worked by the owner.

years. Not only is this unquestionable, but it is also true that each year they have done less than they did the year before. They have, to put it bluntly, almost to a man presumed upon the fact that they could not be "sacked" because their employers could not find men to take their places.

A Bit of a Shock.

It is the fashion in these days to beslaver the workers with all sorts of fulsome flattery, and it may well come as a shock to them to be told that this is not deserved. We are told to look to the workers as the hope of the future; in many quarters the Labour Party is held up as the one body possessing any real ideals or offering any substantial promise of better things in the days that are ahead of us; the workers themselves are daily becoming more convinced that they are the very salt of the earth—and a salt, too, which is in no danger of losing its savour. They have come to look upon themselves as sacrosanct persons who must not be criticised.

Value for Money.

Now, I believe in my previous writings for the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer I have shown that my sympathies are very strongly on the side of the bottom dog. I am no believer in nigger driving. But at the same time I am no believer in boss baiting. Each side has its rights, and the employer has as much claim to have value for his money as the worker has to have money for his value. I cannot be dismissed, therefore, as a professional carper when I bring a definite charge that during the war the working classes of this country have done less rather than more than their duty.

Munition Shirkers.

The criticism applies to every trade. I have heard engineers, tailors, shoemakers, builders and many other employers of workmen tell the very same tale. Nor, if Mr. Lloyd George will come down to detail, will he find that munition workers are exempt from blame. I have not been quite without knowledge of the inside of munition works—not, I may admit, of shell factories, by the way—and I have seen time cards which have been a disgrace to the workers whose names were on them. I have seen, too, articles made for private use out of Government material, in Government time, which represented hours, and in some cases days of labour. I have known for certain that overtime has been deliberately manufactured. I have known cases where,

following a holiday, a very large proportion of the staff stayed away for the following two or three days, deliberately calculating that by doing so they would necessitate overtime on Saturday afternoon and Sunday, for which double pay was received. And I ask what we are to expect in times of peace if, with their brothers facing death and waiting for the materials these men were paid high wages to produce, they could act in so selfish a fashion.

In the Printing Trade.

The charge can be proved in every trade, and in every trade the employer knows it to be true. In no industry, I should say, can the truth of the charge be more clearly demon-strated than in the printing trade. There is a strated than in the printing trade. great deal of repetition work in printingjobs that come in at more or less lengthy intervals, which are substantially-in many cases actually - the same. Well, here is a test for printers. Get out your cost sheets on these repetition jobs for the years from 1913 to 1918, and compare them. I venture to say that in hardly a single case will you fail to find that of which I complain. You will often find that the job has been handed to the same compositor, the same machine hand, in the later cases as in the earlier, and where this is so you will have an even surer test.

The Future in the Light of the Past.

Well, we are facing the future with this as the record of our immediate past. There has been no fear of the sack, and less work has been done as a deliberate consequence. The state of things once men are thoroughly distributed over industries after release from the army is, we are told, to be such that never again need men fear unemployment. It is a condition that must commend itself to all - in the abstract. But, in the concrete, where are we? Production may have increased, but there have been more workers, or there has been improved machinery where such a result has been shown. Individual work has never been poorer in our national history. Life in thearmy does not tend to encourage steady application. There is danger, there is discomfort, there is everything undesirable, an you will. watch the men dodge out of sight when they spy in the offing one of those who hand out jobs to do. So there is not much reason to suppose that the men who come back will be any better than the men we have. And in the light of these considerations, where do we stand, and what is the real outlook for the days that are before us?

MESSRS. MACAIRE, MOULD AND CO., LTD., printers and account book makers, 17, Crouch Hill, N.4., have, with the New Year, sent a useful table diary for 1919 to their friends. Each tear-off page, in addition to the diary for the current month conveniently printed in one corner, is divided into six days, with ample space for notes which cannot be overlooked.

Reconstruction.

Field for the Development of Printing Machinery, etc.

The Ministry of Reconstruction has issued a pamphlet giving a deal of information as to what has been done to utilise factories and workshops set up originally for war purposes, and how to utilise the labour employed in them for the purposes of peace.

A committee, with Mr. H. D. McLaren, M.P., as chairman, has not yet fully reported, but has agreed that some of the information acquired in the course of its investigations should be made public. Fifteen sub-committees have dealt with machinery, etc.

In regard to printing and printers' general machinery, information so far obtained tends to show that there is a considerable field for the development of British industry in this The branch committee found that trade. their section of the engineering trades was much handicapped by the lack of any organisation representing employers. So they drew the attention of firms engaged in the industry to this need, with the result that steps have been taken to form a representative association. A useful suggestion made by the branch committée is that manufacturers should meet periodically the users of their machines, with a view to improving the designs. This suggestion is apparently being acted upon, and it can hardly be doubted that nearly all trades would benefit sensibly by the adoption of this practice.

Edinburgh Typographia.

An Address on Betterment.

Discussing the betterment of the printing trade in an address to the Edinburgh Typo-graphia, Mr. James S. Waterston said the whole trend of public opinion in industry had so tremendously altered that they could not go too far in the direction of bringing the employers and employed together, and of getting them on the right side of each other. It was only by such methods as were suggested in the Whitley Report that they could get nearer each other and see the point of view of Mr. Waterston referred to the each other. scheme prepared for the printing trades, which provided that every workman must be a member of his Union and every employer a member of his Association. There was to be absolute equality of treatment as far as administration was concerned, and the scheme also provided means for encouraging production and preventing disputes from becoming acute.

Many a man leads a dog's life because he growls so much.

BRITISH & COLONIAL

Personal.

MR. T. J. MOUNTAIN presided on Tuesday night at the annual meeting of the South-West London Master Printers Association, held at the Albert Tavern, Victoria-street, S.W.

MR. J. J. KELIHER, president of the L.M.P.A., and a large company assembled to dinner, which preceded the business meeting. We will give a full report next week of the interesting and instructive proceedings.

ONE of the largest gatherings under the auspices of the I.P.K.T. was seen at St. Bride's, on December 18th, when Mr. A. Langley, one of the most active spirits in the printing trade, provided a very excellent concert.

MR. J. HYSLOP BELL, who was president of the Newspaper Owners Association in 1884, has resigned the Coronorship for the Stockton Ward of the County of Durham on account of ill-health.

COMPANY SERGEANT MAJOR G. W. SCURRAH, who previous to enlistment was in partner-ship with his father as a printer in Bradford, has been awarded the Medaille Militaire of France. He had previously been awarded the British D C.M. and the Military Medal with Bar.

THE REV. WILLIAM TEMPLE, the protagonist of the Life and Liberty movement, has resigned the editorship of the Challenge. He has now been a head master, a rector, and an editor—all before he has reached his 37th birthday.

SIR HALL CAINE, the father of the Deputy Controller of Paper, is suggested as Governor of the Isle of Man.

MAJOR H. J. GILLESPIE, D.S.O., will open a conference on "Reconstruction and Restoration" next Tuesday evening in the Hall of the Institute of Journalists. Sir Henry Urwick will preside.

SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON has consented to appear at the great Victory Matinée which Mr. Oswald Stoll is giving at the London Coliseum on Sunday. February 2nd, in aid of the dependents of British sailor and soldier journalists.

MR. ROBERT E. MURCHIE was presented by his colleagues in the literary departments of the Glasgow Herald and associated newspapers with a gold watch on the occasion of his leaving Glasgow to become proprietor of the Carrick Herald and conduct the printing business associated with it in Girvan.

MR. MURCHIE, who is a native of Ardrossan, has been twelve years on the reporting staff of the Glasgow Herald, and prior to that he had experience on newspapers in Aberdeen, Greenock, and elsewhere throughout Scotland.

SIR ROBERT BRUCE, editor of the Glasgow Herald, made the presentation.

MR.-HENRY FORD'S new weekly, known as the Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's International Weekly, has made its appearance. The paper carries no advertisements, and Mr. Ford says he will spend £2,000,000 to make it a success.

MR. GUY A. ALDRIDGE, the conscientious objector, and editor of the Spur, has been released from prison owing to failing health. He maintained a six-day hunger strike.

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., will be one of the British labour delegates to the International Labour and Socialist Conference tobe held in Switzerland on January 13th.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD says the time has now come for the Socialistic and Labour movement to have daily papers all over the country. He hopes before many weeks are over the first daily paper will again appear in London.

FORMERLY a Hull newsboy, Walter Gledhill, 7th East Yorks, has won the D.C.M., the M.M., and the Medal Militaire, for bringing in wounded under fire, including Sergeant Jackson, V.C., when he was sniped at Combles.

MR. MANILAL C. Modi, hon, sec. of the Press Association of India, sends us a happilyworded Christmas card, and we cordially reciprocate the greetings. The information with reference to the Indian press is receiving consideration.

THE Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record records a total of 7.716 books as having been published during the year 1918. This is a decrease of 415 compared with the previous year, and is the lowest number for many years.

The printing and paper trades contributed £28,003 18s. 5d. of a total of £782,794 10s. 7d. subscribed in the City of London in response to the "Our Day" appeal made by Sir Chas. Hanson, M.P., the late Lord Mayor, on behalf of The Times Fund for the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John.

PAPER shipments from Newfoundland mills of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd., are being resumed. Lately a shipload was sent to France to print Stars and Stripes, the American Army trench newspapes.

Trade Notes.

POSTAL PERMITS WITHDRAWN.—Certain war restrictions on the sending abroad of books and papers have been withdrawn by the War Office. Two Army Council orders, dated May, 1918, dealing with permits, for this class of printed matter have been cancelled. Any books, papers, photographs and illustrated matter which required permits may now be sent abroad by post without these restrictions. Articles for publication and kindred matter, although not requiring a permit, will continue to be subjected to the postal censorship.

Co-operators and Craft Unions.—A further step in the direction of the fusion of the trade union and co-operative movements was taken at the quarterly meetings of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, in London, on Saturday, when a resolution was carried by 298 votes to 4 giving instructions to the directors to ensure that every employee who is eligible shall be a member of the trade union of his or her respective trade, and that the trade union rates and conditions should be granted to all Co-operative Wholesale Society's employees.

THE Kent Messenger, established on January 1st, 1859, as the Maidstone Telegraph, has just celebrated its 60th birthday.

THE Accrington Observer and Times is publishing a Roll of Honour for Greater Accrington. This includes the names of over 1,300 local lads who have made the supreme sacrifice.

At the Park Hotel, Mexbro, gold watches were presented on behalf of the firm and staff of the Mexbro and Swinton Times Publishing Co. to Sergeant Harold Wrigley, M.M. A.S.C. and Air Mechanic Horace Flather, M.M., R.A.F., in recognition of their gallantry displayed in France last March.

It is notified in the London Gazette that the prohibition of export of the following articles has now been removed:—Fountain pens, ink, other than printers' ink, pumice stone, slates and slate pencils, typesetting and typecasting machinery, wall papers.

At the Leicester Borough Police Court, Elizabeth Amy Read, platen feeder, claimed £15s. 8d., wages in lieu of a week's notice, from Messrs. Winton Caven and Co., printers, 27, Charles-street.—The Bench made an order for payment of the amount claimed.

"THE EUSTON WAY," which is the house organ of Messrs. Langley and Sons, the Euston Press, is a bright little publication well produced and edited, and full of interesting matter relating to the personnel of the firm and the trade generally. The current issue contains an excellent selection of readable matter, including particulars of the doings of many of the firm's employees who are in the army.

TENDERS are invited for the binding of books at the Wood Green Library for one year from April 1st; tenders to the Urban District Council, Town Hall, Wood Green, by Io a.m., January 22nd.

THE Department of Material, Santiago, Chile, invite tenders for printing and library articles up to January 30th. The time only allows of instructions to agents by cable.

WHILE washing one of the machines in the Impartial Reporter Printing Office, Enniskilling, a man's clothing was caught in a belt, and he was carried to the shafting, where he remained jammed for half-an-hour. He fortunately escaped with his life.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPPESENTATIVES or MANA-GRES REQUIRING PASITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shilling sfor 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Hight words to be reckoned for each line.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only 1 One Shilling for Twenty-Four Words, and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Machinery for Sale.

DOUBLE ROYAL WHARFEDALE (Newsum's) for sale, with Flyers, Geared Inkers, Double Driving Gear, Counting Apparatus, and Two Sets of Rollers, price £60 as it stands, or near offer considered (specimen of work on application); also a 4-h.p. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE, with Tube Ignition, Gas Bag, Tank, Exhaust and Fittings complete. May be seen in City. Offer wanted.—Box 13588.

Miscellaneous.

CREAM WOVE PRINTING, Pure Sulphite, 47 by 33-in., 96-lbs.; 500 reams for disposal in London as a whole or in lots of 50 reams. Offers invited.—Box 13612.

N EWS in SMALL REELS and FLATS for sale.
Also Post Card Size ENVELOPES.—Enquiries solicited, in first instance, to Box 13614.

To PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

FIRM of PRINTERS are open to take extra Trade Work; strict secrecy; compact office; ceptral position W.C. Two Cylinders, Five Platens; upto-date plant. French work a specialty.

—For particulars apply, J. P., Box 15736.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements;

(Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page	£3	10	0	1	8.	d.		
Half Page	1	17	6	One-eighth Page 1		6		
Third Page	1	6	0	One-third Column	5	0		
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column	6	6		
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.								

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. JORGEN SORENSEN, Bygdo Alle 60, Christiania, Norway.

United States - LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANK, LONDON, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11. St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1919.

Reconstruction.

THE printing trade, like every other, is passing through the transition stage from peace to war. It is not a very comforting or comfortable period, truly. But let us hope the future will bring compensation for the trials and anxieties of the past and of the There will, of course, be some present. troubled waters to pass over yet. All the more reason, therefore, why all concerned should keep a clear and level head. symptoms of unrest will pass, and British trade and commerce will come by their own again. In the meantime, masters and men in our own particular trade are trying to put their house in order, and the great scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Council; which we printed in full in our last issue, is before the trade. It has taken many weary months to produce the scheme, and now it

has seen the light of day it has still to receive the sanction of the rank and file, on both sides. What that verdict will be it is too early to say, though generally it seems to be acceeded that it will be approved. There appears to be, so far as one can hear, no very great enthusiasm over it. There is, however, no alternative put up against it, and if the proposals are rejected the position will be worse than it was with-More serious consideration, it out them. would appear, ought to be given to the matter than is now the case. Perhaps the holidays have had something to do with it, and now that the New Year is in hand some definite move may be taken. "Agreed principles." of course, are all very nice; but the practical application of details is quite another story. Everybody naturally approves of the spirit of conciliation, and there are those who can breath piety with fulsome freedom. But in translating percepts into practice we find the great stumbling block. However, the future conduct of the printing trade is not without hope of the question being approached in a broad-minded spirit, with a real intent to do the best by the trade and those who are engaged in it. Mr. G. H. Roberts, who, we are glad to see, is to remain Minister of Labour, has often given a safe lead in industrial reconstruction plans, and he has a real interest in the trade with which he is proud to retain connection. He has already expressed the hope that he may preside at the initial meeting of the Industrial Council of the Printing Trade. That offer will doubtless be accepted readily, and his direction at the outset will be most valuable.

Contralisation.

It is time we were hearing something of the scheme-or is it schemes?-for centralising the printing trade in some comprehensive and suitable building. Movements are afoot to this end, but nothing definite is yet announced. The idea, of course, has been in people's minds for long enough, and it is admirable. But the thing requires pushing along, though the proposal is probably so vast that it will need time and thought to prepare a workable scheme. A centre for printing, or a University of Printing, as it has been called, would lift the craft to the high place in the thoughts of. people which it ought to occupy. Those who think ill of themselves are not likely to be thought well of by others, and it seems to have been a failing of printers to esteem their craft but little. A big advertisement such as an appropriate home for all the activities of the trade would do much to dispel this fault.

The Stationers' Hall has been frequently mentioned in this connection. Whether it will prove the solution of the scheme is yet to be seen. One step has been gained, inasmuch as all are agreed as to the worthiness of the idea, the accomplishment of which would memorialise the return of peace and the splendid part which printers have played in the war. We understand that the idea of a University of Printing, or a technical centre for the trade, first mentioned by Mr. J. R. Riddell, Principal of the St. Bride Printing School, is taking definite shape and is in the hands of an influential committee.

Organisation.

An effort is being made to reach the 1,000 membership mark for the London Master Printers' Association this year. It is a happy New Year resolution, and the task ought not to be impossible. Last year the ranks were increased by 200 and in 1917 by 150. That is a progressive movement which ought naturally to lead to 300 before the end of the present twelve months, although the labour becomes naturally more of a strain as the summit is reached. It is not the beginning of a journey that is difficult, but the end. Still, with the energy which is housed at 24, Holborn, 1,000 members in 1919 is quite on the cards. "Go to it."

Demobilisation.

MASTER PRINTERS are greatly concerned over the slowness with which demobilisation is being carried out. If any trades ought to receive special consideration, it seems to us printing is one of them. Pivotal it is in the real sense, because so many activities revolve around it. Where, for example, would have been our food coupons without it? So now all the new developments for which everybody is waiting will require printing in some form or another. If, therefore, anything can be done to speed the return of printers it would be a service not only to the trade, but to the country as a whole. Of course, it is very easy to grumble, and demobilisation is not so easy as some people appear to imagine. To begin with, peace is not yet declared, and we conless to some personal surprise that American and Canadian troops should be sent back so soon as they were. At the same time the authorities certainly need a due appreciation of values. Mr. J. J. Keliher mentioned at the meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday night that men now in this country might be restored to their employers if action were taken promptly,

and a leaflet on the subject of demobilisation just issued by the Federation of Master Printers from 24, Holborn, will assist those who desire to set the necessary and latest machinery in motion.

The Earliest Users of the Linotype.

Which was the first London newspaper to introduce, the Linotype into its printing office? This question having been asked recently, and some doubt having been cast on the replies, we may say that so far as our recollection goes, the Globe was the first of the London newspapers to install the machine in the early days of its appeal to newspaper printers, and the Globe was soon followed by the Financial Times, which may claim the credit of being the first London daily enterprising enough to adopt the then almost untried system of typesetting. The Daily Telegraph followed shortly afterwards. The provinces were quicker to recognise the merits of the Linotype than the metropolis was, and several installations had been made in Manchester. Leeds and other cities. A complete history of the introduction of the Linotype into this country, well illustrated, appeared in our issue of December 26th, 1895.

Mr. Waller Hazell's Appeal.

Mr. Walter Hazell, J.P., who is chairman of the Homes for Little Boys, Farning-Swanley, Kent, and once more makes his annual appeal on behalf of this worthy institution, which is serving the country so well by training boys to become useful citizens. The Swanley School is said to be the only one of its kind in which boys are trained to be officers in the merchant service. The annual record of the institution, entitled "Left in Trust," indicates the very practical and enduring work which is carried on, a fact which is proved by the number of boys from the homes who have helped in the war, both in active service and on munitions. What should also arouse sympathy for Mr. Hazell's appeal is the fact that £4,500 extra has to be raised by personal subscriptions in order to meet the higher costs of maintenance, which before the war amounted to £15,000 a year for the 500 fatherless and homeless boys. In addition, the war has placed upon the committee the burden of a banker's overdraft of £9,600. It would be an appropriate thank-offering for the termination of the war to free these homes, if only in some degree, from the financial strain which cannot but interfere with the attainment of their splendid object.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Ord., 5\frac{1}{4}, Pref., 85s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 21s.; Cassells, 6; John Dickinson, 33s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; International Linotype, 63\frac{1}{4}; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 16s. 9d.; Linotype A Deb., 62\frac{1}{4}; Liverpool Daily Post, 15s; Newnes, Pref., 14s. 9d.; Pearson's, Pref., 70s.; Pictorial Newspaper, 20s.; Raphael Tuck, 18s.; Albert E. Reed, 14s. 6d.; Weldon's, Pref., 16s., xd.

NEW COMPANIES.

WALLASSY PRINTERS, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, as printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, etc. The subscribers are E. E. Keel and Dorothy Ewbank. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office: 55, Borough-road, Wallasey, Cheshire.

ARESCO, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 320, Broad-street, "City Chambers," Broad-street, and 1, King Alfred's-place, all in Birmingham, by F. C. Bowers, as the "Rubber Stamp Co." or otherwise. The subscribers are F. C. Bowers and F. Bowers. Private company. The first directors are F. C. Bowers, F. Bowers and C. C. Bowers. Registered office: 320, Broad-street, Birmingham.

J. Robertson and Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at St. Anne's, Lancashire, as "Robertson and Co.," and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, typefounders, publishers, advertising agents, newspaper proprietors, etc. The subscribers are J. Robertson and S. Coston. Private company. The first directors are J. R. Gibbs, J. Robertson A. K. Whitaker and J. G. Bradshaw.

ROBERT HAYES, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as booksellers, newspaper, periodical, magazine and almanac sellers, publishers, publishers' agents, printers, paper merchants, press photographers, etc. The subscribers are S. A. Belasco, F. J. Claringbull and A. A. Ross. Private company. The first directors are S. A. Belasco, F. J. Claringbull and A. A. Ross.

Kelly's Monthly Trade Review, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to take over the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers, carried on by the Kelly Trading Co., Ltd., also to carry on business as advertising agents and contractors, etc. The subscribers are E. H. Grainger and W. A. Plunkett. Private company. The first directors are E. H. Grainger, W. A. Plunkett

Lieut. E. C. Grainger and R. de Toll. Registered office: 60, Wilson-street, E.C.

AGNATO GOLD, LEAF Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as manufacturers of and dealers in artificial gold, silver and metallic leaf or foil, etc. The subscribers are J. E. Allen and A. l'Anson. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office: 10, Bush-lane, E.C.4.

W. MATE AND SONS (1919), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £12,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of newspaper proprietors, publishers, printers, stationers, etc., carried on at 58, Commercial road, Bournemouth, and elsewhere, as "W. Mate and Sons," and with a view thereto to adopt an agreement with the National Press Agency, Ltd. The subscribers are A. W. Evans and Major W. J. Evans. Private company. The first directors are J. Owen, A. W. Evans and W. J. Evans. Registered office: 58, Commercial road, Bournemouth.

ARTHUR FOOTE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 7 per cent. cum. pref.), as stationers, printers, photographic printers, photo-lithographers, etc. The subscribers are H. D. Letts and Miss M. J. Noall. Private company. The first directors are A. F. Jepson and G. C. Bancroft.

SIDNEY COOKE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as lithographers, letterpress printers, printers on tin, manufacturers of decorated tin and metal-boxes, toys and cardboard and paper boxes, etc. The subscribers are T. A. Cooke and S. T. Cooke. Permanent directors: T. A. Cooke and S. T. Cooke.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

J. J. Travis and Co., Ltd.—Satisfaction in full between July 27th, 1910, and June 18th, 1915, of debentures dated January 27th, 1910, securing £1.500. Notice filed December 20th, 1918.

Benin and Cronin, Ltd.—Satisfaction in full (a) on December 10th, 1918, of debentures dated 1913–15, securing £2,325 (part of a series of £3,000 registered in March, 1913), and (b) on January 12th, 1917, of charge dated 1915, securing fluctuating amount due to bank.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.—Mortgage and land registery charge on freehold premises in Milford-lane, W.C., to secure 17,500. Holders—R.S. Gwynne, Lieut.-Colonel R. V. Gwynne and J. G. G. Woodhouse.

JOHN MARKS, LTD.—Assignment of proceeds of Stationery Office Contracts, dated December 9th, 1918, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclay's Bank (Trustee Department.)

Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd.—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on December 16th, 1918, of debentures dated 1902, securing £30,000.

HUGH STEVENSON AND SONS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £4,700 between January 1st and June 30th, 1918, of mortgage dated August 13th, 1903, securing £60,000 first mortgage debentures.

COMMERCIAL ART PRESS, LTD. - Satisfaction in full on December 23rd, 1918, of debenture dated July 26th, 1912, securing £200.

London Cutting and Binding Co., Ltd.—Debenture dated December 21st, 1918, to secure £1,500 at 10 per cent., charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder—W. J. Hood, 41, Chandos-road, Finchley, N.

ASHTON BAZAAR Co., LTD.—Mortgage on leasehold premises at Ashton-in-Makerfield. Dated December 14th, 1918, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.C.W. and Parrs Bank.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

a giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and acce: no responsibility for inaccuracien, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Harris, L. and A., printers and stationers, 94. Leadenhall street, E.C.5, and South Tottenham, N. Dissolved as from December 31st, 1917, the business having been incorporated with the Rumney Press, Ltd, 85, Fenchurch street, E.C.3.

Sisson and Parker, booksellers and sta-

Sisson and Parker, booksellers and stationers, Wheelergate, Nottingham. Debts by W. S. Sisson, who continues the business under the same style. December 31st.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMEND-MENT ACT, 1916.

The Progress Typewriter Supply Co., Ltd., 8-9, New Zealand-avenue, E.C.f. Claims by February 15th to the Controller, A. Hartley, C.A., 70A, Basinghall street, E.C.2.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.
Kerr, S., stationer, etc. The Cross, Beith,
sequestrated December 31st. Meeting to
elect Trustee and Commissioners to be heldJanuary 15th, at the Royal Hotel-buildings,
Duke-street, Kilmarnock. Claims by April
30th.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Hancock, George Oliver and Burholt, Henry Joseph, in co-partnership under the

style of Hancock, Burholt, and Co., 45. Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C., paper agents and merchants. Date of Order, December Discharge suspended for two oth, 1918. years and six months on the grounds that the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to ios. in the pound on the amount of their unsecured liabilities; bankrupts had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by them, and as sufficiently disclose their business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding their bankruptcy; had continued to trade after knowing themselves to be insolvent; and had themselves contributed to their bankruptcy by rash and hazardous That the bankrupt Henry speculation. Joseph Burholt had within three months preceding the date of the Receiving Order, when unable to pay his debts as they became due, given an undue preference to one of his creditors.

A STRIKING design in calendars for 1919 is sent out by Messrs. the Ault and Wiborg, London Co., printing ink makers, etc., 4-5, St. John's-square, E.C.I. It consists of a dark-surfaced card 19 by 8 inches, the greater portion of which is occupied by a charming reproduction of a piece of stationery, which stands out well on a deep black background, with narrow orange border. The firm's business announcement is under the picture and the dates, in white figures on a brown ground, are at the foot of the card. Well produced in every way this is a very handsome calendar.

A FINELY produced calendar is issued by Messrs. Coates Bros. and Co., Ltd., printing ink manufacturers, St. Bride's House, Salisbury-square, E.C.4. It consists of a card. 15 by 12½, the ground colour of which is a grey blue, and on this is a picture entitled "Venus and Anchises," beautifully printed in colours, and reproduced from the picture by Sir William Richmond, K.C.B., R.A., in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. The dates are in bold white figures on a grey ground, and the firm's business announcement is neatly arranged at the top of the card and on either side of the dates. A fine production that will be admired and kept by all recipients. A calendar for the year and postal information are on the back of the card.

"SETTLING Down" is the title of a vivacious article in the January Pearson's by Maud Churton Braby, who discourses on some of the differences that Peace will make in the daily life of the average man and woman. Sir Guy Calthrop's paper on "Making the Most of our Coal" is crammed with interesting facts and suggestions, and great stress is laid on the need for a more comprehensive system of distributing electrical power. Elinor Mordaunt, Richard Harding Davis, F. St. Mars, and Cosmo Hamilton are among the writers who help to keep the fiction in this number up to its usual standard.

Roll of Honour.

MR. BEAUMONT FLETCHER, of the Daily Chronicle Parliamentary staff, who was reported "missing" after severe fighting in France on March 25th last, is now officially garded as dead. He was a son of the late Mr. A. E. Fletcher, a past editor of the Daily Chronicle. Though an anti-militarist, and past 40 years of age, he enlisted in October, 1914. At his own request he was sent to the front in France in November, 1917.

LIEUTENANT AMYAS SEPTIMUS QUIRKE, M.C., of the Machine Gun Corps, has been killed in action. Before joining up he was on the staff of the *Brighton Herald*.

PRESSMEN'S MEMORIAL SERVICE.—A memorial service is to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday, February 1st, at two o'clock, to commemorate the journalists, printers, and others connected with newspapers, periodicals, and magazines who have fallen in the war. A roll of honour containing the names is being prepared, and the secretaries of the Newspaper Conference, 6, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.4, will be glad to receive the names of any journalists or printers unattached to the office of any particular publication which should be included. Tickets will be issued to the relatives and friends.

English and French Printers.

Mr. H. C. Bolton, chairman of the Institute of Printing and Kindred Trades, intends to issue a final appeal in connection with the French Printers' Relief Fund. A thousand pounds has already been raised, and it is hoped that members of the kindred trades will add to the amount, seeing that the need is so pressing. Over 4,000 subscription lists have been sent out to fathers of chapels and overseers in the printing and allied trades, and one of the pleasing results is that a great majority of the societies have forwarded subscriptions varying from five to ten guineas.

The French President has written an exceedingly nice acknowledgment of the assistance given by the printing craft in this country to their confreres in France, and he particularly hopes that the close relationship established between France and England during the war may be continued in the future.

THE London offices of Messrs. Charles Maisden and Son, Ltd., Sheffield, have been removed to 34-40, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4.

THE late Mr. William Ellerby Green, senior partner in the publishing firm of Longmans, Green and Co., has left estate of the value of £117,910.

Anglo-Norwegian Trade.

Paper and Box Board.

Owing to the signing of the armistice the paper and box board trade has been very much affected, says the Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal, and it appears that business has been very quiet indeed during the last four weeks. Very few contracts have been placed, buyers being of the opinion that prices may come down. This is no doubt correct as far as the so-called free market quotations are concerned, as quantities of paper have been brought in on licence and resold at very high prices, and these prices have been reduced considerably; but with reference to f.o.b. figures, these have not been affected in any way. As a matter of fact, Scandinavian mills have been compelled to increase their prices on account of the exceedingly high wages they are bound to pay for labour, as well as the dearth of raw materials. Shipping opportunities have not improved, and we are afraid that for a short time in the beginning of the New Year shipping opportunities will be as scarce as ever. Rates for freight have been reduced slightly, whilst rate of exchange has, contrary to expectations, again fallen. Insurance against war risk has become practically nil, Lloyds now covering war risk at the rate of 5s. per cent. We understand that prices for unglazed printings in ordinary white shade have been increased, and mills are accepting orders at the following figures: - For double crown 11/12 lbs., 480s, £48 10s., and for heavier substances d.c. 16 lbs., 480s and up, at £42 to £43 per ton of 2,240 lbs., f.o.b. M.G. pure white in substance d.c. 7 lbs., 480s, has been quoted at £66 to £68 per ton net f.o.b. according to quality and shade, whilst d.c. 16 lbs., 480s and upwards, fetches £54 to £55 per ton net. There is no difficulty now in obtaining M.G. 50 per cent. mechanical hard sized envelope paper, as some fairly large quantities of rosin have been sent to Norway and Sweden from America. The price for this class of paper is approximately £56 peaton net f.o.b. Unglazed and M.G. nature brown in thin substances of d.c. 8 lbs., is fetching £43 to £45 per English ton. All the foregoing figures are based on the normal exchange of Kr. 18.16 per £. It appears that Scandinavian mills now hold good stocks of white wood pulp boards, as well as leather boards, and are anxious to secure orders, and in consequence they have reduced their prices slightly. We take it that orders for friction glazed leather boards could now be placed at £32 per ton of 1,000 kilos, whilst wood pulp boards fetch £28 for glazed quality and £24 to £25 for unglazed quality. These prices are, of course, net f.o.b., and also subject to difference in rate of exchange.

SHAME comes to no printer unless he helps it on its way.



New British Palents.

Applications for Patents.

Broughton, J. Method of opening envelopes. 21,334.

Brown, A. M. Self-filling fountain pen ink

bottle. 20,860.

Bumstead, S. J. A., and Waterlow, G. Means for ruling lines for typewriters, etc.

Burrough's Adding Machine Co. and Wade,

H. Printing mechanism of adding, etc., registering machines. 20,888.

Business Systems, Ltd., and Thompson, W. P. Autograph registers. 21,214, 21,215, 2,1216. Chipperfield, W., and Roneo, Ltd. ribbons. 20,638.

Chipperfield, W., and Roneo, Ltd. Paperseparating devices. 21,465

Clarke, H. R., and Clarke and Son, J. T. Machines for printing or stamping on uneven surfaces. 21,146.

Clarke, H. R., and Clarke and Son, J. T. Machines for printing or stamping on un-20,683. even surfaces.

Coleman, H., and Knight and Co., C. Combined letter sheet and envelope. 20,537.

Cornish, A. and A. F. Envelopes, letter cards, postal wrappers, etc. 20,540. Cox, C. H. S. Loose-leaf devices for binding

paper, etc. 20,475. Croll. D. H. Envelopes and letter fasteners, reversible continuous safety envelope.

20,867.

Dew. J. W. H. Glazing card, etc. 20,747.

Dods, H. C. Advertising. 20,464.

Frazier, H. P. Pictorial, etc., card, sheet, etc.

20,774.

Gilroy, T., and Kenton, G. J. Writing compositions. 21,438 Harrington, F. C. A. Printing, stamping,

etc., apparatus. 21,271. Hoe and Co., and Hoe and Co., R. Inking mechanism for printing machines. 21,078. Kennett, W. T. Fountain pens. 21,188.

Lanston Monotype Corporation, and Lanston Monotype Machine Co. Die case or matrix carrier operating mechanism for typecasting machines. 21,121.

Marr, J. B., and Wilson, J. . Machines for bevelling edges of sheets of millboard, card-

board, etc. 20,691. McIlquham, F. Machines for cutting rolled cardboard, paper, etc., into sheets. 20,952.

McInroy, T. Driving cylinders of printing machines. 21,120.

McKay, R. Linotype lock. 21,010. Martin, G. T. Protective devices for pencils, fountain pens, etc. 21,268.

Mottram, C. D. Dust, dirt and damp proof frame for enclosing notices, pictures,

drawings, etc. 21,006. Murray, D. Driving mechanism for telegraph

Printers. 21,217.
Podiebrad, B. Correspondence cards, etc. 20,984.

Point on et ses fils, A. Manufacture of paste-Oard cases and means therefor. 21,404.

Pomeon et ses fils, A. Shaped pasteboard

articles. 21,405. Rawlins, G. E. H. Treatment or preparation

of paper, etc. 21,421. Robichon, G. H. Diaries. 21,034, 21,035. Rushworth, G. A. W. Self-inking printing

stamps. 20,908. Sawyer, T. Mechanism for automatically playing keyed instruments. 21,077.

Skinner, F. W. Pencils, etc. 21,370. Smart, F. E. Pens. 20,566. Soininen, J. L. Soisalon. Paper knives. 21,306.

Tillotson, E. L. Means for utilising used envelopes, etc. 20,724.

Valentine, H. J. Children's painting books. 20,879.

Valentine, H. J. Toy books. 21,145. Wade, C. B. Fountain pens. 20,479

Ward, G. H. Tools for marking or lettering objects. 21,342.

White, S. H. Postal wrappers. 20,785.

Specifications Published, 1917.

Padilla, R. Advertising and news-disseminating devices 121,157.
Reeve, V. L. Offset printing machine. 121,160.

Esson, R. L. Loose-leaf binders. Emett, A. Letter paper. 121,178.

Lanston Monotype Corporation. Moulds for casting printers' leads, rules and the like. 116,491.

1918.

Fairweather, W.C. Letter-spacing and backspacing mechanism for typewriting ma-

chines. 121,068. Fairweather, W. C. Ink-ribbon mechanism for typewriting machines. 121,069. Fairweather, W. C. Typewriting machines.

121,079.

McFarlane, E. H. Envelopes. 121,236.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO **PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE** ACCEPTANCE. 1918.

Dorel, F. Manufacture of gelatinous com-positions for use in the reproduction of line documents. 121,274. Darel, F. Printing presses. 121,453.

WHAT the trade of the country and the public now require, writes Lord Inchcape, is a notification that everything is to be on a pre war basis, with such exceptions as are necessary, a d these exceptions should be clearly set out, because as things now are, and liberty being restored by driblets, no one knows where he is either in or out of Government offices.

PRAYERS ASKED FOR A PAPERMAKER. A strike, involving 700 employees, has occurred at the paper mills of Mr. J. R. Booth, At the Notre Dame Catholic of Ottawa. Church, the Rev. Father Bernier asked the congregation to say prayers on behalf of Mr. Booth, that he might be prevailed upon to accede to the demands of his employees.

The Paper Trade under Control.

Extracts from an Interesting Review of the Paper Trade, 1918, published in the "World's Paper Trade Review," of January 3, 1919.

From Royal Commission to Controller.

The Royal Commission on Paper, which had exercised authority over the trade from March 1st, 1916, came to an end on March 8th, 1918, and was replaced by a Controller of Paper Although, on the face of it, this was no more than the substitution of a dictatorship for committee rule, yet in reality it was a complete revolution in method. It can now be seen that many of the criticisms directed at the Royal Commission, while quite well founded, were aimed at defects arising from its lack of powers, defects which, with the best will in the world, it was unable to rectify. The original functions of the Royal Commission, it must be remembered, were confined to restrictions of import and control of distribution of imported material and paper. Its powers were negative, not positive; it could forbid, but not assist. An extension of powers was given, it is true, in June, 1917, but not to a sufficient degree, and the Commission had neither the executive powers nor the necessary staff to enable it to exercise its widened functions. Moreover, it is difficult for a committee of business men, each engaged in his own affairs, meeting at intervals only, to keep fully in touch with that direction of policy which is requisite for the guidance and control of a whole industry, and it may well be that in such cases many things are done in the name of the governing body of which no member of that body has any personal knowledge. In addition to this disadvantage, which is inherent in all forms of government by committee, a further shortcoming displayed itself as the organisation of the State for war purposes became more highly developed. New departments of the Government kept springing up, each charged with the task of supervising some branch of trade or some sphere of national activity. Each of these departments fought for its own hand, and put up the best possible case for its own commercial interests; and this, not from any hostile view of other phases of existence, but merely because it necessarily regarded, first of all, the functions with which it had been endowed. This being so, if the manufacture of paper was to maintain its existence as an integral part of the nation's war activities, it must be represented, in the hierarchy of Government organisation, by a department of appropriate rank; it must no longer be ruled by a Royal Commission whose voice was the confused sound of many voices, but must have a Controller, who could speak in terms of due dignity and authority with other Controllers and could use the language of power to obdurate departments as well as dictate terms to the members of the trade.

The point of view set forth here may appear fanciful to some readers, but those who have seen anything of the inner workings of official machinery will appreciate its correctness.

The Controller's Task and Its Performance.

The task which faced the Controller on his appointment was one which might have caused the boldest heart to quail. shortage of shipping was at its worst, a reduction of allowable tonnage to one half of the previous year had just been announced, and the trade little knew, at the time, how near they came to a further drastic reduction. The Controller grasped his nettle, and the course of the industry since his appointment forms the best commentary on the manner of his performance. Wisely, he surrounded himself with assistants and advisers who from the Deputy Controller downwards understood the trade which the department was to govern. Equally wisely, he kept himself in continuous touch with all branches of the trade individually; he was always personally accessible to deputations and to individuals, and on certain notable occasions he made public pronouncements to representative gatherings. No administration can be faultless, and no claim of perfection would be made on behalf of the Controller's Department; but, by general consent, as control was necessary (and that is admitted) no better control can be imagined. The cheap gibes which were flung out in the early days at the Controller's personal ignorance of the paper trade were speedily shown to be unfounded; business training and commercial aptitude, without the prejudices and preferences which arise from being engaged in the industry concerned, were seen to be the necessary qualities for the position; and it may well be that in the combination of a Controller who is a business man and advisers with special knowledge Sir Albert Stanley found the ideal principle of trade control under war conditions.

Paper Priorities.

The scheme of paper priority certificates had been in existence in 1917, but its advantages were only slowly recognised by the trade. Under the new rule the system was improved, proper co-ordination between the endorsing authorities was effected, and in proper cases extra import licence was obtainable by its means. Administered with expert knowledge of the trade, the priority system became a practical means of ensuring that paper for purposes of war importance was supplied with its due share of preference. Whether or not a

modified system of priority is desirable during the reconstruction period is a matter on which much may be said on both sides, and the decision may possibly turn on the pace at which imports and supplies increase.

Price Control.

The absence of any direct price-fixing arrangements has been a cause of continuous criticism of the Government's control of paper during the war, and undoubtedly, in some quarters, prices have been demanded and paid which bore no true relationship to the making cost. Price-fixing for a complex article like paper, however, would have led to infinite complications, and would have needed the services of an army of experts. The right of recourse to the Controller's Department, which was always available in the case of ration quantities, has no doubt exercised a general restraining influence, and, after all, interference between a willing buyer and a willing seller is not desirable. In the case of news print, the one grade of paper which can be regarded as a staple article, the Controller's Department instituted a careful costing system, and the monthly price fixed on that basis has It would, apparently given satisfaction. however, have been obviously difficult to apply such a system to paper in general.

Paper Economy.

It is a strange reversal of the normal state of affairs when the paper trade looks on without complaint while a Government department advises some people, and compels others, to use less paper. Yet, such is the result of a state of war, that the various restrictions on the undue use of paper for posters, catalogues, new periodicals, and so forth, have met with no great amount of objection from the trade. In some instances, indeed, the active cooperation of those interested has been readily forthcoming, as for example, in the case of the voluntary agreement of the Drawing Office Material Dealers' Association to cut down the substance of ferro papers. All the same, the announcement of the relaxation of these particular restrictions was greeted with a sigh of relief, though that may have been because it was taken as a fore-runner of favours to come.

Export Trade and Foreign Competition.

The problems of the immediate future which call for urgent attention are mainly concerned with the return from the industries of war to the pursuits of peace, and in this connection special consideration will be needed by the export trade which the high prices of the war period have seriously endangered. Foreign competition, which in pre-war days was such a serious factor in the situation, has been to all intents and purposes negligible quantity during the war, but when the restriction on imports is removed this question likewise will resume its vital importance. Unless some international agreement can be arrived at whereby rates of wages in competing countries can be brought into parity with the current rates in this country, or unless countervailing duties can

be imposed upon paper which enters the country at a price below that demanded in the country of origin, it will be difficult for the home product to maintain its ground. These, however, are matters of high policy on which the fate of the paper trade is bound up with the commerce of the country as a whole, and we can only trust that the farsightedness of the national leaders will be sufficient to discern a solution which will prove generally beneficial.

The Outlook: Reconstruction and Restoration.

He would be a bold man who ventured upon any detailed forecast of the immediate future of the paper trade. The process of the reconversion of any industry from its war purposes will in any event be a difficult one, and although paper manufacture has not experienced such a complete transformation as some of the metal industries, yet its own troubles, due to the drastic interference with its imports of raw materials, will need careful handling before it recovers its pristine vigour in the arts of peace. Those who cry out for an immediate release from all forms of Government control are no doubt actuated by the best of motives, but the fulfilment of their desires might well be a cruel kindness. An industry which has been for nearly three years subjected in an increasing degree to strong measures of control would find itself plunged into unnecessary chaos if control were suddenly removed, and there are, also, many international considerations which make such a course undesirable. Assuming, as we may, that control will continue in a gradually decreasing measure, until reasonable time has been given for the recovery of equilibrium, it may be hoped that, after a certain period, costs and prices will come by easy stages to a more normal figure. lessons of the past four years have taught us that the interests of the producer and of the consumer are intimately connected, and that mutual assistance and co-operation can achieve better results than veiled hostility and cut throat competition.

"PHOTOGRAMS OF THE YEAR 1918."-The past year has not been one to foster pictorial photography, and it is surprising to find that such a high-class collection of pictures could have been got together in the troublous war times that we have been passing through. Nevertheless in this, the twenty-fourth issue, "Photograms of the Year" has kept up its attractive features, and contributions from all over the world (excepting enemy countries) appear in its pages, and the literary contents are quite up-to-date, including an article by Lieut.-Colonel Moore-Brabazon on aerial photography. The printing of the pictures has been admirably effected by Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd. All interested in pictorial photography should possess a copy of this book, which is published by Messrs. Hiffe and Sons, Ltd., paper covers 5s., 6s. cloth, net.

Australian Notes.

(By Our Sydney Correspondent.)

The recent paper census reveals the fact that stocks of certain classes of paper are very low, and conditions arising out of the war and the shipping position require that there shall be an immediate and substantial reduction in the consumption of paper throughout Australia. This applies to every description of printed matter, from a daily newspaper to a patent medicine pamphlet, and to all kinds of paper, no matter for what purpose it may be used.

THE New South Wales Country Press Association has held a conference to consider the reduction in the consumption of newsprint by 30 per cent which the Controller has ordered from November 11th. Mr. W. G. Conley (vice-chairman of the Federal Advisory Newspaper Committee, and chairman of the State Advisory Committee) pointed out that the consummation of peace was not likely to bring relief, but was likely to make the paper shortage still more acute, because all the available tonnage would be required to bring back the troops. Proprietors in various allied countries which had ceased to publish their newspapers during the war were bound to require stocks of paper immediately hostilities In England the consumption of paper was less than one-sixth of the pre-war quantity. Mr. T. M. Shakespeare (secretary of the Country Press Association) said the industry, under present conditions, was in great Resolutions were carried to the effect that every effort be made to reduce the consumption of paper, that the conference protest against any hardship being caused to newspapers, and that further representation be given to newspapers on the Federal Advisory Board.

MR. THOMAS M. SHAKESPBARE (secretary of the Country Press Association) made some important statements in connection with the manufacture of paper pulp in Australia at the recent convention of the Association. He explained that a company was being formed to acquire from a Cairns paper pulp syndicate its pulping plant and business at Kamma, near Cairns, and its rights to the method discovered or invented by Mr. Joseph Campbell for making paper pulp from blady grass and other suitable plants. Tests and experiments of the manufactured product had been made, and good cardboard and brown paper were the result. It was also learned that the higher grade papers could be produced from blady grass. The pulp, which would be turned out at the rate of 10 to 30 tons per week, could be produced at something like £ 10 a ton, and the price that it was being sold at was £17 per ton f.o b. Cairns. Mr. Norman M'Intosh had been commissioned

to make investigations as to whether there 'was a chance of supplying the requirements of the whole of Australia, as to whether the mill proposed to be erected would be adequate and could be erected for £2,000 as anticipated, and as to whether there was sufficient raw material in sight to produce paper pulp necessary at the price already mentioned. Mr. M'Intosh had telegraphed a most favourable reply, and even said he believed the mill could be put up for £1,500. Supplies of paper could be made available four weeks after the commencement of operations. . . . The State Government had sent samples of wood abroad to ascertain whether it was suitable for papermaking. The Government was now expecting the return of the paper product, and there was a good reason to believe that the experiments had been most satisfactory. It was the Government's intention, he believed, to invest £250,000 in paper mills in the vicinity of Yarrangobilly Caves capable of turning out 30,000 tons of "news" paper a year.

The Provincial Press Association, in its annual report, mentions "the practical efforts now being made to demonstrate that suitable paper pulp can be produced in Australia to meet requirements of the paper trade. Queensland leads the van in this direction. During the year a company was formed to erect a plant for treating the noxious weeds of North Queensland."

It is reported from Melbourne that the Science Advisory Committee, in a report on the paper situation, intends directing attention to the large amount of paper and cardboard wasted in packing goods. It is pointed out that a very large saving in this direction could be effected.

An interesting review of the paper position in Australia during the past year is contained in the annual report presented to the ninth annual conference of the Provincial Press Association at Adelaide on October 29th. "During the year," it states, "the supply of paper to Australia has been most spasmodic. For the first six menths very little came to hand, but since July supplies have been rolling in more freely, including five shipments from Norway and some 15 from the United States and Canada. The price of paper has been steadily increasing, due almost entirely to the increased charges for freight. For instance, the tonnage rate from Norway has increased in 12 months from 25s. to £15 per ton, thus increasing the landed cost from £45 to £72 per ton. Freight from the eastern ports of America and Canada has increased from £10 to £25, and from 'Frisco and Vancouver from £5 to £15, thus increasing the landed cost of paper from £35 to £50 per ton.

THE January Royal Magazine keeps up its reputation for brightness and offers an interesting selection of fiction and other matter. The illustrations are profuse, and the cover in colours is attractive.



Printers' Detergents.

A writer in our American contemporary, the Inland PrInter, in dealing with the subject of detergents used by printers says that:

—"Few printers pay sufficient attention to the correct use of detergents or make proper distinction between the various forms of inkremovers. It is not strange, therefore, that in many shops such carelessness prevails so extensively that it impairs efficiency and causes valuable material to deteriorate. The cleaners now in most general use are benzine, gasoline, kerosine and lye water. To this list may also be added wood alcohol and the various forms of patent compounds found on the market.

"Benzine, the first mentioned liquid, is the cheapest and best adapted to use in cleaning type forms containing wood furniture and plates mounted on wood bases. It is also serviceable in cleaning forms or galleys of matter which are to be again printed from within a short time, for the reason that benzine evaporates quickly and leaves the printing surface ready to receive and transfer ink. Because of this tendency to evaporation, it should never be used as a wash for composition rollers, as it dries out the surface and makes them hard. It may, however, be used for such purpose in an emergency where quick use of the press is required, and it can be used at all times on metallic inking devices, such as brass or steel rolls, tables, discs, etc., where ink has hardened.

"As the vapours arising from benzine are highly inflammable and explosive, this fluid should be kept only in containers made especially for the purpose, and it must be handled with great care at all times in order to prevent fires or accident. On account of its rapidly advancing price, the economical use of this cleaner is very important in larger shops where a considerable quantity is used daily.

"Kerosene is now conceded to be the best liquid for cleaning composition rollers, as it removes the ink readily (under ordinary circumstances) and leaves the surface of the rollers in perfect condition. When carefully washed with kerosene, rollers retain their suction and elasticity for an indefinite period, except when inks containing powerful driers are in frequent use. Although valuable as a wash for rollers, kerosene is not recommended as adapted for removing ink from type forms or at the proof press, because it does not evaporate quickly enough. After its use a film of oil remains on the type for some time, preventing subsequent inking and printing. This liquid is inflammable, but not explosive or especially dangerous under ordinary conditions, and does not require the precantion in Its use that is necessary with benzine. It should, however, be kept in cans that are known to be free from leaks, as a match dropped upon an oil-soaked floor might easily start a serious

"The use of a solution of lye and water as an ink-remover dates back so far that this de-

tergent seems to be almost inseparable from the proper conduct of the trade, yet its use to-day is limited to certain parts of the work for which it seems peculiarly well adapted. Lye water should be made just strong enough to feel slightly slippery between the thumb and finger. The old method was to place a drop on the tongue, an acrid taste indicating the proper strength. This method, however, had an element of uncertainty which made it a poor rule to follow. The proportion of five gallons of water to one tin of concentrated lve is a safe formula to use. Great care should be used in rinsing forms after washing to prevent any sediment or lye powder adhering to the sides or bottom of the type. Especially is this precaution necessary in washing so-called 'self-spacing' type, or that in use on machines using type which has special nicks for the distributing mechanism.

"News forms—whether of plates, slugs or type—are best cleaned with lye, as this liquid is cheap, highly efficient, and does no damage to the materials composing the form, providing wood-base cuts and zinc and copper half-tones are properly cared for after the form is washed. All wood-base cuts must be removed and allowed to dry out as soon as the form is unlocked, and zinc and copper half-tone plates should have their printing surfaces coated with lubricating oil to prevent corrosion from the effect of the lye. Forms containing wood furniture or wood type should never be washed with lye, as this liquid has a most disastrous effect on such material.

"Hot lye water is especially useful in cleaning type forms returned from the electrotyping foundries, as no other detergent will so thoroughly remove the graphite with which such forms are coated and restore the material to its original condition. To properly cleanse such forms they should be tied up on a brass galley and thoroughly washed and rinsed. After receiving such a wash, the type will be about as clean as it is possible to make it.

"Lye water is sometimes used for removing ink which has dried hard upon the metal inking devices of presses, and for such purposes it may be made as strong as desired. After the hard ink has been soaked for a time in the lye water it should be wiped off, and it is a good plan to go over the metal with a clean, dry cloth after the ink is removed in order to prevent the moisture causing rust on the metal. Under no circumstances should lye water be used to remove ink from a composition roller, as it is almost sure to blister the surface and cause the face of the roller to become pitted.

"Where copying-ink is used, soapy water is necessary to remove the ink from both rollers and the metal parts. Some pressmen sheet off all the ink that can be removed from the rollers, wash the plate and metal vibrators or riders, then run on a quantity of soft, black ink. When this is done the press may again be washed with kerosene. If the work that follows is not of a high grade, the rollers need not be washed again. This method does not

harm the rollers. If the rollers are quite hard the first method may be used. Care must be taken to wipe all moisture from both rollers and metal parts after the ink has been removed satisfactorily. The type-form should be tied up, washed and rinsed on a galley.

be tied up, washed and rinsed on a galley.

"For accumulations of hardened ink on brass rules, nothing seems more efficacious than wood alcohol. This should be used freely and applied with a soft cloth. As it is a deadly poison, the hands should be carefully washed as soon as the work is completed. The alcohol should be purchased in small quantities as needed and always kept in a place separate from lunch boxes or food supplies. Occasionally hardened ink is found upon the surface of cuts or half tones, and some workmen are accustomed to remove this by covering with alcohol and setting fire to the liquid, but the practice is hardly to be recommended, and satisfactory results are seldom obtained. Another method for removing dried ink from brass rule, half-tone and zinc plates is to coat the surface with a solution of equal parts of crude carbolic acid and turpentine. This liquid will do no harm to the plates or to the composition rollers if it is used for removing dried ink.

The frontispiece of the December number of the Review of Reviews is a fine picture of the surrender of the "Friedrich der Grosse" to Admiral Beatty. Some Labour views are given with reference to Reconstruction, the editor having induced the Right Hon. George N. Barnes, Mr. J. A. Seddon (British Workers' League), and Mr. T. E. Naylor (general secretary of the London Society of Compesitors), to write their opinions on this all-important subject. The other features of this review are well maintained, and the number closes the year by presenting a variety of reading matter, carefully sifted and edited, that is of present interest and permanent value. (Stead's Publishing House, London. One shilling net).

THE Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the injunctions granted to the

American Associated Press, prohibiting Mr. Hearst's International News Service from publishing the Associated Press news The decision affirms the decrees, enjoining the International News Service from taking Associated Press news appearing on bulletin boards or in the early editions of newspapers, and finds untenable the defendant's contention that the Associated Press relinquished the property rights of news upon its publication. Justice Brandeis dissented, holding that there was no property right in news.



HAROLD HOOD

AUCTIONEER & Valuer to the Printing Trades, Borough Road E., Middlesbrough. Ask for my Valuation and Sale Terms

WASTE PAPER.

Its Recovery and Re-Manufacture

Do you Collect, Grade, Re-Manufacture or Handle Waste Paper in any way? If so you will find a fund of information in Mr. James Strachan's book on "The Recovery and Re-Manufacture of Waste Paper."

Just Published-12s. 6d. net.

4-page descriptive Circular sent on application.

Orders should be sent to STONHILL AND GILLIS, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

"THE LAUREATE" Fine Art Platen Presses

NO PLATEN MACHINE in the WORLD is EQUAL to the "LAUREATE" for MULTIPLE COLOUR and FINE HALF-TONE WORK.

& "COLTS ARMORY"

SOLE AGENTS for John Thomson Presses:

P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd.,

THE MOST POPULAR PLATEN MACHINE FOR

ALL-ROUND HIGH-CLASS PRINTING.

HENRY STREET,

GRAY'S INN RCAD, LCNDON, W.C.

Digitized by Google

1388

ENERAL LIBRARY

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878.

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV

LONDON: JANUARY 16, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works
Larchfield Mills,
Atkinson St. Works
Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

"IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR

WASTE PAPER

Go to the people who use it."

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS, 24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E.16

Tel: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OFConfidential Documents

CAN BE PERSONALLY WITNESSED, viz.: Ledgers, Cheques, Pass Books, Private Correspondence, etc.

These Mills were erected at the suggestion of the Ministry of Munitions to provide raw material for Munition Paper. :: Mills also at Barnsley, Wakefield, Tamworth, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxford, Donside, Aberdeen, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, Ivybridge, Devon, Rowlands Gill, near Newcastle.—Paris, 375 Rue St. Honoré.

FULL MAXIMUM PRICES.

MERCHANTS PERMIT No. 512.

Clear Waste Paper and Ledgers out of your Cellars and Warehouses, and we will collect it promptly.

COLLECTORS PLEASE NOTE.

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16.

TAKE A No. 4 OR No. 47 BUS TO DOCKHEAD-2 minutes' walk.



(RBGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV Number 3.

LONDON: JANUARY 16, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

London Master Printers.

Interesting Speeches at the Annual Meeting of the South - West London Association.

The first annual meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association attracted an excellent gathering to the Albert Tavern, Victoria-street, on Tuesday of last week. Preceded as it was by a dinner, the proceedings maintained a pleasant social character throughout. Apart from members of his own Association, the president (Mr. T. Mountain. Messrs. Wightman and Co.) was supported by Mr. J. J. Keliher (president of the London Master Printers' Association), and several members of the Council of the parent body. A tasteful programme, improved by appropriate quotations, set forth the order of the proceedings, and after the menu had been dealt with, the serious part of the meeting

was reached. The report of the hon secretary (Mr. C. V. Mold) traced the development of the South-West Association from its inauguration on October 14th, 1917, and referred briefly to the helpful and encouraging meetings that had since been held. Much good work had been done in an unobtrusive way in the district, Pointing out the advantage of a sane method of arriving at cost instead of the happy-golucky method which often meant estimating below cost. In this way they were endeavour-ing to dispel the term of "poor printer," which hitherto had been only too well justified. Notwithstanding the handicap caused by the shortage of labour, remarkable progress had been made in spreading throughout the area a far greater feeling of friendliness among master printers, who were beginning to appreciate the fact that while competition was inevitable, it should not prevent them getting rid of the miserable conditions which had prevailed in recent years. Owing to the widespread character of the district, it was suggested that still better results might be obtained if meetings were held alternatively north and south of the river.

Mr. R. Kent (hon. treasurer) presented the statement of accounts, which showed a balance on the right side.

Re-election of President.

Mr. Trim moved the re-election of Mr. Mountain as president, and spoke of the time and energy that gentleman had devoted to the work since the formation of the association. They were fortunate in having the leadership of a master printer of Mr Mountain's position and ability. Mr. Trim mentioned that almost every master printer in his area (Wimbledon) had joined the Association, which augured well for the future, especially as they had become friends, and understood and were willing to help one another.

Mr. G. W. Young seconded the resolution, and described Mr. Mountain as an enthusiastic leader.

The re-election of Mr. Mountain was unanimous and cordial, and in reply he said he looked for better results from the work in the future, because it was very necessary that they should extend the usefulness of the Association.

Mr. Mountain with an expression of thanks to Mr. Trim for occupying the office of vicepresident during the past year, proposed his re-election.

Mr. J. A. Druett, in seconding, spoke of the solid spade work Mr. Trim was doing in Wimbledon.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Kent was again appointed treasurer, on

the motion of Mr. H. Bottomley, seconded by Mr. Spring.

With many thanks for his past services, Mr. Mold was re-appointed hon, secretary, and the committee was returned to office with the addition of Mr. Cole, Jun., and Mr. H. Druett.

The president, in asking Mr. Keliher to address the meeting, spoke of his admirable work at headquarters, especially in relation to troublesome labour matters. It was no easy task to face 15, or 16 representatives of various unions, but Mr. Keliher had worthily represented the employers on all occasions. Every member of the council recognised the value of the President's efforts on their behalf. (Applause)

Difficulties in the Way.

Mr. Keliher, who was warmly received, referred to the difficult conditions prevailing throughout the industrial market at the present time and to the constant demands which were being made upon masters. Employing printers, however, could congratulate themselves that they had managed so far to steer through these difficulties without serious trouble. He was aware that the decisions which had been reached were not such as to imbue him with a feeling of pride as their leader; but in all the conferences he thought they had done as well as could have been reasonably expected. He had endeavoured at all the conferences to bear in mind the position of the smaller printer, while the unions seemed to be guided by the terms and conditions they were able to extract from very large employers of labour, who did not represent the trade as a whole, as did the printer with a small staff. The work of the Association in the future would be to devise some means by which the high costs and the hard conditions that were imposed upon them could be passed on to the public whom master printers served so well. It was more than ever necessary that they should have a stronger organisation, because with ninetenths of the master printers of London in the Association they would be in a more effective position, and their businesses would benefit by it. In the near future the Central Association would be in a position to assist the local Associations with the help of an organiser, who would be at their disposal for personal canvas Dealing with the question of de-mobilisation, Mr. Keliher thought the men in this country might be recovered by master printers in a very short time if they fulfilled the conditions which were necessary. He believed it was the intention of the authorities not to waste transport in sending these men abroad and bringing them back again. So he would advise anyone who knew an employee he would like back to make prompt application, for then he might get the man restored to him in a few days. He congratulated the members on the position attained by the South-West Association, and hoped the progress would be enhanced during the year.

Mr. A. Langley, who presided at the inaugural meeting of the South-West Association, offered congratulations on the progress that had since been made and added some jocular references to voters' list tenders.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, in wishing the company a happy New Year, expressed the hope that they had had a pros-perous last year. Some printers had told perous last year. Some printers had told him they had improved their position. That was not because of lower costs. He thought if was because they had improved their education. They now knew a little more of what their costs really were, and they had improved their organisation. Those two things had helped printers to weather the storms of the past few years. The three great things that would help master printers in the future would be to estimate on the same hourly rates, to join in the imprint movement, and adopt a minimum price for the smaller work. He thought one of the things the Organisation Committee might introduce was a minimum price list, which could be adopted by all the districts, and which he believed would be a great boon to the smaller printer. (Hear, hear.)

The Joint Industrial Council.

Mr. H. C. Hill mentioned that the parent association had increased its membership by some 40 per cent., which was very satisfactory, though he thought the organisation of the trade was still far from complete. He went on to advocate standard estimate forms, and referred to the unfair competition of wholesale houses. With an adequate organisation they might even extract fair conditions and proper prices from the Stationery Office. (Laughter and hear, hear.) But it was not enough to merely join the association, they must each do something for it. He was less pessimistic than some people with regard to the outlook for the printing trade, controlled the plant, even if others controlled the labour; but one was no use without the other. The hope of the future was the Joint Industrial Council-(hear, hear)-and if that body was really approached in the proper spirit there ought to be an end to their difficulties. The duty of every one of them was to give to that council every possible opportunity. If it succeeded in bringing about a better understanding and a true appreciation of each other's difficulties, he for one felt sure that instead of having greater labour troubles to meet, they would possibly find they were largely smoothed away. (Hear, hear.) But to attain that end they must have a strong association, which could then be used to the benefit of the craft, and act fairly and equitably towards the employer, the employee, and the customer. (Applause)

Mr. J. R. Burt asked members of the association to attend the meetings, and give their fellow members the benefit of their experience. He particularly put in a word for the operating printer who set out to become a master man himself.

Mr. Mountain intimated that the suggestion that some of the monthly meetings of the L M P.A. should be held in the evenings was being favourably considered, and the lollowing new members were then elected:—Mr.

PRINTER & STATIONER

Hay Fielding, Westminster; Messrs. Lake, Sisson and Brown, Westminster; Mr. A. H. Ellis, Mitcham; Messrs. Vacher and Son, Westminster; and Mr. F. J. Lamb, Clapham Junction

Mr. Cole proposed a vote of thanks to the

chairman.

Mr. Albert Bennett (Messrs. Jas. Truscott and Son), in seconding, declared there was no need for master printers to sell their productions for a beggarly pittance if they only had confidence in one another.

A Printer's Compensation.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, last week, Lord Ormidale gave judgment in an action in which David Duncan, printer's machineman. Musselburgh, sued Thomas machineman, Musselburgh, sued Nelson and Sons, Ltd., Parkside Works, Edinburgh, for £400 damages for injury in respect of one of his hands being, on June 24th, 1918, crushed in a dumping machine used for pressing books in the course of binding. One of the defences was that the pursuer had accepted 25s. a week as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that the defenders offered to continue this payment so long as he was incapacitated for work. reply to this the pursuer averred that the compensation he accepted was from a fund the defenders had for compensating their injured workmen, and that he did not accept the payment as a statutory compensation. The Lord Ordinary dismissed the action, holding that it was proved in evidence that the Pursurer had accepted compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The defenders did not ask expenses.

Price of Printing Metal.

Fry's Metal Foundry write to us on the 8th inst, that the official price of English antimony was reduced abruptly on Christmas Eve by £25 per ton, viz., from £80 to £55 per ton. A fall of over 30 per cent. is certainly drastic. This is due to the over-production of antimony for war purposes, which is largely in excess of peace-time requirements. It will naturally affect the price of printing metals, and, coupled with the weak tin market, will, to a large extent, neutralise the recent increase of £11 per ton in the price of English lead. Fry's Metal Foundry are hoping, under the circumstances, that there will be no necessity to increase the price of printing metals, which a few weeks ago seemed to be unavoid-

Ir often takes half of a life to learn how to live the other half and then we don't always practice what we have learned.



Indian Affairs.

SIR,—We are in receipt of your esteemed favour of September 13th and thank you for the same. Your three quarterly issues treating "Paper and Print in India" were interesting, though recent developments in the Indian presses, process block-making, and type foun-dries were not all discussed therein. How difficult it is in India for the last-named institutions to be the linguists where more than 300 dialects are in vogue! However, every effort is made by typefounders to meet these necessities.

By separate post we send you some more information to interest you and the British public. We wish associations on your side would take up this question of the Indian Press Act of 1910, and agitate for the freedom of the Press in India. Securities are being confiscated on one ground or other by enforcing the clauses of this drastic Act, which are

very, very elastic.
Your main article contributor may not approve this idea, but when the question of self-determination, is to be discussed, Indian questions are certainly required to be carefully gone into. Your contributor, in the issue of September 24th, says: "The Act has attained a certain amount of notoriety through the recent unsuccessful efforts of the Indian Press Association." The Association works hard to educate the public mind. It sends deputations, memorials and resolutions in the most constitutional way. If such efforts are unsuccessful, one should not say that the Act has received notoriety through the unsuccessful efforts of the Press Association. Even the Montague-Chelmsford Report says that the Act is unpopular. It is for the Government to see that when the Act is so bad, it ought to be repealed and due consideration should be given to the people's voice.

In conclusion, we beg to add that you are at liberty to make free use of the above, as you may think fit, and solicit your further favours. Yours faithfully

M. C. Modi and Co.

Gaiwadi, Bombay No. 4.—India. December 2nd, 1918.

MANCHESTER MANAGERS AND OVERSEERS.— The Printers' Managers and Overseers Association (Manchester and District Centre) issued an attractive programme for a grand victory concert at the Crown Hotel, Booth street, Manchester, on Saturday last. The artistically designed cover card is ornamented with the crest of the Association, while the folded inset, fastened together by violet cords, sets out what must have been a very entertaining musical programme.

The Printer and Advertising.

Some Practical Hints by Mr. Joseph Stuart, at St. Bride Foundation Printing School.

Printing and advertising are closely associated, though they might be more intimate if the advice were followed which Mr. Joseph Stuart (composing instructor, St. Bride Foundation Printing School) gave to students and others on Friday night at the Foundation. His subject was "The Printer and the Advertising Man." The modern advertiser, said the lecturer, "was entirely dependent upon the printer for the greater portion of his material and mode of expression. Upon the printer rested the responsibility of presenting the advertiser's commodities to the buying public in an attractive manner; not merely com-manding attention, but attention resulting in sales." He firmly believed that the growth of the modern agency, with its advertisement designers and lay out men, was largely due to the fact that printers had failed to give sufficient attention to the typography of advertisements. The copy may have been written by a specialist, a man highly paid for his services, but when it came to presenting this costly message to the public, very often it was done in a most erratic and haphazard manner.

Effect of General Design.

Those who have given close and expert attention to advertising lay great stress on the effect the general design of an advertisement has upon the mind of the observer. He (Mr. Stuart) speaking from experience as a compositor of long standing, ventured to say that very few compositors indeed ever looked at advertisement typography from the manufacturer's or salesman's standpoint. printer was unwilling or incapable of designing and composing printed advertisements in a manner suited to the increasing needs of modern business, then someone must of necessity step in and show him the way. Hence the rise of the agency, the copy-writer, and the lay-out man. While the modern advertising agency highly appreciated the services of an efficient and sympathetic printer, the modern advertising man of repute understood the value of type far better than the average printer did. A copy-writer had said, "The most powerful friend of modern skilled advertiser is type." The advertisement sent in from a good agency, with neat lay-out, and carefully calculated copy, was more highly satisfactory from every standpoint than the roughlywritten matter sent in by many advertisers. The one was sure, and the results clearly foreseen; the other was left for the compositor to pull together, and set to the best of his ability in limited time, with results that were often anything but satisfactory.

Fundamental Principles.

Running over a few fundamental principles as applied to the setting of advertisements, Mr. Stuart remarked that he had heard it said that the minute a compositor began work on an advertisement, that minute he became a salesman, and his main idea should be to set an advertisement that will sell the goods. The man who paid for the printed message looked for profitable results, and unless he got them he was in danger of insolvency. Therefore, this question of advertisement setting should not be a matter of unconcern to the compositor. The essential points in a good advertisement were:-Firstly, the general design or appearance. Secondly, the selection of a suitable type face. The first impression -that subtle influence which either repelled or attracted was conveyed by the design, or the general appearance. It was necessary, therefore, that, first of all, a suitable design should be decided upon. For this purpose, one cannot say too much in favour of the preliminary sketch or lay-out. It had been demonstrated that offices following the lay-out system produced consistently better results, both as to style and time, than other offices where hit or-miss ideas prevailed.

Choice of Type.

After emphasising the importance of supplying the printer with good, clear copy, Mr. Stuart said the choice of type was an important point. The type should, above all other considerations, be clear and easy to read. There was such a good selection of all shades of type faces now in use, that this should not be a difficult matter in any decent office. The old style Romans are yet considered to be the most readable letters ever made, and, if stronger display is necessary, there were always the Caslon Bold, Plantin, Cheltenham Bold, or similar excellent faces to choose from. Due consideration must be given to the value of white space, because the type wanted room for expression. The question of contrast was the most important factor in typographical display. The lecturer proceeded to inquire whether it was yet too late for the printer to enter the advertising field on his own account, and asked if it were really necessary for a middleman to act between the printer and the advertiser and get most of the plums of the trade. They could not get away from the fact that the printer was largely to blame for whatever loss, inconvenience or annoyance had resulted to himself through the coming in of the advertising agent. He asked why the printer should not undertake a complete service for advertising generally, because after all he had the experience and the facilities for

RITISH & POLO

doing this. The printer should at least add to their businesses copy writing and lay-out departments and all they required in addition would be initiative and energy in the field of advertising. 'Now that the war was over the services of the printer would be as greatly in demand as ever. Now is the time to prepare for the coming industrial campaign.

The lecturer called attention to a number of advertisements taken from British American journals which were displayed about the room and mentioned the better results shown in the American journals where the illustration, type and copy all fitted in harmoniously and properly, nothing being haphazard. Mr. Stuart had little commendation for the British trade journals.

For want of space, the Discussion on Mr. Stuart's Lecture is held over till next week.

More Uses for Paper Pulp.

Cord, Screws, Tiles and Glass.

Describing some of the extended uses to which paper and paper pulp have been put in Germany, Mr. G. Basil Barham, in the Liverpool Post, says the oilskins used in the German Navy are of paper chemically treated and impregnated with oil and pitch, and paper-lined clothing has been issued out to men in the German Air Service. Many goods previously made from leather are now of paper, and harness and saddlery are being made of paper pulp moulded on thin sheet metal plates which give the necessary strength. The paper pulp is impregnated with lacquers and gums, and apparently it stands fairly hard usage. For some time past driving belts in Germany have been made of paper, cut into strips and Wrapped to the necessary thickness round thin shell steel strips, which took the greater part of the strain. In many of the textile products Germany has used nettle and other fibre in conjunction with paper. The coarser qualities were entirely of paper, and one of the principal uses to which these paper threads were put was the manufacture of cord and tope. These were spun and twisted out of the thin threads which are made from wood pulp. It is said that these fibre ropes are used more or less extensively in the foundries of Germany.

One of the most curious, and at first sight most unlikely, purposes to which paper has been applied is the manufacture of wood screws. These are said to answer the purpose. admirably and to present certain advantages Over screws made of iron or brass in the ordinary manner. An authority recently pointed out that they are specially suitable for ornamental work where it is desirable to give the heads of the screws the same colour and grain effect as wood.

On the Continent there are some firms which build houses almost entirely of waterproof pasteboard. Wood pulp is likewise

used instead of wood for making furniture, tables, and folding chairs, their chief advantages being lightness and their cheapness of construction. Paper pulp is being actually made up into boards that can be used in a variety of places to supplant the use of wood, and some little time ago a writer pointed out that the ease of moulding into any desired shape and the saving in weight make the use of this product valuable in construction of the ornamentation of ships, such as the facing and frames of doors, wainscottings, panels, etc. This material is also used in making imitation tiling for the walls of bath-rooms. In fact, entire houses, garages, hencoops, etc., have successfully been made of this paper board. When properly impregnated it is impervious to moisture, and forms a good nonconductor of heat. Another product used in house construction is roofing tiles, which are now gaining a reputation for their superior qualities over other roofing material in the market.

By proper treatment wood pulp can be made perfectly translucent, unbreakable, and indifferent to atmospheric changes. While it has not yet been made transparent, it admits abundant, soft, pleasant light where it is used in place of window panes, and it is believed that this paper "glass" will be largely used during the reconstruction period on the Continent.

New British Patents.

Applications for Patents.

Cholodenko, M. Post card with supplemen-

tary leaf. 21,901. Clegg, W. H. Combination reservoir pen and pencil. 21,752.

Clifton, W. E., and Kitson, A. Stenciling-

device. 21,784.

Dixon, H. J. Self-filling fountain pens. 21,903.

Furnival, F. S. and H. Bed motions of printing machines. 21,702.

Gaunt, C. F. Machines for embossing or perforating letters on, or in sheet metal,

paper, etc. 21,615. Gilman, A. S. Multiple form sheets. 21,800. Goss Printing Press Co. Paper, etc., folding apparatus. 21,905.

Grawitz, F. M. A., and Paban, H. Manufacture of signs legible in the dark. 21,682. Haller, H. K., and Johanson, A. Imprinting telegrams and letters with addresses. 21,899.

Specifications Published, 1917.

Macleod, A. G. Playing cards. 121,326. Tribolet Clare, H. Envelopes 112,027.

1918.

Jacobsen, E. Files for correspondence and the like. 121,391. Duckworth, J. Carbon copy post card books. 121,413.

Digitized by Google

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Trade Notes.

THE death is announced at Broughton, Manchester, of Mr. Peter Hampson, proprietor of the Pendleton Reporter.

THE death has taken place at his residence at Forres, Scotland, of Mr. Hugh Ross, proprietor of the Forres News. He was over seventy years of age.

WILLIAM SEARS, the editor of the Enniscorthy Echo, was sentenced at Dublin to six months' imprisonment for delivering an alleged inflammatory speech.

It is announced that an important book by Mr. J. L. Garvin, the editor of the Observer, on some economic aspects of the League of Nations, is to appear in a few days.

PRIVATE IDWAL HUMPHREYS, a Cardiff journalist, war prisoner, was found in a German quarry starving. He died of consumption twelve hours after reaching England.

The death has occurred of Mr. Ernest Foster, a well-known London editor, who had edited successively Little Folks, Chums, Cassell's Saturday Journal, and other publications of Messrs. Cassell and Co.

AT Dusseldorf the editorial offices and printing works of the Dusseldorf Zeitung, the Dusseldorf Tageblatt, the Dusseldorf Nachrichten, and the Freie Presse have been occupied by the Spartacists, and the journals prevented from appearing.

THE FORTY-EIGHT HOURS MOVEMENT.— Messrs. Cassell and Co. have adopted the forty-eight hours week in their printing office. The printing staff of the Newspaper World has also started the New Year with a forty-eighthour week in all departments.

The members of the council of the Empire Press Union were entertained at luncheon by Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., who is the only honorary member of the union. The meeting discussed the second Imperial Press Conference, which, it is hoped, may be held in Canada in 1920.

"The All-Highest Goes to Jerusalem," being the "Diary of the German Emperor's Journey to the Holy Land," fully illustrated, will be published immediately by Stanley Paul and Co., at 2s. 6d. net. This witty satire on the Emperor's "divine mission" is one of the most successful books on the Continent, and in the U.S.A.

MR. JOHN ALDERSON, chief sub-editor of the Western Morning News, who is retiring in order to take up an important appointment in London, has received a handsome dressing case from members of the editorial staff as a token of their warm esteem and a memento of the happy relations which have prevailed since Mr. Alderson went to Plymouth 14 years ago. Mr. S. Edmund Spender, managing director, made the presentation.

"MORGENBLADET," one of the leading Norwegian newspapers, has just celebrated its centenary.

THE late Mr. Victor Frederic O'Neill, Hale, paper tube manufacturer, has left estate of the gross value of £52,830.

THE death is announced of Mr. Thomas Bell, of the firm of J. Bell and Co., printers, Newcastle. Mr. Bell was 71 years of age.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GRANTHAM, a popular Yorkshire journalist, has died in hospital at Gottargen, Germany, after undergoing amputation of the leg.

MR. JOHN HENRY COLEMAN, chief of the News of the World companionship for 26 years, who has just died, saw the circulation grow from small figures to 3,000,000 a week.

THE Margam (Port Talbot) Urban Council have circularised the printers in the district to know whether they pay the trade union rate of wages. All replied in the affirmative.

A SERIOUS fire was discovered on Sunday morning at the printing works of Messrs. King and Jarrett, Holland street, Blackfriars. The adjoining property, which was at one time in great jeopardy, was eventually saved, but the printing works, machinery, type, etc., were seriously damaged.

PAPER AND PRINT IN GLASGOW.—It is proposed to start a Labour evening paper in Glasgow, with a capital of £50,000. The trade unions in the city have a printing office, the machinery in which could be adapted for printing a daily paper. At present there are three evening papers in the city, all of which are coalition unionist in politics.

Messrs. James Broadley, Ltd., letterpress and lithographic printers, engravers and account book manufacturers, Accrington, have sent round a useful calendar. The name of the firm is printed effectively in colours over the monthly tear-off sheets, on which the white letters on a dark blue back-ground stand out clearly.

The late Mr. Graham Prockter Spicer, of Messrs. Spicer Bros., papermakers, New Bridgestreet, E.C., has left estate of the value of £46,829. He bequeathed £500 each to five charities, legacies to servants, and land and premises at New Malden, known as the Young Men's Bible Class and Institute, with £5,000 to Dr. Cran to arrange for the permanent carrying on of the institute.

TENDERS WANTED.—Tenders are invited by the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office for printing forms, etc., for H.M. Customs and Excise in the northern area of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland; forms of tender from the Superintendent, H.M. Stationery Office, Manchester. For printing and supplying forms, notices, etc., for the forthcoming County Council election required by the returning officer for the county of Durham; forms of tender from Mr. H. Jevons, Shire Hall, Durham.

Digitized by Google

MESSES. GOODALL AND SUDDICE, LTD., the old-established firm of Leeds printers, have opened a new branch of their business at Victoria Works, Otley.

APPARENTLY there is a market for stationery and office fittings in Morocco, and a general commission agent seeks agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters.

On Saturday a short break was made in the ordinary morning's work in the printing department of the West Herts and Watford Observer to allow Mr. G. L. Diggens, the oldest worker, to present to Mr. C. H. Peacock, on behalf of the staff, a gold-mounted fountain pen in appreciation of the liberality he has shown to his employees. Mr. Diggens said they all recognised the kindly interest Mr. Peacock had shown in their welfare, and hoped that the good feeling which has hitherto existed between employer and employees would continue, and that the continued success and prosperity of the firm would be assured. Mr. C. H. Peacock, expressing his appreciation of the spirit in which the presentation was made, remarked that the one aim in life was to help one another. He was glad to be held in their esteem, and in thanking them again he hoped their friendship would long continue. Mr. Peacock is the president of the Herts and Beds Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

Paper Export Trade.

Will Paper Standardisation Help Shipments?

Foremost among the many problems awaiting solution is that concerning the reclamation and development of our export trade. So far as we are aware, excepting for , the reorganisation of the Board of Trade, with the formation of a Department of Overseas Trade, nothing of a concrete nature has been established. Various schemes have been Put forward and discussed, but very little has since been heard of them. Meantime, the whole business is in a state of flux pending the settlement of side issues which have an important and direct bearing on our future Policy. Among them, those of first rank include demobilisation, relaxation of restrictions, standardisation, and preferential tariff. The first two run hand in hand, and will settle themselves in the course of time. The settle themselves in the course of time. rate of demobilisation, observing that the paper making trade is scheduled as a key industry, may ere long demand an accelerated volume of imported material, for without material to keep the machines running, men are useless. Coal, fortunately, appears to be easing, at least so far as restriction of supply is concerned. It is to be assumed that the Paper Controller has taken into account the importance of resuming our export trade at the

earliest moment, and that with the increasing number of demobilised paper-mill workers, he will be prepared to increase the import of material accordingly. A point of special observance in regard to export trade is that where quality counts as a factor, as it will do in every instance where our goods are up against those of American or Scandinavian manufacture (not to mention the Central Countries), the raw material must suit the needs of the case. Waste papers, sawdust and straw may serve a useful purpose in domestic war paper, but they will not make a saleable product for competing in certain markets.

How far the standardising of our own papers will affect the export trade is a question that can scarcely be approached until our own scheme has been officially adopted and established. The decimal basis is all to the good so far as ream content is concerned. So also is the elimination of odd and unnecessary sizes. Where it will lack utility in cere tain markets will be where it lacks metrical uniformity. Great strides towards the attainment of this end have, however, been made, and the necessity of educating our own trade in the factors of metric measurement appears to have been thoroughly recognised. In these directions, we cannot help but think, that while warmly welcoming the attempt that is being made to institute substance numbers on the basis of inch-thousandths for specifying the thickness of boards, it would-serve the domestic purpose equally as well and the requirements of the export trade an immense amount more, had the millimetre basis been accepted in its stead. Granted a series of even numbers as being all that is requisite, the millimetre numbers would have conveyed a meaning to the foreign element using the metric system which would have paved the way for a development of our export trade.

Mr. Thomas Howard, of 19, Muir-road, Maidstone, a papermaker employed at Tovil Mill, was accidentally knocked down by a motor car in Tovil-road, last Thursday evening. He was immediately placed in the car and conveyed to the West Kent Hospital, but was found to be dead onarrival. The inquest was held by Mr. W. H. Day, the Borough coroner, at the West Kent Hospital, on Saturday morning, when Mr. Robert Brennan represented the driver of the taxi and also the Royal Insurance Co., whose secretary Mr. Reginald H. Monson was present. Dr. Medanhouse, surgeon, said the deceased had a fractured skull, the base of the skull and both bones of the right leg were broken. The coroner remarked that he did not think a jury necessary in this case. It was his duty to bring in a verdict of accidental death from fracture of the skull. He added a rider calling the attention of the borough authorities to the darkness of the road, and that the disused standards might again be lighted.

BLUSTER and blunder are twins; the blusterer blunders and the blunderer blusters

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page ... £3 10 0
Half Page ... 1 17 6
One-eighth Page 12 6
One-third Column 15 0
Quarter Page ... 1 0 0
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.

Discounts according to Number of Insertions. Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. JORGEN SORENSEN, Bygdo Alle 60,

Christiania, Norway.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1919.

Current Topics.

A Memorable Week.

This is a memorable week in the history of the Federation of Master Printers. Yesterday (Wednesday) there was a private meeting attended by the largest number of secretaries of master printers' associations which has ever assembled in the annals of the printing trade. Mr. Reginald J. Lake, the director, is to be congratulated on having conceived the idea of calling together at such an important time in the development of the printing industry the men who are, after all, largely responsible for the successful working of local organisations. For some time it has been realised that it was necessary to link up more closely the various associations in group organisations.

Thus a Lancashire and Cheshire Council was formed two years ago, in the Midlands, General Bemrose has been busily engaged in perfecting a similar organisation, and in East Anglia an alliance, constituted a few months ago, has already justified its existence. The idea now is to arrange for similar machinery covering the whole country, the main object being to get every master printer in the kingdom connected with one or other of the local associations. These associations will then be grouped together in an alliance, whose representatives, together with such additional members as may be decided upon, will form the Federation Council. This scheme of reorganisation has an important relation to the National Industrial Council, which, it is probable, will be carried into effect during the next few months, and, of course, it is vitally important that the employers should be thoroughly organised so that their representatives or the Industrial Council will not only be able to voice the opinions of the whole of the employers, but will have the support of them all in carrying out any decisions which are arrived at. Questions relating to hours and conditions of work, holidays and payment for same, and other subjects important to the industry must come up for settlement at a very early date, and it is now fully recognised that such matters must be dealt with on a national basis. Other developments are proceeding under the direction of the Costing Committee, which has already met to prepare the programme for 1919, What may be regarded as a Reconstruction Congress will, in all probability, be held at the end of May, by which time no doubt the many problems arising from demobilisation and the freer supply of metals will have reached a stage when the best brains of the industry should be brought to bear upon them. In the meantime the Federation Council is to-day (Thursday) holding a full session in London on all these important matters.

A Newspaper and Demobilisation.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of dissatisfaction exists in connection with the demobilisation of men who are wanted urgently in various trades where their jobs have been kept open and are waiting for them. Printers, in many cases, who have applied for the release of their former employees have had no attention paid to their applications, and still wait for the much-needed men they expected. The experience of the Western Mail Co. shows that there is a regrettable lack of cohesion amongst the departments concerned

Digitized by Google

BRITISH & COLONIAL

with the release of men, and that the whole machinery requires an overhauling and "gingering up." Mr. Robert J. Webber. manager of the Western Mail, Ltd., says that "out of 52 'pivotal' men applied for, only one has been released. Letters have been despatched to no fewer than four different Government departments without eliciting even the courtesy of replies. The personnel of the different departments of the firm are. with one exception, on exactly the same basis as on Armistice Day, and in view of the fact that the company did everything possible to encourage their employees to join the forces, when men were so badly needed in the early days of the war, this treatment is considered to be very unfair. Two hundred and twenty Western Mail employees have joined the colours, and of this number the 52 are urgently needed, as are the remainder when they can be secured. It is manifest that something should be done by the authorities to straighten out such a tangle."

The Apprentice and the State.

An important conference of representatives of trade unions affiliated to the General Federation of Trade Unions, was held in London the other day to discuss the questions of State unemployment compulsory insurance and the conditions which should govern the return to industry of apprentices who have served with the colours. In connection with the question of apprenticeships, Mr. Johns, representing the Ministry of Labour, attended, and explained to the conference the scheme proposed to be set in operation by the Government. The emphatic view of the conference was that no returning apprentices should be made to suffer any sort of industrial penalty as the result of their war service. The unanimous contention was that once the actual commercial value to the employer of the demobilised apprentice had been arrived at the difference between that amount and the rate of wage which the apprentice (if over 21 years of age) would have obtained as a journeyman should be made up by the State. After discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously carried: -" That, in the opinion of this conference, the State ought not to exact any further sacrifice from the young men whose apprenticeship has been interrupted by military service, and that their wages should be made up by the State to the craftsman's scale and producing capacity." "That, in view of the great diversity of conditions existing in the various industries affected by the apprenticeship question, this meeting recommends that the Government should make efforts with the employers concerned to effect a settlement on a national basis for each industry." A further resolution was passed, 'That this conference is opposed to any scheme of compulsory State unemployment insurance."

The Value of Trade Associations.

The Master Printers' Association Worthy of Emulation.

Our contemporary, the World's Paper Trade Review, in referring to the services of the Papermakers' Association, points out that there is a feeling that the Association representative of the trade is not so live as it ought to be in these days. Doubtless a great amount of good work is performed to the benefit of the trade; but if this is the fact, it is done so quietly that only at intervals is the greater portion of the paper trade reminded of the existence of the body. There may be occasions when silence and exclusiveness are desirable, but there are also occasions when publicity is imperative and essential. We would commend to the Papermakers' Association the mode and method of the Master, Printers' Federation. a body which works in the light of day, at least so far as its associates are concerned. The printers, boxmakers, manufacturing stationers and engravers have long since recognised the wisdom of appointing trade journals as their publicity medium. By such aid, grievances are ventilated, problems of the trade expounded, and the trend of thought indicated. The trade press gathers and publishes in concise fashion the views of the leaders of trade and manufacture; it exists for the good of the trade concerned. It is fitted for spade work and publicity campaigning which cannot be so efficiently performed in any other way or through any other channel. Other trades have recognised these facts more readily than the paper trade. Great issues and intricate problems are now at hand; the Association representative of the mills of Great Britain is in existence for the purpose of solving these problems for the mills con-cerned. The solutions of the problems will be so far-reaching as to affect not only the papermaking but also the paper-using fraternity. In the common interest, therefore, we commend our views to the notice of the members of the Papermakers' Association.

COLLAPSIBLE CARDBOARD BOXES. — Mr. Alfred Aviss, 161-3, Station-road, Rugby, has taken out a patent relating to collapsible cardboard boxes. The object is to secure increased rigidity of such boxes when set up for use, and this is achieved by the provision of a strip or strips forming the permanent pocket or pockets at one or both ends of the sides of the box.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Ord., 5\frac{1}{2}; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 3d.; Cassells, 6; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 5\frac{1}{2}; John Dickinson, 33s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 73; Illustrated London News, 3s. 9d., Pref., 13s.; International Linotype, 63; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 16s. 9d.; Linotype A Deb., 6\frac{1}{2}; Liverpool Daily Post, 15s; Newnes, Pref., 15s. 6d.; Pearson's, Pref., 70s.; A. M. Peebles, Pref., 67s. 6d.; Pictorial Newspaper, 20s.; Raphael Tuck, 18s. 6d.; Albert E. Reed, 14s. 6d.; Weldon's, Pref., 31s. 3d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., 17\frac{1}{2}.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

GEORGE NEWNES.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares, in respect of the year ending June 30th.

ST. NEOTS PAPER MILL Co., LTD.—On the 1st inst., this company paid an interim dividend of 10s. per share, tax free.

NEW COMPANIES.

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the sole agency for the sale in the United Kingdom of "Woodstock" typewriters, manufactured by the Woodstock Typewriter Co., of Chicago, etc. The subscribers are H. C. Thompson and F. S. Franklin. Private company. H. C. Thompson is permanent managing director. Registered office, 9, Newgate-street, E.C.1.

Townley and Russell, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of fancy stationers and art publishers carried on by C. Townley and W. A. E. Russell at 345-7, City-10ad, E.C., as "Townley and Russell." The subscribers are C. Townley and W. A. E. Russell. Private company. First directors, C. Townley (chairman) and W. A. E. Russell (managing director). Registered office, 345-7, City-10ad, E.C.

P. H. Goslin and Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as wholesale and retail stationers, lithographers, engravers, electrotypers, paper and ink merchants, agents for the legal profession, etc. Agreement with P. H. Goslin. The subscribers are P. H. Goslin and H. J. J. Hobson. Private company. First directors, P. H. Goslin (managing director) and H. J. J. Hobson. Registered office, 7, Laurence Pountneyhill, E.C.4.

BEMROSE PUBLICITY Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, as advertising specialists, agents and contractors, publicity and press agents, publishers and any other business except that of printers. Agreement with Bemrose and Sons, Ltd. The

subscribers are W. W. Bemrose and H. C. Bemrose. Private company. First directors, W. W. Bemrose, H. C. Bemrose, A. Wilshire and A. S. Watson, each of whom may retain office until he dies, resigns, or is replaced by another director nominated by Bemrose and Sons, Ltd. W. W. Bemrose is governing director and chairman, A. S. Watson is managing director. Registered office, 25, Midland-place, Derby.

SINDICATO LA CORONA, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, stationers, booksellers and advertising agents, to carry on propaganda work to promote the interests of British trade in all parts of the world, to own and deal in cinematograph films and pictures, etc. Private company. The subscribers are Mabel E. Murray and Dorothy E. Bland. Table "A" mainly applies.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

STOER BROTHERS AED COLES, LTD. (printing ink manufacturers, London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,400 on October 31st, 1918, of debentures dated January 19th, 1894, securing £8,000.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

n giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and acce t no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the recors.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

O'Neill, V. F., late of Castleton, Lancs., paper tube manufacturer. Claims by February 22nd, to Boote, Edgar, Grace and Rylands, 20, Booth-street, Manchester, solicitors to the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Roberts, T., 81, Grange-road, Ramsgate, newsagent. First meeting of creditors, January 22nd, 11.30 a.m., at the official receiver's office, 68A, Castle-street, Canterbury. Public examination of debtor, January 25th, 11.30 a.m., at the Guildhall, Canterbury.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Wakeford, A. J. formerly trading as James Taylor and Co., at 16, Piccadilly, Bradford, as

Digitized by GOOGLE

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

a paper merchant. Claims by January 29th, to W. Durrance, official receiver, 12, Duke-street, Bradford.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Haynes, W., 22, Queen-street, Bridlington, Yorks, post card dealer. Supplemental dividend of 8s. February 10th, at the official receiver's office, 48, Westborough, Scarborough. NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

Cooke, W. H, 323, Cleethorpe-road, late 83A, Hilda-street, Great Grimsby, post card dealer. Trustee, J. F. Wingtringham, official receiver, St. Mary's-chambers, Grimsby. Released December 11th.

Durdey, B. J., Misterton, Notts., printer and stationer. Trustee, F. C. Brogden, official receiver, 10, Bank-street, Lincoln. Released December 11th.

Trade Organisation

Chamber of Commerce Proposals.

Some interesting passages occur in the fourth report which the special committee of the London Chamber of Commerce has issued on questions connected with trade after the war. After stating that the case for Imperial Preference is stronger than ever, the committee, as a prevention of dumping, advocate a scheme under which "the home consumption values in the country of orgin, substantiated by consular invoices or certificates of origin, shall be the basis upon which admission is granted." While recommending Government aid in the continuance of new or "key industries," the Committee consider that as a general principle the State manufacture of commodities of any kind is not desirable. Having regard to altered conditions caused by the war, it is recommended that the Government should appoint a Minister of Commerce of Cabinet rank, to whom certain of the functions of the Board of Trade and other Departments should be relegated. The new Department of Overseas Trade may form the nucleus of such a Ministry.

On the subject of commercial organisation, the Committee say they are fully justified in their view that Government intervention is

only desirable within defined limits.

After referring with approval to the progress made in connection with the formation of industrial councils the report deals with the question of wages. The principal of "equal pay for equal work," it states, strictly applied involves equality of output and efficiency, a consideration which is not always appreciated by labour or by the public. It is generally admitted, and this view finds support among labour leaders, that the maintenance of wages on a higher scale than in prewar times, leaving out of consideration such war bonuses as have been granted purely on account of the increased cost of living, depends upon increased production. The effect of foreign competition upon wages must also

be borne in mind so far as industries which depend to any material extent upon export trade are concerned. In their competition with foreign countries British manufacturers have suffered severely in the past from the limited output of their employees, whether due to trade union restrictions or other causes. It is, therefore, essential that this fact should be emphasised in the proper quarters, as if anything like the present standard of wages is to be maintained after the war a substantial increase in output must be assured, in the best interests of employers and employed, in which both must do their share. In regard to research work the Committee support the suggestion that firms engaged in research work of extreme national importance should have greater facilities in obtaining certificates to enable them to put down experimental plants.

The policy of trade organisation which is now in evidence is welcomed by the Committee as furnishing a sound basis for the grant-

ing of credit facilities to industry.

A report on similar lines has been issued by the Committee on the Provision of Financial Facilities for Trade after the War which was appointed jointly by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister of Reconstruc-The opinion is emphatically expressed that the primary factor in repairing the wastage of capital caused by the war lies mainly in increased production and actual It is pointed out that it would be of great assistance to manufacturers in making plans for the future if the future policy of the Government were made known as early as possible in regard to fiscal policy, the rationing of raw materials and so on. Suggestions are made for enabling banks to give extended credit, and in this report also it is proposed that a proportion of new preference shares should be reserved for the workpeople. In regard to State aid, it is considered that cases of hardship may arise in connection with firms who have undertaken, under considerable pressure from the Government, the manufacture of munitions of war. To meet such cases, the Committee suggest the establishment of a small committee of Government officials and business men in leading industries to consider claims of this kind in the first instance, or to act as a tribunal to which applicants can make appeal.

DISSOLUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—A notice appeared in the London Gazette for January 3rd. to the effect that the following, among other companies, were on that date struck off the register and thus dissolved:—

Artistic Publicity Co., Ltd.
Associated Guide Publication, Ltd.
Bournemouth Advertising Co., Ltd.
Display Printing Co., Ltd.
Hart Publishing Co., Ltd.
High-Speed Printing Telegraph Co., Ltd.
James Watson and Sons (Printers), Ltd.
Modern Chart Publishing Co., Ltd.
Sears Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.
"Slogger" Automatic Feeder Co., Ltd.
Uni-Typebar (1912), Ltd.
Walser Letter Co., Ltd.

Digitized by Google

BRITISH & COLONIAL

Personal.

MR. A. J. STEPHENS, founder and editor of Aircraft, points out that Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P., has never had any connection with that journal.

SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL has been elected treasurer of the Royal Masonic Institution for girls in succession to the late Lord Barnard.

COMMANDER OLIVER LOCKER LAMPSON, M.P., has purchased the Peterborough Standard and the Huntingdonshire Post, Unionist weekly newspapers owned by Mr. H. Butterfield, of Peterborough.

MR. G. H. ROBERTS, after all is not to remain at the Ministry of Labour in the new Cabinet, but takes over the duties of the Controller of Food. This should provide another opportunity for a visit of Mr. Roberts to the monthly lunch of the L.M.P.A., though on the last occasion he came in too late to partake of the fare.

The appointment of Sir Robert Horne as Labour Minister is rather an experiment, says the Manchester Guardian. A conservative lawyer does not seem the likeliest man for dealing with labour problems, but he is a man of great shrewdness and much experience of men. Master printers and trade union leaders will doubtless know more of him hereafter.

MR. A. E. NEWBOULD, president of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, who is a member of the London Master Printers' Association, at the annual dinner of his Association last week asked the Government to remove the shackles from the trade, so that it might meet the threatened American invasion.

MR. ALBERT BENNETT (Messis. James Truscott and Son) mentioned at the annual meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association last week that efforts are being made to form an association for South Kent and Sussex in order to develop the organisation in the coast towns.

The printing trade is again honoured by the addition of Mr. Wm. Alfred Waterlow to the list of Knights Commanders (Civil Division) of the O.B.E. As the managing director of Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, he holds a high and responsible position in the craft. His experience is also of value to the Council of the London Master Printers' Association, and among his past services he has to his credit two years as president of the Federation of Master Printers.

MR. W. ARTHUR NORTHAM, who receives the honour of officer (Civil Division) is connected

with the Ferrestone Press, West Norwood and was president of the South-East London Master Printers' Association last year.

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., has withdrawn from the trade union section of the British delegation to the International Socialist Conference at Lausanne.

MR. OSWALD G. VILLARD, editor and proprietor of the New York Nation, is in England and hopes to promote the circulation of his paper in this country.

The next lecture to be given by the St. Bride Foundation Printing School will be delivered by the Rev. Arthur Taylor, Vicar of St. Bride's Church, and formerly secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. His subject will be "Strange Speech and Type."

MR. T. W. McAra, J.P., joint secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors Association, will preside.

MR. T. M. Tyson was due at St. Bride's last (Wednesday) night to give a chat on "The effect of colour chemicals in printing processes," with Mr. H. C. Bolton (chairman of the I.P.K.T. Council in the chair.)

CAPTAIN (ACTING MAJOR) CLARENCE H. Rose, who, previous to joining the Army, was on the editorial staff of the Scarborough Daily Post, has been awarded the Military Cross.

MR. R. LUXFORD and Mr. A. Beckwith have been re-elected president and vice-president respectively of the Leeds Typographical Society, with Mr. J. E. Nettleton, treasurer, and Mr. R. M. Lancaster, secretary.

SIR ARTHUR PEARSON is in Canada, where he is conferring with Ministers on the subject of vocational training for blinded Canadian soldiers.

SIR HENRY BUCKINGHAM at a dinner at the Carlton Hotel on Friday, which was attended by many representative London journalists, said he had never met a body of men more ready to give an example of patriotism to others than the Press, and particularly the London Press. At the beginning of the war the great London firms had in their employ about 10,000 men of all ages Of the 10,000, the number who served in the Army reached 5,000; but there was a still more remarkable figure to disclose. At the time recruiting ceased there were under 30 men still employed by the London Press of military age and fit for general service. If that did not do credit to the patriotism of the London Press, he did not know what did.

SIR HENRY BUCKINGHAM was chairman of the Advisory Committee of the City of London Tribunal who had specially to deal with

Digitized by Google

BRITISH & COLONIAL

matters affecting the enlistment of pressmen for military service.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, who was present at the dinner, said there could not possibly have been a better record than that shown by the Press of London with regard to recruiting during the war. It was really marvellous, and the best record he had any knowledge of. It was indeed a great record, of which the Press of London might well be proud.

MR. GEORGE NELSON, the Labour candidate, who was defeated in December, has decided to stand again for the West Derby Division of Liverpool, notwithstanding Sir F.E. Smith's majority of 6,004.

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. J. J. Keliher) and officers of the Central Districts Branch of the London Master Printers' Association, have organised a striking patriotic victory concert for January 22nd, at Anderton's Hotel. The programme is of a very ambitious character, and Mr. Keliher himself is down for a couple of solos on the flute, an instrument of which he is a master The rest of the items ought to attract a very large gathering.

MR. ALBERT BENNETT (Messrs. Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd.) is announced to give an address on "Co-operative Buying" for paper, ink, stereos, and all other material used by Printers at the meeting of the Central Districts Branch of the London Master Printers' Association on February 5th.

MR. ERNEST J. P. BENN presided the other day at a meeting representing the paper trade, at the Ministry of Reconstruction, where it was decided to form an Interim Reconstruction Committee for the paper trade.

The representatives of the employers side on the Committee were nominated as follows:—Messrs. H. Green, H. A. D. Wathen, W. L. Tod, C. R. Seddon, P. Denson, and J. E. Dobson (Papermakers' Association), A. Baker, E. W. Allen, J. M. Arnot, Stanley Cousins, and Flowerdew-Lowson (Employers' Federation). The representatives of the unions were left to be arranged.

MR. H. A. VERNET (Paper Controller) attended and made an interesting speech. He said they were anxious to see shipping conditions improved so that more pulp might come into this country from Canada and Newfoundland, and added that the Control Department must continue for a little while longer.

MR. C. R. SEDDON and MR. LEWIS EVANS represented the Employers' Federation and Association respectively; and Mr. Newlands Mr. W. Dyson, Mr. W. Ross and Mrs. Bridge were speakers on behalf of the Unions.

MR. JORGE A. MITRE, editor of La Nacion, Buenos Aires, is establishing an office in London. One of its functions will be to assist in developing trade with South America.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry.

According to Mr. F. J. Campbell, president of the Canadian Paper and Pulp Association, there are now over 90 companies engaged in the industry, having a total capital investment of close to \$200,000,000. The annual production exceeds in value \$100,000,000. The number of persons employed is about 25,000, exclusive of woodsmen, who vary in number from 10,000 to 20,000, according to the season and the condition of the labour market and the annual wage bill is about \$20,500,000. A comparatively minor percentage of its products are consumed in Canada. The last annual exports of pulp and paper products reached a total value of more than \$71,000,000.

Mr. Campbell says: Our foreign market for pulp and paper products is most extensive. We supply direct one-fourth of all the paper used in the printing of newspapers in the United States, as well as the raw material, including pulp and pulp wood, from which American papermakers manufacture at least another one-fourth of their paper. Our pulp and paper products are in demand in Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the South and Central Americas, China and Japan, and other countries, in addition to the United States. With anything like a fair opportunity, this industry should expand and develop after the war at almost as great a rate as it has in the last decade, during which time the capital invested first in the industry increased from \$50,000 close to \$200,000,000. The pulp and paper industry of Canada rests upon the possession of large areas of suitable forest growths, together with abundant and permanent water-powers. In these regards Canada to day is probably better off than any other country. In the year 1917, alone, the United States consumed 5,536,802 cords of spruce wood, nearly two-thirds of which was exported from Canada in one form or another.

THE INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COUNCIL.—The second lecture of the series arranged by the Industrial Reconstruction Council will be held in the Saddlers' Hall, Cheapside, E.C.2, on Wednesday, January 22nd. The chair will be taken at 4.30 by the Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., and a lecture on "Industrial Reconstruction in Government Departments" will be delivered by His Honour Judge Edward Parry. Applications for tickets should be made to the secretary, I.R.C., 2 and 4, Tudor-street, E.C.2.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred trades overseers' association.

The monthly general meeting of this Association was held at St. Bride Institute on Tuesday, January 7th.

Mr. James Walker, the president, in taking the chair, delivered his New Year greetings to a record attendance of members. He drew attention to the topical keynote of "Reconstruction" as appertaining to the Association in no lesser degree than to the State. The task involved the co operation of every member, firstly in introducing desirable overseers to membership, and, secondly, in following the lead of Mr. Frank Arnott in giving lectures of technical interest for the mutual education of all.

The minutes of the previous meeting, moved and seconded by Messrs. Hellery and Stroud,

were duly carried.

The candidates for membership were Mr. A. J. Gorbold, of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' binding department, Dunstable, and Mr. W. H. Parrack, of Odham's photo engraving department, Long-acre, the latter being proposed and seconded by Messrs. A. E. Wood and J. Rawlings. The nominations were carried with unanimity, and the president, in voicing the Association's welcome to membership, again referred to the propaganda work, in which new members were invited to cooperate. Mr. Parrack suitably responded, promising his best efforts on behalf of the Association.

The election of auditors resulted in the retention of Mr. J. F. Stroud and the nomination of Mr. A. H. Smith, both being unani-

mously confirmed by the meeting.

Mr. J. Walker appealed for the hearty support of the members and the ladies on the occasion of the annual Bohemian concert at Anderton's Hotel, on Saturday, February 8th, for which a high-class programme had been arranged, and again for the reinstated annual dinner at the same rendezvous on April 5th. The latter event would stand unique in being the first Association dinner for which ladies

were to be invited; its success was therefore assured.

The ordinary business of the meeting having been disposed of, the chairman called upon Mr. Arnott for his address on "Costing."

In introducing his subject, Mr. Arnott was careful to explain that he was not there to give away" any particular individual's system, but would attempt a résumé of the principles of costing on broad lines only. The many pitfalls of the estimator were exposed, and the methods of arriving at "real cost' explained in such a way that the otherwise elusive "overhead charges" and the inclusion of the essential non-productive labour-overseers', in particular-made imperative. Actual figures were available from many good books now on the market, but the lecturer emphasised the need, nay—the fallacy, of omission —of some such costing system, not only for the benefit of the employer, but as a means to the tranquil longevity of the overseer!

The questions at the conclusion embraced the human element and the difficulty of accounting for variable individual output. In his reply to Mr. Daines on this matter, the lecturer further insisted upon a known flat rate to cover the various workers in a factory based upon the best possible equity.

Mr. F. C. Peacock pointed out the need of a thoroughly practical man in the bindery supervision, the many details of which far exceeded any other department in the factory.

The meeting was brought to a close by a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Arnott for his efforts on behalf of the members, and in making a somewhat difficult subject so entertaining and instructive.

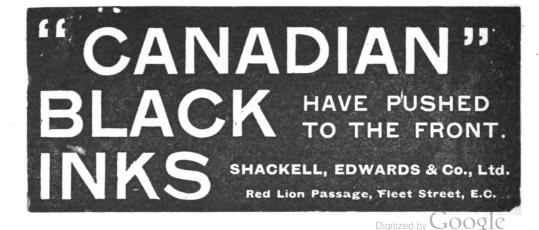
ROBERT K. BURT,

Papermakers' Agent and Merchant, 19, 20 & 21. FARRINGDON STREET.

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E,C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.



PATENT FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietor of the British Patent No. 3,131 of 1915, for "IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO PRINTING," desires to enter into arrangements, by way of license or otherwise, for the purpose of working the Patent in Great Britain.—For particulars apply, to "Brrgman" Gumaelii Annonsbyra, Stockholm, Sweden.

13615

TENDERS FOR PRINTING.

TENDERS are invited by the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office for PRINTING FORMS, etc., for H.M. Customs and Excise in the Northern Area of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland—Jobwork Groups 167, 168 and 169—for delivery to H.M. Stationery Office, Manchester.

Forms of Tenders, due not later than Monday, January 27th, 1919, are obtainable on application to the Superintendent, H M. Stationery Office, Manchester, where specimens of the work required can be seen. 15740

TENDERS WANTED.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE Council invites tenders for the supply of pulp for Tramway Tickets during the six, and alternatively, the twelve calendar months commencing approximately March 1st, 1919. Particulars of the materials required, the form of tender and conditions of Contract may be obtained from the General Manager, London County Council Tramways, 23, Belvedere-road, S. E. 1.

The person whose tender is accepted will be bound by the contract to pay wages at rates not less, and to observe hours of labour not greater, than the rates and hours set out in the Council's List. Particulars of the Council's Standing Orders as to its conditions of Tender and Contract are given in every issue of the London County Council Gazette. No tender received in the County Hall after 4 p. m. on Monday, February 3rd, 1919, will be considered. The Council does not bind itself to accept any tender.

JAMÈS BIRD, Clerk of the London County Council. 15739

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT 58, Shoe Lane, London.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOB LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

- IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us the day prior to publication to insure insertion in the current issue.
- SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be reckoned for each line.
- SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling for Twenty-Pour Words, and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.
- LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.
- ADVERTISEMENTS of a Trade Character can only be inserted at Space Rates
- ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.
- PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser shas a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

OFFICES-58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

TRAVELLER WANTED.—Firm of Letterpress
Printers in London require the services of a
FIRST-CLASS REPRESENTATIVE to enlarge
their connection.—Full particulars of experience,
salary required, age, etc., to Box 13616.

Machinery for Sale.

DOUBLE DEMY WHARFEDALE (Newsum's) for sale, with Flyers, Geared Inkers, Double Driving Gear, Counting Apparatus, and Two Sets of Rollers, price £60 as it stands, or near offer considered (specimen of work on application); also a 4-h.p. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE, with Tube Ignition, Gas Bag, Tank, Exhaust and Fittings complete. May be seen in City. Offer wanted.—Box 13588.

Miscellaneous.

To PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

FIRM of PRINTERS are open to secrecy; compact office; central position W.C. Two Cylinders, Five Platens; upto-date plant. French work a specialty.

For particulars apply, J. P., Box 15736.

For the Children of Printers.

B.-S.-C. Charitable Effort.

What is believed to have been the first concert by an auxiliary of the Printers' Pension Corporation on behalf of the grants to children of printers killed in the war was held at the Loughborough Hotel, Brixton, on Saturday night by the B. S. C. (Brixton-Streatham Clapham) Fund. The chairmen who preside at the monthly concerts choose the object to which the "plate" shall be devoted, and on this occasion Mr. W. Tanner (overseer of the Times press-room) selected this particular effort of mercy by the Printers' Pension Corporation. Under the scheme grants are made so that the children of printers who have made the supreme sacrifice may be given a helping hand at a time of great need. In a variety of ways this patriotic and humane service is rendered, and so far nearly 300 children are receiving relief. It is the proud boast of the Corporation that no application has been refused, a record which is all the more deserving considering that the fund is not confined to the children of fathers who were members. Mr. Tanner, therefore, chose a worthy object for his support, and the evening's effort produced the satisfactory sum The chairman was supported by of £103. most of the fathers of chapels in the Times office, all sections being represented, while the officials and members of the B.-S.-C. Committee who organised and carried out the arrangements were Mr. A. O'Connor (chairman), Mr. P. M'Ginty (hon. treasurer), Mr. H. S. Francis, Mr. T. Abrey, Mr. C. F. Witcombe and the hon. secretaries (Messrs. G. E. Clow and T. Wheeler). By their efforts the committee have contributed substantial sums to various charities connected with the printing and allied trades, thus being the means of giving assistance to many a printer who has needed medical or other aid. One of their enterprises is to establish a Bowerman Pension in association with the Printers' Pension Corporation, and already nearly three quarters of the £400 required have been raised by steady and persistent effort.

Saturday's concert produced a record collection, thanks to the generosity of the chairman and his friends, and the company present at the same time were entertained by a varied During the evening Mr. programme. O'Connor, on behalf of the committee, thanked Mr. Tanner for the excellent result he had attained, acknowledged the assistance of the various Times' chapels, and referred to the splendid object to which the "plate" was to be devoted. Mr. Tanner, in reply, said it was their duty to the dependents of the glorious dead and the maimed and shattered on sea and land to see that their sacrifices had not been in vain.

Mr. A. B. Maitland contributed largely to the success of the evening by his efforts both financially and musically, and others who entertained the company were Miss Nellie Marshall, Mrs. T. Abrey, Miss May Duke, Miss Lily Bradford, Mr. Claude Henry, Mr. W. B. Bowles, Mr. Charles Easton, Mr. Arthur Rose, Mr. Tommy Walter, Mr. S. H. Phillips, Mr. Fred Hylton, Mr. Syd Murray and Messrs. C. Grey and C. Hollingshead; Miss Rosie Rolfe was an able and accomplished pianist.

Mr. G. Combear (St. Clement's Press) will preside at the next concert on February 8th.

Awards for War Service

The King has been pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the war:—

Knights Commanders (Civil Division).

WATERLOW, WILLIAM ALFRED, Esq., Managing Director of Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton.

WILLERT, ARTHUR, Esq., Correspondent of The Times at Washington; late Secretary of the British War Mission in Washington.

Commanders (Civil Division).

ASPDEN, HARTLEY, Esq., J.P., Honorary Or ganiser of the "Beyond Seas" Association.

GARNETT, JAMES CLERK MAXWELL, Esq., Principal, Municipal College of Technology, Manchester.

GODDARD, ERNEST HOPE, Esq., Acting Editor of the Illustrated London News and the Spetch

GRANT, NEIL FORBES, Esq., Editor, Cables and Wireless, Ministry of Information.

Officers (Civil Division).

Nicholson, Ivor Percy, Esq., Officer in Charge of Periodicals, Ministry of Information.

NORTHAM, WALTER ARTHUR, Esq., General Manager, Cinematograph Department, Ministry of Information.

Members (Civil Division).

Spence, Alfred, Esq., Officer in-Charge of Printing Section, Ministry of Information.

YOCKNEY, ALFRED, Esq., Secretary to the Pictorial Propaganda Committee.

Mr. F. S. Malan, Minister of Industries, speaking at the Printers' Exhibition in Johannesburg, expressed the belief that South Africa was at the beginning of an industrial development which was going to have a farreaching effect. As to raw material for the printing industry, the Government had been sending samples of all kinds of fibre to the Imperial Institute for testing, and had received excellent reports, especially of the tambookie grass and wattle bark fibres. There was no-doubt South Africa had the materials, but nobody seemed to have the requisite energy.

and Coloured Powders, etc.

Straps and Aeroplane

and Suppliers to the Bookbinding, Printing, Stationery, Box Making, and Pattern Card and Electrical Trades

for Hand and Sewing, Coloured Jords, Ribbons.

and Mulls,

Id Machine Sewing.

Webs and Tapes,
Wire and Staples. Stiffened Stitching

SH & COLONIAL PRINTER PUBLISHED STATIONER WEEKLY.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.1

GENERAL LISKA

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 4.

LONDON: JANUARY 23, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.

SMYTH-HORNE,

Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



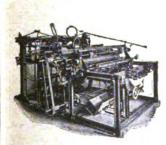
Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



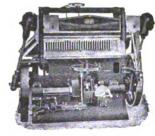
Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



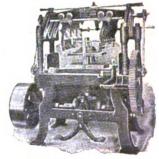
Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs. or 2-32' from the one sheet).



Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting Machine,



Seybold "Duplex" Book Magazine, Writing Pad and Tablet Cutting Machine.

he above machines are the latest production of the various American factories and the most advanced type of their kind on the World's Market Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:-

LANE, LONDON, E.C.4. ENGLAND. Telegrams ? "SMY THORNE, LONDON." Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS. MULLS, CAMBRICS. PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS. CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION. LARGE STOCKS of PLAIN and EMBOSSEDS. MAIL YOUR ORDERS.

WILLIAMS

6, 8 & 8a, Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER;

30-31, St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: City, 4164.

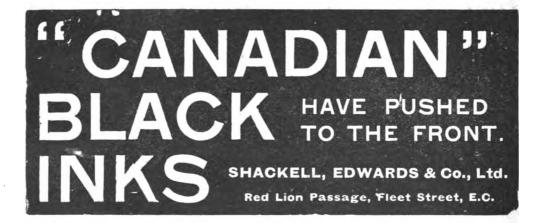
Telegrams: Swiftness, Manchester,

THIN GLUE

SCOTCH GLUE

Nonfrothing "Atlas" Bookbinding THIN GLUE

Samples and Prices from the Manufacturers QUIBELL BROS., Ltd., Newark.



Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

AND OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM,

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer. Offices: -58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Digitized by Google

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 4.

LONDON: JANUARY 23, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Colour Chemicals in Printing.

Mr. T. M. Tyson explains their action to Members of the Institute of Printing and Kindred Trades.

Thanks to the initiative of Mr. H. C. Bolton (chairman of the Council), the members of the Institute of Printing and Kindled Trades were given an insight into "the effect of colour chemicals in printing processes" by Mr. T. M. Tyson, at the St. Bride Institute, on Friday last. Mr. Bolton, who presided, briefly introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Tyson in the course of his remarks said:—"I will endeavour to put before you the effect of the chemical constituents of the colours used in printing inks, and the varied actions which they have on the completed inks, and through this, their action on your numerous blocks and stones. Umber is chiefly composed of either barium sulphate or silica combined with manganese, iron, lime, and a small amount of alumina silicate. Its colour is obtained from the manganese which gives it the brown tone, and the iron which gives it a red tone. When the raw umber is heated in a furnace, the red tone is developed, and you get what is known as burnt umber. The umbers are quite permanent on exposure to all atmospheric conditions. They mix well with all other pigments without themselves undergoing any change or bringing about any change in other pigments. Umbers are not attacked by any acid ordinarily used in printing processes, alkalies also have no effect

"Sienna is chiefly composed of iron and silica with little or no manganese or calcium, in contrast to the umbers. Burnt sienna is formed in the same manner as burnt umber, by heating in a furnace. Like the umbers they mixwith all other colours without change, and are equally permanent to light, and fast to acids and alkali.

"The ochres have the same composition as the umbers with the exception of manganese, which is entirely absent and alumina is present to a larger extent. By heating in a furnace the red tone may be developed and thus form venetian and indian red. Like umbers and siennas they mix with all other colours, are permanent to light, unaffected by acid and alkali. Iron oxides, as far as we are concerned, are the indian and venetian reds mentioned above.

"The next type of colours are those which are a simple salt of one metal prepared chemically and which include vermilion, lead and zinc chromes, orange lead, zinc white, white lead, guignet's green and blanc fixe, to name the most important. I have placed vermilion first because this can be classed as an earth colour, the ore being mined in various parts of the world. But we are only concerned with the manufactured product. Metallic mercury when heated with sulphur produces a sublimate of vermilion, having the chemical composition of mercury and sulphur. It is a fairly permanent pigment having a slight tendency to deepen on exposure. With the exception of white lead it will mix well with other colours for shading purposes. It is un-

affected by acids or alkalies.

"Lead Chromes. - These very valuable pigments consist of lead chromate and lead sulphate. The percentage of lead sulphate increases according to the paleness of the colour, and in the deep shades is almost, if not entirely absent. Pure lead chromate being a deep lemon shade and least sulphate being white, you will at once understand the reason.

for this

'Zinc chromes are simply chromate of zinc,

and do not offer the variety of shades which lead chromes do and are very much weaker, but have the advantage of being unaffected by sulphur or alkali, mix well with ultra blue and cadmium yellow, but are more readily attacked by acids. They are permanent on exposure.

"Orange lead is an oxide of lead formed by heating white lead in a furnace with air. Like all lead compounds it is affected by sulphur. Before proceeding, I should like to explain why all the lead compounds are affected by sulphur or colour containing sulphur. Lead in any form has a great attraction for sulphur with the formation of black sulphide of lead this of course causing the deepening of the shade. I should also like to explain the drying action which all lead colours exert on printing ink. In the grinding of inks, in which friction and heat, to a certain degree, play so great a part, the lead compound comes into such intimate contact with the linseed oil vehicle that a certain amount of amalgamation takes place, with the formation, in a more or less degree according to the actual condition of manufacture, of linoleate of lead which is one of the most powerful of driers used in the manufacture of varnishes. Zinc white or pure oxide of zinc with the exception of blane fixe is the most staple white we have. Blanc fixe, or permanent white, is not used as a white in the printing trade, but in conjunction with aniline dyes to get a more solid effect, especially in those well known geranium shades of red. As its name implies it is fast to everything. The chemical name is barium sulphate

"Bronze or prussian blue is essentially a compound of iron carbon and nitrogen, the iron being present in two conditions, in one it is as a base, while in the other it is in intimate union with the carbon and nitrogen to form a chemical known as ferrocyanogen. They are permanent on exposure to light, unaffected by acids, but readily attacked by alkalies. These blues, though not containing any of the metals usually associated with increased drying action, exert a strong drying action on linseed oil varnishes. Bronze or prussian blues mix well with all other colours without any ill affects."

After dealing with other important pigments the lecturer dealt with colours derived from aniline dyes which struck on aluminium hydrate give those bulky and transparent colours so much used in helio work, and for tin printing. Aluminium hydrate is also the base used in pure alizarine madders, giving them their bulk and is the cause of them reducing down to such clean, bright tints.

Dealing with the chief metals present in printing ink colours, the lecturer said:—Lead in a colour tends to darken when exposed to sulphur, exerts a rapid drying property in the ink vehicle and makes the inks heavy and poor when viewed from the standpoint of bulk, but has the counter advantage of solidity. Manganese, h s little or no effect on the colour, but very materially increases the drying property of the vehicle. Mercury, like lead gives opacity, but is very heavy and therefore of poor bulk, has little or no action

on the vehicle. Aluminium gives transparency and bulk, under normal conditions has little or no action on the vehicle but in time forms in conjunction with the oxygen absorbed by the oil a thick gelatinous skin, due to the formation of an aluminium soap. Zinc gives the whiteish bloom and a certain degree of opacity to the pigment and has very little action on the vehicle, if anything slightly increasing the drying property, and causing, when used in a very large percentage what is known as fattening. Of the other elements our chief enemy is sulphur, which forms with lead itself, colours containing lead, or even metal which contains lead, the black sulphide of lead and of course causes a more or less dirty looking metal or colour according to the quantity of lead present.

The chief diluents used, apart from various makers specialities are turpentine, turpentine substitute, paraffin, terebine, copal varnish, gold size, litho varnish and boiled oil. Of these the first three I have arranged in the order of their volatile constituents, turpentine and turpentine substitute have what one might term a very harsh action on the ink, if used at all carelessly or added to the ink in at all large quantities, their first action is to dissolve the vehicle and leave the small particles of colour more or less in a state of division and suspension in the liquid composed of diluent and Paraffin has a somewhat similar vehicle. effect, but its action is not so drassic. Terebine, gold size and copal varnish have still less effect, terebine is the most drastic, gold size much less and copal varnish least of all, on account of the more drastic action of the turpentine and turpentine substitute being absorbed by the other ingredients in these Litho varnish and boiled oil, materials. being similar in their construction to the vehicle are theoretically the best diluents whenever possible for the reduction of an ink, except of course those proprietary articles offered by many ink manufacturers, especially compounded to give the same effect as the materials I have criticised, without the cor-This brings me to the responding defects. point that I wish to discuss. My contention is that for the purposes of printing ink manufacture for normal uses it is not so much a question of actual drying that is required, as it is of the vehicle being of such a nature that. it carries the particles of pigment into the pores of the paper and holds them there without being sticky and causing a set off on the next sheet.

To make my meaning more clear you can grind a pigment in vaseline and this will both print and "dry" satisfactorily, yet vaseline does not absorb oxygen to form a hard solid mass and if it is spread on glass, will not dry hard in six years. But the vaseline carries the particles of colour into the pores of the paper and holds them there in much less time than an average ink.

I am of course speaking of ordinarily absorbent papers, not of hard-surfaced papers and boards as used for book covers, in which case the ink fulfils the same purpose as a paint. I have of course taken two extremes

to explain my theory and to promote discussion of the subject.

These are points to which I have given a lot of thought and attention and I should very much like to hear the opinion of practical printers on this subject.

DISCUSSION.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Workman asked Mr. Tyson why he desired to carry the particles of pigment into the paper, to which the lecturer replied that the object was to procure a quick drying effect; otherwise printing ink became nothing more than a paint, which never dried in a few

seconds as printers required it to do.

Mr. Riddell said it was the art of printers to put the colour into the paper so that they could build up properly. It was necessary to have a vehicle which carried the colours right into the paper. With regard to the first colours, it was the great difficulty, particulatly in process colour work, to get those so mixed as to suit the requirements in process printing. In lithography there was greater scope, but in process work they had to find three strong body colours, and had to place one on top of another to maintain colour value. He went on to mention the destructive effects of ultramarine on electros, and mentioned nickel plate and nickel type. Nickel, however, did not prevent the colour eating right into the plate.

Mr. Tyson said nickel had the same effect as

copper, only it was slower.

Another speaker complained that mixing with vaseline in a small degree even was a great nuisance to set-off, to which Mr. Tyson replied that when he used the term "dry" he did so in the sense that the printer would use it. He added that the colour was absorbed by the paper and did not set off. He had tried experiments and had pulled proofs

from which they could not rub the colour off. With this view the previous speaker dis-

agreed.

Mr Tyson said he had taken two absolute extremes, and added that when an ink was skinned they had got what was theoretically

Mr. Workman said they had to consider what was the particular object for which they wanted the ink to dry. He had experience of colour work, and his idea was if they wanted to get good colour work of any kind they must permit it to dry slowly and it must not sink into the paper. He was, of course, speaking particularly of coated papers. the printing of newspapers, of course, they wanted immediate drying and the work must come off the machines practically dry. He went on to refer to intaglio as in the case of the Illustrated London News, where they found the pigment lying right on the top. The larger part of the vehicle had perhaps sunk into the paper, but that was not the case with the colour. The whole question was mixed up with the class of paper and the class of ink, and they could not make a general rule.

Mr. Tyson said he had based his remarks on

experiments with papers which included M.G. poster, fine art, and label chromo.

Mr. Riddell argued for a basis on which to build up colour, and to this end the printer

generally took yellow as the base.

Mr. Harrup, in the course of his speech, observed that brilliant reds in litho died some 35 years ago, since when they had not tried to print brilliant colours. He added that nickel was not affected in the same way as copper and was not readily acted upon by sulphur. He proceeded to raise the question of bleeding and gritting.

Mr. Tyson, in taking up the question of bleeding, said that was very often caused by the pigment that was used. In most cases a little strong, or extra strong, varnish would obviate the fault to a great extent. He mentioned that he was trying experiments in this connection, but he was not yet in a position

to report the results.

On the motion of Mr. Harrup, seconded by Mr Workman, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, a similar compliment being paid to the chairman, to whom the audience was indebted for Mr. Tyson's appearance.

Mr. F. S. Roberts.

Mr. F. S. Roberts, labour secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, has now taken up his new duties as a manager for Messrs. Hulton's, in Manchester. He has not been allowed to leave the Federation without a acknowledgment of his valuable services both from his colleagues and the officers.

Mr. Lake, the director, has paid a high testimony to the character of his work in a report presented to the Council of the Federa-

tion.

Mr. A. F. Blades, president of the Federation, has congratulated Mr. Roberts on behalf of the Council, and at the same time expressed the regret which all feel at losing him. It was only because Mr. Blades felt he could not hinder Mr. Roberts in his career that he gave him permission to accept a very flattering offer received from the great Manchester firm. In offering him hearty congratulations and expressing appreciation of his ability Mr. Blades expressed the hope that Mr. Roberts might still be of service to the Federation.

The late labour secretary was obviously touched by the expressions made at the council meeting which he appropriately acknowledged, adding that he had always done his best for the Federation and he fully appreciated the manner in which they had treated

THE death has taken place of Herman Whitaker, author, war correspondent, and contributor to American magazines. He was a native of Huddersfield, Yorkshire.



BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Printing Trade Organisation.

Important Work by the Federation.

Important work is being undertaken by the Federation of Master Printers in organising the whole of the trade on a sound, solid and That this is so, was indiprogressive basis. cated at the meeting of the council last week when most of the subjects under discussion revolved around this important question. It was demonstrated by the size of the gathering, which was of record dimensions, that master printers are beginning to appreciate the value of thorough organisation, and there are signs that before long the whole printing industry, from the employer's point of view at all events, will be knit together from one end of the country to the other.

Organisation loomed large in the report of the director, Mr. R. J. Lake, which was pre-sented to the council. It was emphasised that the views and opinions and even the prejudices which might exist among the members of the Federation all over the country should be studied, and that any scheme which was decided upon must be elastic. For the time being attention is being focussed upon general principles, and the de-Others who tails will follow in due course. took part in the conference also dealt with the subject of organisation, Mr. Goodwin instancing the formation of various associations and alliances in the provinces. Closely associated with the question of organisation is that of securing more orders, effecting better printing, and maintaining prices, an aspect of the subject in which the employees are

equally concerned. General Bemrose, who is the author of the scheme now before the employers, went into some of the details at the council meeting. It was pointed out that in developing the organisation the Federation were carrying out the wishes of the Government, who desired that each industry should be fully organised on both sides. General Bemrose urges an organisation so complete that it will be able to deal with any matter affecting the trade. He wants to see the printing industry organised from top to bottom, and has drawn up a scheme by which this can be carried out on a geographical basis, so that no master printer need be left out. It is urged on all sides that with complete organisation the trade will be able to speak with certainty on all the problems with which master printers are faced now and which may arise in the future. One of the advantages of General Bemrose's plan will be that the opinion and feeling of each district and the country as a whole can be correctly gauged and the difficulties of different localities understood, and at the same time opinions can be sent forward from districts to the centre, with the result that confident action can be taken from headquarters on main principles. It is necessary, however, that the scheme of organisation

should be pressed on with all speed, and to that end master printers throughout the country should concentrate their attention upon it.

Yorkshire & Durham Master Printers

A special meeting of the North-East Yorkshire and Durham Master Printers' Alliance was held last week, and was very well attended by printers from Yorkshire, Northumberland and Durham.

Mr. W. H. Thomas presided, and in his opening address dealt with the importance of employers keeping in close touch with their Associations and the necessity for studying closely the important questions which now have to be decided by these bodies.

Mr. C. F. Bowes, president of the Newcastle Association, had been invited to attend and explained the proposals which were under discussion by the Federation to link up the Associations throughout the country into district organisations.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin was also present and contributed further information on this topic, and as regards the first Industrial Council and the proposed settlement of wages on a national basis. It was unanimously decided to approve of the principles which were outlined, but to await further information on points of detail.

Hearty thanks were accorded to Mr. Thomas for his hospitality to the members and for the keen interest taken by him in the work of the organisation.

Printers' Managers and Overseers

MANCHESTER & DISTRICT CENTRE.

A grand "Victory" concert was recently held at the Crown Hotel, Manchester, when Mr. J. H. Nuttall (president) had the support of Mr. Thos. Rignall (vice-president), Messrs. Thos. L. Whitehead, Richard Bates, Robt. Marshall, Edward McVay (past presidents), and about eighty ladies and gentlemen. musical directors were Messrs. A. Hellewell, F. E. Robinson; the stewards: Messrs. Chas. N. Knowles, R. F. Singleton; the artistes: Miss F. Newton (soprano), Mr. J. Roddy (tenor), Miss C. Grundy (contralto), Miss Elsie Wade (elocutionist), Mr. S. Fyans (comedian), Mr. L. Robinson (paritone), Mr. A. Hellewell (descriptive vocalist), Mr. W. A. Taylor (violin soloist), Mr. Ashton Massey (pianist). The influenza fiend caused the absence of past president Mr. Thos. Kirkwood. A delightful programme of music was gone through, after which Messrs. Marshall and Whitehead moved a vote of thanks to the artistes, which was vociferously carried.

LEEDS AND DISTRICT Moster Printers' Association

At the annual dinner of this Association, held in Powolny's Rooms, Leeds, on Monday, January 19th, the opportunity was taken to make a presentation to Mr. Henry Jenkinson, of the Abbey Printing Works, Kirkstall, Leeds. The testimonial consisted of a solid silver coffee set, with tray, engraved as follows:-

"Presented to Henry Jenkinson, Esq, by the members of the Leeds and District Master Printers' Association, as a mark of personal affection and as an acknowledgement of work well

and truly done.

20th January, 1919."
The president (Mr. Harry Cooke) referred to the sincere and helpful advice given by Mr. Jenkinson at the meetings of the Association, and Messrs. Wesley Petty, Fulford, H. Wood and Storey referred to the many phases of the work which he had done for the Association, viz., as president for two years, deputy president three years, representative on Federation of British Industries two years, Leeds representative on the Federation Council five years, printers' member of the local advisory committee under the National Service Department over three years.

Mr. Jenkinson, in acknowledging the gift

gave some particulars of the pleasures and the difficulties which his work for the Association had given him. He stated that he hoped for many years, if his health permitted, to continue any work that he had been able to do in the past. He mentioned, however, in his usual sincere and modest way, that he could not really claim to be worthy of all the kind and nice things which had been said about him.

Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918. The Board of Trade draw the attention of all companies, firms and individuals dealing in non-ferrous metals to Section 10 (2) of the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918, which provides that the Act shall continue in force for a period of five years after the termination of the war. The provisions of the Act are in no way affected by the relaxation of the control over certain non-ferrous metals exercised by the Ministry of Munitions during the war: and it is still necessary for companies, firms and individuals doing business of a kind to which the Act applies to be licensed by the Board of Trade.

Гив handy "Engineering Directory," issued from the offices of Engineering, is now in its 65th issue, and contains the names and addresses of all the leading engineering firms in the kingdom together with their telegraphic addresses, codes and telephone numbers. A most useful little volume for the practical man.

EMPLOY THE WHO FOUGHT FOR YOU

To to the nearest Employment Exchange and get a man who did the Big Job for you. He is waiting to do your Peace Job, no less thoroughly.

The Ministry of Labour is determined to make the Employment Exchanges (one is in every district) the means of bringing both master and man together to the complete satisfaction of each.

The Employment Exchanges have an efficient businesslike organisation that in the quickest possible time will introduce the right man to the right job.

If you want a good Man-if you want a good Job-go to your nearest Employment Exchange and get one.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Trade Notes.

AT Newcastle-on-Tyne, the local association of master printers is convening a meeting of printers of the North-Eastern counties to consider the formation of an alliance for this area.

In the paper and printing trades during 1918 the changes in the rates of wages affected 98,000 workers as as against 92,000 in 1917. The net increase in the weekly wages in these trades in 1918 was £65,700, as compared with £30,800 in 1917.

LONDON printers are organising a matinee concert for the afternoon of Sunday next, when it is hoped to raise £1,000 by gifts and the sale of reserved seat tickets for the benefit of soldiers blinded during the war who are undergoing treatment at St. Dunstan's Hostel.

An important meeting of the printers of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, is to be held at Tunbridge Wells, on February 1st, to consider the measures for strengthening the whole organisation of employers in this area. Mr. Murray, of the *Courier* Office, Tunbridge Wells, is acting as secretary, and a large attendance is anticipated.

According to the Labour Gazette, employment in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades continued good last month, except with lithographic printers in the provinces, for whom, on the whole, it was only moderate. There was a general scarcity of men, and a good deal of overtime was worked, especially in London. There was still a shortage of wood pulp and of other materials.

MR. A. WILLIAMSON, assistant secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, visited Ireland recently and had a very interesting meeting in Dublin with the Irish Provincial Newspapers' Association, when the Federation costing methods applicable to newspaper offices were discussed from 8.30 to midnight. Eight firms in Dublin are now installing the system, and the whole of the provincial newspaper offices in Ireland have decided to affiliate with the Federation.

It has been decided to broaden the character of the Journalists' and Printers' National Memorial Service in St. Paul's Cathedral, which had been arranged for Saturday, February 1st. The date has now been postponed to Saturday, February 22nd, at two o'clock, and the roll of honour will now include the staffs and workmen in general and jobbing printing offices, as well as journalists and printers engaged in the production of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals.

SCOTTISH PRINTERS' DEMANDS—A circular has been distributed among branches of the printing trade in Scotland which states that the combined Edinburgh Committees of the Scotlish Typographical Association have agreed strongly to resist any attempt to lower the present rates of wages in the trade. A reduction in the working week to 40 hours,

without any reduction in wages is also put forward as part of the association's programme, and a new scale of wages for apprentices is called for on the basis of 10s. for the first year, rising annually to 12s. 6d., 16s., 20s., 26s., 32s., and 38s.

A CONFERENCE on "The Workers' Interest in Costing: A Factor of Industrial Reconstruction," will be held under the auspices of the Industrial Reconstruction Council on Tuesday, January 28th, at 6 p.m., in the hall of the Institute of Journalists, 2 and 4, Tudor-street, E.G.4. The chair will be taken by Mr Jack Joseph, of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., and the opening address given by Mr. M. Webster Jenkinson, C.B. E., F.C.A., controller of factory audit and costs at the Ministry of Munitions. Questions and discussion will follow. No tickets are necessary.

DISSOLUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—A notice appeared in the London Gazette for January 10th, to the effect that the undermentioned, companies, among others, were on that date struck off the register and thus dissolved:—

"Bindabook," Ltd.
Co-operative Publicity Co., Ltd.
Illuminated Posters, Ltd.
Illuminated Posters, Ltd.
Leavis Press, Ltd.
London and Midland Printing Works, Ltd.
North of Eugland Advertising Co., Ltd.
Patriotic Publishing Co., Ltd.
Press and Artistic Advertising Agency, Ltd.
Tresto" Pencil Co., Ltd.
Style Parisen Publishing Co., Ltd.
Sundry Publications, Ltd.
Wild Life Publishing Co., Ltd.

STATIONERS' HALL. - Mr. A. F. Blades, president of the Federation of Master Printers, is very anxious to complete his scheme of a Central Home for the printing industry, in London, in connection with Stationers' Hall. The Stationers' Company have approved of the scheme by which all the associations connected with the printing trade can come together in a new building on the historic site. The broad outlines of the scheme, we understand, have already been prepared, and will be put before the parties concerned in due Mr. Blades, however, is losing no time in the matter, because he is exceedingly anxious to provide master printers with suitable accommodation worthy of the trade. It will be very interesting, of course, to learn something of the details of this ambitious proposal, but the time is not yet ripe for that.

THE twenty seventh annual general meeting of the members of the Newspaper Press Fund in the Glasgow and West of Scotland District was held in the Religious Institution Rooms, Glasgow. Mr. W. S. Ballantyne presided. During the year, it was stated in the committee's report, the council had voted in grants to members or their dependants between £4,000 and £5,000. Between 20 and 30 members of the branch had enlisted, and so far as was known four had fallen in the fighting line. Mr. Arthur S. Charteris, who has acted as hon, secretary of the district for 27 years, retired from that office, and was elected chairman. The following other office bearers were appointed:—Mr. T. W. Ferguson, hon secretary; Mr. J. A. Buist, assistant secretary; members of committee (to fill vacancies), Mr. D. S. Robertson, Mr. George Adam, Mr. James Gibson, Mr. D. J. Love (Motherwell), and Mr. Alan M'Donald (Greenock).

St. Bride Institute.—On Friday, January 31st, a lecture will be given on "Strange Speech and Type," by the Rev. Arthur Taylor, Vicar, St. Bride's Church, formerly secretary. British and Foreign Bible Society. The chair will be taken at 7 p.m. by Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., joint secretary, Newspaper Proprietors' Association. The lecture is open to all interested and will not exceed one hour, time being allowed for questions and discussion.

Fire.—Damage estimated at £50,000 was caused by fire, last week, at the works of the Alliance Box Co., Ltd., Warrington. With the exception of a large warehouse the manufacturing portion of the works was completely gutted. The whole of the plant, including new machinery which had just arrived from America and had not been unpacked, was destroyed. The company employ about 200 hands, mostly females. The damage is covered by insurance.

RECENT WAGE MEMORIALS.—A number of wage memorials have lately been settled in various parts of the country. In Yorkshire an advance of 7s. 6d. has been conceded. In the South-Western Group area an arrangement has been made by which the group is divided into three grades, receiving respectively. 6os., 57s. and 54s.; 7s. 6d. of which is to be paid immediately and the balance in April. The circle is completed in North Wales, with an advance of 7s. 6.1., 2s. 6d. of which is deferred until March; this brings the rate up to 52s. 6t. n all towns, except Wrexham, where it is 55s. In the home counties there is a flat rate now of 50s., and in East Anglia 58s.

The annual meeting of the Northern Dis-trict of the Newspaper Press Fund was held on Saturday, at the Newcastle Chronicle offices. Mr. E Tattersall Hawkes, South Shields, pre-The hon, secretary reported that during the year the Press Fund had made grants amounting to £5,591, including £1.555 pen-sions. The total membership was 2,617. The membership of the Northern District was 91, of whom 54 were life members. The grants in the district during the year had been £60, and there were, in addition, two pensions, amounting to £70 per annum. The report was adopted, and the committee was appointed as follows: Mr. E. Tattersall Hawkes, Shields Gazette; Mr. F. W. Betty, North Mad, Sundant Hawkes, Shields derland; Mr. Thos. Greene, F.J.I., Newcastle; Mr. Joseph Quin, Blyth; Mr. M. Young, Jarrow; Mr. D. Jamieson, Newcastle Daily Journal, South Cities Mr. J. Dorran Newcastle South Shields; Mr. P. J. Dorrian, Newcastle Daily Journal, North Shields; Mr. A. J. Harker. Newcastle Daily Journal; Mr. Burgess, Carlisle Patriot; Mr. Edward Allen, Newcastle Weekly Chronicle; Mr. J. N. Back, Newcastle, hon secretary.

GIVE some printers their pick, and they will pick flaws every time.

Personal

THE next annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers in May, is to be held either in Manchester or Southport.

MR. WALTER HAZELL is making a steady recovery after his recent operation.

DURING a recent visit to Ipswich, Mr. A. E. Goodwin installed the costing system in five printing offices, and the hourly rates were accepted for the district.

MR. E. R. ALEXANDER (president) was in the chair at the monthly meeting of the East and North-East London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday night at Stratford.

MR. WM. WHYTE, assistant secretary of the L.M P.A., attended and afforded much enlightenment on questions now confronting the trade. "The man with a grievance" was in evidence, much to the satisfaction of the secretary, Mr. A. D. Phelp, and he was readily supplied with information from headquarters.

MR. A. LANGLEY gave an interesting and practical address to the members of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association last week, and we hope to refer to it in some detail in our next issue.

Co-operation Among Papermakers.

In the face of the many handicaps of the past two years the papermakers in Canada have shown commendable enterprise. Five of the larger producers, grouped in the Canadian Export Paper Association, have now in effect a plan of co-operation by which all data bearing on production are exchanged among the mills, with each at liberty to adopt what proves to be best suited to his requirements. Meetings of all departmental heads are held quarterly at the plant of one or other of the companies. There are no trade secrets among the five companies. The object of this clean cut plan of co-operation is so to improve the quality of the output of the respective mills that Canadian news print will become a standard in the world's markets. Worked to its natural conclusion that will ultimately mean a preferential price for the Canadian product, says Messrs. Greenshields and Co. in their monthly review. This is a decidedly interesting development from the standpoint of the shareholders who It will enown the respective properties. courage good management and progressive methods, and in the long run these count as chief factors in the success of a business enterprise.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page ... £3 10 0
Half Page ... 1 17 6
Third Page ... 1 6 0
Quarter Page ... 1 0 0 One-third Column 15 0
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. JURGEN SORENSEN, Bygdo Alle 60,
Christiania, Norway.

United States Logswood, Theory Logsway.

United States - Lockwood Trader Journal Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919.

Current Topics.

A New Feature.

THE conference of secretaries of Master Printers' Associations throughout the country which Mr. R. J. Lake organised in London last week turned out to be an even greater success than anyone had anticipated. Over sixty secretaries altogether attended, and were the guests of the director (Mr. Lake) during their stay in London. This is the first time in the history of the Federation that such an assembly of officials has been The whole of Wednesday got together. afternoon was devoted to consideration of the various problems which face master printers at the present time, and which are particularly acute in view of the re-construction

arrangements which have to be made. The result of a free and open discussion of a variety of questions was so good that there is a general feeling that such a conference should be held every year. In fact, now that it has taken place, everyone is wondering why so useful a fixture had not been put into operation years ago.

The Return of the Contents Bill.

Towards the end of last week the longvanished newspaper contents bills began to appear again at the pitches of the street newsvendors, and this week nearly all the papers have their placards on the streets again, thus restoring a feature of city life that had been much missed during the time of suppression, for the contents bill had become so great a part of London's life that newsvendors adopted all kinds of substitutes The pavement became the in its place. poster, and there was rivalry between the different vendors as to who could make the best use of white chalk. Brown paper was popular, so were rough boards, and chalks were used in all colours for the lettering. The return of the contents bill will be appreciated by the public, and make for the contentment of the man who likes to get his news for nothing.

Why Books are Dear.

THE day of the cheap book has, for the moment, passed, and the wonderfully low priced series in fiction and the classics that were so popular before the war have, in many instances, nearly doubled in price, and are difficult to procure. Mr. J. M. Dent, the publisher of the "Everyman" series, has been interviewed on the subject of dearer books, and told a representative of the Press Association that the "Everyman" series was at first published at a very close profit, as can be imagined when the price was only is., but the plan was to sell large quantities, so that people might have free access to the big things in literature. The scheme was entirely successful. During the war the price of paper went up from something like 3d. a pound to is, and there seems no prospect of a material reduction for some time to come. addition to this, the material with with which books are bound has gone up tremendously. The boards with which "Everyman" are bound used to be bought at something like £5 a ton, but the last quantity purchased cost as much as £81 a ton. The same applies to the cloth, which originally was bought at from 5d. to 6d. a yard, and now is

15. 4d. a yard. Therefore "Everyman" was necessarily increased to 25. The bookbinders and printers are asking for considerably more than twice the wages they received before the war. Now the bookbinders are demanding a 45-hour week and another 8s. increase, although they had an increase of 9s. 6d. in November. All these factors are making it impossible to produce books as before the war, and it is quite clear there never can be again books at such a cheap price. The shilling book of almost any kind is out of the question. The paper scarcity greatly hindered us (Mr, Dent continued), but I could never understand why we were limited to 25 per cent. of the pre-war quantity while all kinds of ribald journals could be published at almost their full. Surely if the Government were looking after vital things at this time, and it were necessary to stop any printing at all, it should not have been that of the great classics of the world.

The Federation of Master Printers.

The Next President.

We understand that Mr. A. F. Blades, president of the Federation of Master Printers, is to be asked to occupy the position for another year. Whether Mr. Blades will be able to accede to this request is not yet certain. He is, of Course, a very busy man, with the direction of the firm of Blades, East and Blades largely upon his hands, for it is to be remembered that his partner, Sir Rowland Blades, has recently been elected as Member of Parliament, so that his time will be fairly well occupied with political matters. ever, Mr. sever, vice president of the Federation, who would in the ordinary course become President next year, is not only willing, but art xious in view of the existing circumstances, to defer acceptance of the honour in layour of Mr. Blades for another 12 months.

Of Course, it is obvious that during the past year many important questions have been raised and are only now in process of of the details at his finger ends it will process of of the details at his finger ends it will process that he should continue in office until definite settlements are arrived at. These questions cover a wide field, and some of the most important problems that have ever faced master printers are is the Joint Industrial Council, upon which both employers and men are deliberating at the present moment.

A matter of almost equal importance is that of the national wage basis, which, if satisfactorily agreed to, ought to make the relations of master printers and the union representa-

tives much more easy and amicable in the future.

In addition to these two questions there are of course all the multitudinous affairs arising out of demobilisation which are at the moment in a transitory stage, not to mention the matter of hours. Hence it is that Mr. Blades has received the unanimous request from the Federation to allow himself to be nominated once more for the position of president, and we believe that if he can possibly see his way he will continue his valuable services at the head of the Federation.

Sir William Waterlow.

Sir William Waterlow came in for warm congratulations from his colleagues on the council of the Federation of Master Printers when they met last week in London. The president, Mr. A. F. Blades, voiced the unanimous feeling of a record gathering when he offered Sir William warm congratulations on the honour which had been recently conferred upon him. Acknowledgement was made of the enormous amount of work Sir William (head of Messrs. Waterlow Bros and Layton), had performed for the benefit of the printing trade, while special reference was made to the valuable services rendered by the firm to the country in the matter of currency and other printing work which the nation required during the war. Mr. Blades regarded it as a matter of congratulation for the whole of the trade that Sir William Waterlow should receive an appreciation of his work from the

Sir William's appearance at the council meeting was cordially hailed, and in acknowledging the congratulations, he mentioned that his firm had been privileged during the war to carry out a very considerable amount of work for the Government; work which he described as vast, not only in quantity, but in the responsibility attaching to it. While fully appreciating the honour which had been conferred upon him, he looked upon it as a compliment to the trade. He was glad to think that the printing trade during the war had been recognised as it had never been recognised before. 'He recalled the early days of conscription when as president of the Federation he had to deal with so many matters relating to the retention of labour, and he remembered what difficulty they had in impressing upon those in authority the absolute necessity of permitting the trade to retain a large number of their men, so that the work of the country and of the war might proceed unhindered. It was not an easy matter to make the authorities understand the essential character of the printing trade from the point of view of the good of the community. Sir. William thought that master printers should be pleased that the trade during the terrible period of stress came out in an enhanced position among the trades of the country.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 18s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., 6, ; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 5 ; Ilford, 198.: Illustrated London News, Pref., 138. 6d.; International Linotype, 653; Lady's Pictorial, Pref., 32s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype, 17s. 3d., 17s. 9d.; Linotype A Deb., 6 1; Edward Lloyd, 19s 6d.; George Newnes, Pref., 15s. 3d., 15s. 41d.; C. A. Pearson's, Pref., 68s. 11d.; A. M. Peebles, 53s 9d.; Roneo, 33s. 12d., 33s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 18s. 9d., 19s. 3d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 14s. 101d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 98; Weldom's, 30s. 11d., Pref., 15s. 9d.

NEW COMPANIES.

LANDMARK PUBLISHING Co., LTD.-Registered with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, as publishers of newspapers, periodicals and books, etc. The subscribers are H. Clifton and Elsie Trollope. Private company. First director: H. Clifton.

STANLEY PRESS, LTD.-Registered with a capital of £13,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, stationers, etc., carried on at Wakefield road, Dewsbury, by Lobley, Clegg and Co., Ltd., and the similar business carried on at Bradford-road, Dewsbury, by Battye and Fletcher, Ltd. The subscribers are E. P. Lobley and J. Fletcher. Private company. The first directors are E. P. Lobley and J. Fletcher. Registered office: Prudential Buildings, Market-place, Dews-

SMITH'S PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD.-Registered with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, as advertisement agents, contractors for advertising in and on newspapers, magazines, books, programmes, placards, trains, omnibuses, trams and ships, proprietors of cinematograph theatres and entertainments, etc. The subscribers are H. Clifford and W. Dandie. Private company. The first directors are H. C. Furner (chairman and managing director) and W. Dandie. Registered office: 179, Great Portland-street, W.

GORRINGE'S SHIPPING AND AMERICAN NEWS AGENCY, LTD. Registered with a capital of £2,500, in 1.500 preference shares of £1 each and 4,000 ordinary shares of 5s., to enter into an agreement with F. Gorringe and to act as steamship, railway, transport, tourist and advertising agents, newsagents, librarians, stationers, booksellers, newspaper proprietors, publishers, distributing agents, bankers, etc. The subscribers are F. Gorringe and Mrs. D. Gorringe. Private company. F. Gorringe is one of the first directors. Registered office: 15, Green street, Leicester square, W.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

REED AND SMITH, LTD. (paper manufacturers, Devonshire and London) - Satisfaction in full on December 16th, 1918, of mortgage dated January 30th, 1914, securing £4,450.

REED AND SMITH, LTD. (paper manufacturers, Devonshire and London.) - Satisfaction in full on December 6th, 1918, of debentures dated September 9th, 1914, securing £31,000.

JOHN S. DOWNING AND SONS, LTD. (stationers' sundriesmen, Birmingham). - Debenture dated January 10th, 1919, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank, not exceeding £7,000 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

(iazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

n giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and acce t no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a sati-factory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS

Vickers, F. F., late of 46, Central-road, West Didsbury, Manchester, paper merchant. Claims by February 28th to Diggles and Ogden, 22, Booth street, Manchester, solicitors for the administratrix.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Watts, J. H., 45, Lombard street, London, E.C., agent for a newspaper. Date of order, December 10th. Discharge suspended for 21/2 years, on the grounds that the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; that he had on two previous occasions been adjudged bankrupt; and had been guility of misconduct in contracting certain debts to two creditors without informing them or either of them that he was an undischarged bankrupt.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND. Proctor, W. T., 29, Stockton-road, West Hartlepool, stationer, etc. First and final dividend of 2s. 21d., January 22nd, at the official receiver's office, 3. Manor-place, Sunderland.

THE DISCUSSION.

The chairman in opening the discussion, recalled the effort of a newspaper proprietor who set out to produce an engineering trade journal at a very high standard, but the result of all his ideas was the presentation of advertisements in heavy black sans all the way He mentioned the case of one business man who gave orders for advertising or printing to the amount of £100,000, but he could not get the service he wanted from the The chairman went on to refer to an extensive advertiser who died recently, and who had made a vast fortune by advertising in the old style.

The Printer's Work.

Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of Sk Bride Printing School, thought it was a very low level to place a man's ideals, on a cash basis. He believed a customer who was shown something better in the way of displayed advertisement would be induced to accept it. The Lady's Home Journal, of Philadelphia, he said, exhibited very high class work, and would not accept advertisements unless they were set up in their own style. They preferred to submit designs of their own, and he (Mr. Riddell) thought much could be done in that way in this country if printers here had more backbone. With regard to the advertising agents, many of them had imagination and a style of writing up matters which made it easy for the practical man, such as the compositor, to be trained along the lines of begood copy writers. With their knowled ge of type, an artistic sense of layout, balance and harmony, and the value of spacing, he believed it was the compositor's work to become a lay-out man. He was not in favour of the advertising agent taking the printer's legitimate work. The printer ought to create the work, and hire the advertising agent to carry it out.

Harding, as an operator for a good tising years, spoke of the recent war adver-nience by the Government, and of the convenience to local papers of receiving just before to press copy for an advertisement Which was nicely displayed and properly drawn up, so that compositors could follow it

easily during the last rush. Mr. A. H. Wilson pointed out that the lecturer had confined himself to Press advertising the reas advertising went beyond that and em braced the whole field of publicity. He held that the modern advertising man certainly was dependent upon the printer for carry ing out his ideas. It had been deplorable, ho wever, to see some of the efforts made by compositors, although he admitted a com-Positor was put into a very great difficulty.
To the students at St. Bride's he would suggest gest, after they had finished their course, that they should spend another couple of years in studying the whole question of publicity as put forward by the advertising man; then they would be able to go out into that sphere of life as experts, and would find very re-

munerative employment.

Mr. R. A Austen-Leigh put in a word on behalf of the printer who had been rather abused that night. This was an age of specialisation, and the advent of the advertising agent had increased advertising and improved the work of the printer. He showed how various processes which at the beginning were all done by one man had been sub-For instance, Caxton probably began by writing a book, setting up his own type, and printing and publishing it. Now-adays the publisher filled a much-felt want, and Mr. Austen-Leigh believed there would not be the number of books to print if the printer also did his own publishing. He agreed with the statement as to the beauty of the publications of the Curtis Publishing Co. in America. It was the newspaper proprietor, he added, who decided the question of the type, and the printer who was producing a weekly paper could not lay down the rule about that matter.

The lecturer, taking up the discussion, held that as American printers were able to achieve their object by presenting a solid front to the advertisers, the English printer could do the same. He was not exactly sympathetic with the advertising man, but one had to be just, and the fact was that the advertising man had lifted advertising out of the ruts, and had placed printers on their metal. Quoting from his experience of canvassing, he showed that when he went out on to the road, the advertising knowledge he possessed, in addition to his technical training, was valuable believed that with specimens they could influence business, and advertisers were glad to come across a printer who knew something about advertising. Time and again one had obtained splendid orders by being able to sit down and sketch out an advertisement on paper. It was also an advantage at the same

time to be able to give an idea of the price.
Mr. Fraser, of Woking, said the fault with the printer was that he did not advertise.

The chairman: You mean the printer is the worst advertiser?

Mr. Fraser: Yes.

Mr. Wilson proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and acknowledged the good work Mr. Stuart was doing in connection with the St. Bride's classes. The advertising man, said Mr. Wilson, was a small salesman under another name.

The resolution having been cordially carried, Mr. Stuart, by way of acknowledgment, said he had not thought of belittling the work of the advertising agent of repute, to whom they owed a great deal, because not only did he bring orders to the printer, but he lifted advertising out of the common rut. The men who had brought the profession into disrepute were the novices who sent in impracticable ideas for composition.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed an interesting meeting.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The stationery bookbinding trade has fallen off slightly in recent weeks. Companies and other large users of account books are loth to place orders and contracts against what they consider to be a falling market. The popular conception of a falling market is likely to prove a fallacy in many respects. Materials such as paper and board may reduce a trifle below present figures, but it will be many months before an appreciable decline will be visible in the selling price of manufactured stationery. Wages and establishment expenses may be accepted, generally, as a fixture, Should tariff reform become an institution, all hopes of even a slight fall in cost of material will be doomed. There is little justification for the reluctance of buyers to place their orders for bound goods, and it is hoped that trade will improve sufficiently in volume to absorb the men who are gradually being demobilised from the ranks.

As regards the markets, boards are now becoming available in larger quantities, but the optimistic hopes engenderedly the forecast of prices given by a member of the Control staff are not being realised. The figure named as likely to prevail about this time, for strawboards was in the region of £30 per ton. We have known of recent orders filed at £33 and £37 Ios. per ton, but the average price runs nearer to £45 for thick boards. There is not nearer to £45 for thick boards. the slightest doubt as to what the selling price should be, for a reasonable profit could be secured on sales at £30 to £32 per ton. Under such circumstances buyers are rightly counselled to withhold from ordering, and where necessary to invoke the aid of the Paper Controller in the matter of price charged.

Millboards are obtainable at £50 and £52 per ton for good rope qualities, and mills are now at liberty to make for private concerns. Marble paper is again figuring in the lists, but prices are on the top rung. In this commodity there should be a drop when still larger supplies become available. Leather is still scarce, and the better sorts of russia, calf and morocco are almost impossible to secure. Prices have not eased, and a big effort will certainly be made to keep them up. Basils are listed at 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d. per square foot; pigskins at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; skivers at 1od. and 1s.; pastegrains about the same figure.

In the British Science Exhibition volumes are shown, bound in waterproof paper. Their appearance is good, and the covers are fairly durable. It is obvious that in letterpress binding there are fields of material unexplored in a commercial sense. If the present high cost of leather and its textile substitutes is maintained we may look to the time (not far

ahead) when treated paper bindings will become the recognised mode for popular editions.

Among the many interesting war-time types of economical edition binding in vogue just now, may be mentioned that of which the covers of a series of 2s. novels published by Skeffington's is a good example. strawboard covered with stout paper in the same way as cloth would be used, forms the basis of back and sides, the title being letterpress printed in black on the former. No tapes are visible, the signatures being sewn on to a piece of mull which forms the connecting link with the covers, further attachment being provided by the first leaf of the first signature and the final one of the last-which would usually be fly leaves-being pasted down inside the covers to form the end papers. The upper cover has a quaint conventionalised floral design stamped in blind, while the lower one is innocent of decoration beyond what is furnished by a small two-lobed design blind-stamped in the centre, which on further inspection turns out to be an advertisement of Fry's cocoa! Does this mean that the manifold advertising possibilities of the covers of cheap reprint series, in permanent bindings, have at last been realised?

The bookbinding trade has not done so badly during the last year, at least if the number of new books published be taken as a guide. There was a total of 7,716 books published during the year 1918, a decrease of only 415 compared with the previous year. When it is remembered that the period has been one of the exhaustion of labour and materials and enormously increased cost of production the total is one which gives proof of the vitality and enterprise of British publishing. The demand for works of fiction was as great as ever, and the decrease in the more serious reading is due, it is supposed, to the fact that so many young men of the student class were with the army.

In announcing an increase of price in the Loeb Classical Library, Mr. Heinemann says that in order, however, to give students an opportunity of securing the volumes at the lowest possible rate, he is binding up a small supply also in paper boards which will be sold at 6s. net. While he hopes to be able to keep up the original form in cloth and leather, this cheap form is only intended to serve until it is possible again to reduce the price of the cloth and leather bindings, so that purchasers of the books in paper boards must understand that no guarantee is offered to them that they will be able to purchase sets in this binding, or that this style of binding will be continued indefinitely.

In this connection, Mr. J. M. Dent has also been giving his opinions on the rising book Taking the popular "Everyman" series of classics, originally published at a shilling, he quoted some startling facts. During the war, he stated, the price of paper has gone up from something like 3d. a lb. to is, and there seemed no prospect of a material reduction for some time to come. In addition, the material with which books are bound had gone up tremendously. The boards with which "Everyman" are bound used to be bought at something like £5 a ton, but the last quantity purchased cost £81 a The same applied to the cloth, which originally was bought at from 5d. to 6d. a yard, and now is 1s. 4d. a yard. Other factors which he pointed out were that bookbinders and printers are asking for considerably more than twice the wages they received before the war. Bookbinders are demanding a 45-hours week and another 8s. increase.

Although the users of bookbinding leathers have all felt the pinch of an inadequate supply and soaring prices, many of them, par-licularly the smaller binders and publishers, have not used the excellent substitutes available, because of lack of knowledge as to their application and service qualities. A booklet that will interest binders, publishers, librarians and manufacturers who issue catalogues or other bound volumes is now being distributed by the Du Pont Fabrikoid Co., of Wilmington, Del., U.S.A. The booklet has an interesting description of the character, appearance, wearing qualities and economies of substitute leather, and gives technical instructions for its use in the bindery. Many kinds of blank, loose leaf and text books bound in artificial leather are shown in their actual colours with specifications covering the binding materials used.

The Ruhleben Exhibition, which is now open at the Central Hall, Westminster, is of interest to bookbinders, as it contains many examples of their art executed by the British prisoners of war while they were enjoying (?) Hun's hospitality. There are books bound with portions of old boot leather, corduroy, velveteen, and other materials, but it seems as if Ruhleben also contained some amateur tanners, as the skins of rats killed in the camp have been dressed, and cleverly converted into book covers, purses bags, etc. Book inding, in fact, was quite a popular craft at this notorious camp, and the ingenuity of the men in improvising materials was wonderful.

In a catalogue issued by Messrs. Ellis, of New Bond-street, some interesting particulars are given of armorial stamps impressed on the covers of books to denote the owners of the volumes. Most of the examples are from 16th and 17th century books, and among the owners of the books thus decorated were Archbishop Abbot (1033), Lord Burleigh (1520-

1598), Charles I., Charles II., James I., and Queen Anne.

Dealing with the offset printing process in the Printing Art, a writer points out that some most remarkable results are being obtained by several leather novelty houses by printing pictures in fine screen half-tone. The plates are made by the high light process, and are printed on the rough leather as perfectly as if they were printed on fine-coated stock. They are printed on several colours of leather, and in large sizes, as many as 6 by 8 up, on a large skin; this is afterwards cut out in the form of a small skin by die cutting; it is then stained in the different brown tints along the edge and hand coloured with an airbrush. This produces a rich Spanish painted leather effect that is truly remarkable. One firm is experimenting in printing in colours by the same process, but unless the leather is mounted first on a good heavy sheet of paper the register is not so good. The leather people say that they can get certain kinds of leathers that are shrunk in the tanning process, which will obviate most of the registratien difficulties. This opens a new field for the offset process, and, incidentally, may give a hint to some of our bookbinders who by adopting the method could turn out finely decorated covers at a comparatively small cost. The many different uses to which the offset process is applicable will come to be known only as time goes along and the pro-cess becomes better known to manufacturers, who are, so to speak, outside of the printing fraternity. Bookbinders certainly should not be the last to benefit by any advantage that may be gained by the use of offset printing on leather. Of course it would be equally serviceable for printing on cloth or other covers.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Edward and James Richardson, a visit was made by the students of the Agricultural Department, Armstrong College, to the Leather Works at Elswick, recently. The Leather World, in describing the visit, notes that hair seal and goat skins for bookbinding and fancy articles were the principal skins manufactured, but, owing to the war demand, almost the whole output has for some time been of military leather. Much interest was evinced in the use to which the various by-products of the tannery were put. The treatment of spetches and trimmings was gone into, and it was explained that these are washed, treated with a little sulphurous acid, boiled with steam, and the gelatine solution so obtained concentrated in a vacuum evaporator. The hot concentrated gelatine solution is poured on to glass sheets cooled by water flowing underneath. After a few hours, cakes of moist gelatine are removed and dried at gentle heat on wire netting. The best qualities are sold for gelatine and the darker sorts are used for glue. Blubber from the underside of sealskins is pressed by hand, and the oil subsequently passed through a filter press to clear The residue from glue and gelatine

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

making, as well as the residues from seal blubber, are fibrous and very rich in nitrogen. These are reduced to powder in a disintegrator, and then serve as a manure with valuable chemical and physical properties.

Seated one day recently at a desk in the reading room at the British Museum, the writer noticed that the outer leather covers of the extensible reading stands are tooled in blind to a uniform pattern, on the lines of a book cover opened out, the oblong central panel representing the back, being of course blank, as there is no lettering. The design of the tooling is of the character which was illustrated in an article in our Bookbinding Number of September 16th, 1915, and was there dubbed the "George IV. Style." It dates from the twenties and early thirties, but as the reading-room at the Museum was fitted up in the fifties, the style adopted for the decoration of the desk accessories must have been twenty years out of date even then!

In concluding a series of eleven articles on the cost of bindery operations in our American contemporary, the Inland Printer, the writer says: - " Many estimators seem to have the idea that they know all about what a job should cost, and have a wonderful method of their own, or through a wonderfully developed brain and memory can at once, without reference to any tables, scales, statistics or anything else, give a price on any kind of work. This is not estimating, it is even worse than guesstimating.' In fact, it is nameless, and but pure conceit. The reliable estimator, the true estimator, has somewhere a book with tables, experiences and costs, and never gives a price without first referring to that book; moreover, he does not brag about his wonderful knowledge, but is mighty humble and thoughtful. Many estimates do not run true to form. Every estimator worthy of the name gets too many bumps to brag very much. Were it possible for a man to absolutely figure out the cost of every job and never miss it, he could command almost any salary he wished. But, so far, there is no such man. Instead, we are all prone to figure out a price that will please the salesman and help him to land the job, or, if the price is too high and the job is lost, to stand on our dignity and tell the boss that it can't be done at the price. But, someway, it is always done. Tables. scales and statistics have a way of always being the same, and if used by estimators they will stop the terrible variation in prices . so often made."

The following thoughts on Reconstruction are by a Philadelphia bookbinder who thus expresses himself on the subject:—"As we go along endeavouring to study human nature, we find it a difficult problem; however, public opinion is becoming sensitive on the subject of over-fatigue, and recognises that the demand for reasonable hours and good wages has a sound physiological basis. To-day the intelligent employer knows that

labour without organisation is labour inefficient, the right of labour organised is not only recognised but welcomed by the intelligent employer. He knows that his profits come from the man and the pay of those who work, that his welfare depends on the general The intelligent employer asks only welfare. fair competition; let him hire good workmen, paying as much as other employers, and he'll take his chances. This has proved itself since employers deal directly with the unions. These have been proven to be facts among the ruling and blank book trade; the old methods cut throat competition are a thing of the past, through the co-operation with locals and the round-the-table talks helped to put the trade on a higher plane, and employers openly admit that by the hearty co-operation of the unions the vexing problem was solved. The solving of the problem to see that each has enough, that no one oppresses the other, that ability receives its just reward with no man stirring up bitterness and false jealousy, is gradually being attained.

Northern Monotype Users'

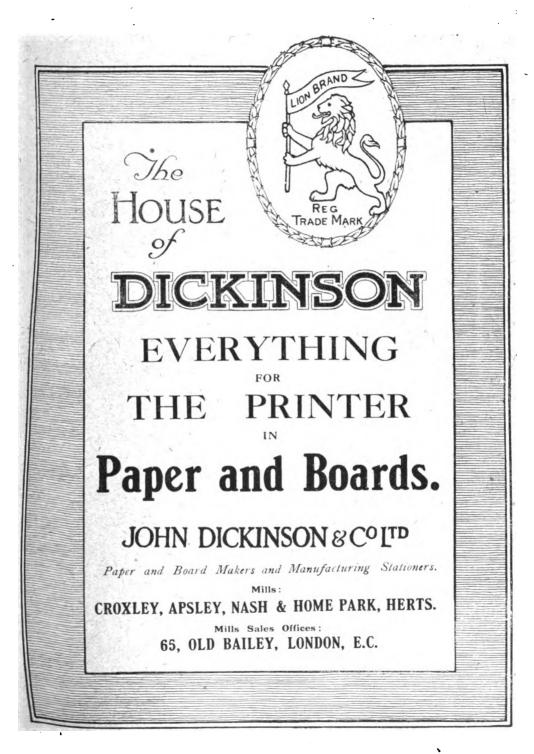
An important meeting of this Association was held at Leeds last week under the presidency of Mr. E. G. Arnold. It was attended by members from Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Carlisle, Hull, Wakefield, York, Leeds, Bradford and other centres.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary, of the National Committee of Monotype Users, was present, and introduced an interesting discussion on the cost of Monotype composition, and presented a number of figures of output and cost calculated from various sources. The members present, expressed themselves freely as to the output in their own establishments, and it was finally decided to issue the figures, with the recommendation that selling prices should be based thereon.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected, Mr. Arnold being re-elected chairman, Mr. J. B. C. Percy, Councillor Hichcliffe, and Mr. A. M. Beaty were appointed vice-presidents, Mr. F. Waterhouse, treasurer, and Mr. C. W. Varley, secretary. Other important business of special interest to Monotype users throughout the country was thoroughly discussed, and several questions referred to the National Committee.

The attendance and interest shown indicated the useful purpose which this organisation is serving.

THE King's Library, at the British Museum, was opened last week after having been closed for more than two years. The possibility of damage by air raids made it essential to take the principal treasures from the library to a place of safety. The room adjoining the library has also been re-opened with its interesting collection of autographs.



BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Employment for Soldiers.

No more urgent task follows upon the demobilisation of the Forces than the re-instatement in civil life of the soldiers and sailors. The number of men to be dealt with in this country alone makes the labour gigantic; but the machinery exists for performing it, and it only remains for intending employers and employees to avail themselves of their opportunity. The employment exchanges, assisted by the Local Advisory Committees, which represent equally the interests of both parties in every neighbourhood, have the organisation ready for use. The staffs of the exchanges have been considerably strengthened in order to meet the extra strain thrown upon them. It is not generally known that branches have been set up to deal with discharged men only, and in a great number of cases special sections for disabled men have been established. As far as possible, the work in these new additions to the exchange system is carried on by men in the same position as those whom they are helping back to civil employment. Discharged men, with no small proportion of disabled among them, superintend the placing of discharged and disabled men. It has been found that the loss of an arm, of a leg, of two legs, and even of eyesight, is no insurmountable obstable to the performance of efficient work, given employers who will employ the men, and the exchanges which make use of such men are patent examples of the fact that war, even when it has dealt serious bodily injuries, does not unfit the fighter for successful life as a civilian.

Should Employees Fix Prices?

The members of the New York Photo Engravers' Union No 1 have sent to employing photo engravers notice of a minimum selling base for which all work made in engraving

shops shall be charged.

Under the new scale the minimum charge for a line block, which was \$1.25. is \$2.00; the minimum for half tone is \$3.00 where it had been \$2.00. Prices on engravings under the new scale average about 50 per cent. higher than on the scale it supersedes.

The employers do not think that any court will find that a labour union has the right to dictate to them the price at which they shall sell their product, of which labour is only a partial item cost. This is what has been done, and the union proposes to enforce with a threat of calling out their men from any engraving house wherever the price scale is not adhered to.

It is understood that legal action in this latest development of the engraving situation is being planned, and that the matter has already been taken up with the District Attorney Swann and with the Federal Trade Commission in Washington.

HENRY BOYCE 2, Sandland Street, Successor to KAMPE & Co. LONDON, W.C.

New and Second-Hand Machinery for

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, BOXMAKERS, GOLD BLOCKERS, etc.

Repairs Executed Promptly.

Best Sheffield Knives for Guillotines, Shears, etc. Parts for Wire Stitching Machines

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER." 58. SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us the day prior to publication to insure insertion in the current issue.

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPPESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING PASITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three. Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be reckoned for each line.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling for Twenty-Four Words, and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.

ADVERTISEMENTS of a Trade Character can only be inserted at Space Rates

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

OFFICES-58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

THE FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS of the United Kingdom is prepared to receive applications for a LABOUR SECRETARY AND ORGANISER.—Apply, Master Printers' Federation, 24, Holborn, E.C.1.

Machinery for Sale.

DOUBLE DEMY WHARFEDALE (New-sum's) for sale, with Flyers. Geared Inkers, Double Driving Gear, Counting Apparatus, and Two Sets of Rollers, price £60 as it stands, or near offer considered (specimen of work on application); also a 4-h.p. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE, with Tube Ignition, Gas Bag, Tank, Exhaust and Fittings complete. May be seen in City. Offer wanted.—Box 13588.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV

LONDON: JANUARY 30, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE :

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills, Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

Digitized by GOOSIC

"IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR

WASTE PAPER

Go to the people who use it."

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS, 24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E.16

Tel: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OFConfidential Documents

CAN BE PERSONALLY WITNESSED, viz.: Ledgers, Cheques, Pass Books, Private Correspondence, etc.

These Mills were erected at the suggestion of the Ministry of Munitions to provide raw material for Munition Paper. :: Mills also at Barnsley, Wakefield, Tamworth, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxford, Donside, Aberdeen, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, Ivybridge, Devon, Rowlands Gill, near Newcastle.—Paris, 375 Rue St. Honoré.

FULL MAXIMUM PRICES.

MERCHANTS PERMIT No. 512.

Clear Waste Paper and Ledgers out of your Cellars and Warehouses, and we will collect it promptly.

COLLECTORS PLEASE NOTE

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK Co., Ltd.,

24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16.

TAKE A No. 4 OR No. 47 BUS TO DOCKHEAD-2 minutes' walk.



(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 5.

LONDON: JANUARY 30, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

A Chat to Master Printers.

Mr. Alfred Langley discourses on Costs to the West and North-West London Association.

The first of a series of district meetings of this Association in pursuance of the scheme for increasing its membership was held at Hammersmith on January 13th, the president (Mr. F. A. Perry) in the chair.

A vote of condolence with Mr. D. A. Whitehead, hon. treasurer of the North London Association, on the loss of his son who has made the great sacrifice in France was

Congratulations were expressed and forwarded to Mr. S. Sidders on the honour which has been conferred upon his son, Lieut. Sidders (also a member of the Association) by the award of the Military Cross, "won two or three times over" at Marcoing.

It was also decided that the congratulations of the Association be conveyed to Sir W. A. Waterlow and to Mr. W. A. Northam on the honours they have received as K.B.E. and O.B.E. respectively.

After the election of two new members and other routine business Mr. Alfred Langley gave a most interesting and valuable address in the form of a "Chat to Printers," from which we extract the following:—

I do not presume for one moment that I am in a position to teach you anything as you are all practical printers, but I only desire for a short space of time to run over a few of the things that one is apt to forget when reckoning up costs. To those who have installed the Federation Costing System these reminders may be unnecessary.

Many of the items of which I desire to remind you are included and provided for by that system. Still it is wise to keep everything in mind so that the amount of work involved in our many processes shall be covered by the estimated time when preparing prices.

It is of very little use to know our hourly cost rates if we do not fully appreciate the amount of time required for the process for which we have fixed the hourly rate. Herein to my mind is the difficulty that frequently obtains when we hear sceptics criticise the costing rates. Many of us here have heard the same old reply made in response to our appeal to put in the costing system, "Yes, but we could never get those rates; if we estimated on those lines we should never get an order; besides our rates don't come out anything like those figures," and so on.

Now where is the discrepancy? Where is it that the printer with the costing system varies in costing rate from that of the printer without?

My reply is that the costing system being based on scientific knowledge of cost has brought to mind and to light the multitude of minor costs in the printing office that have been overlooked in the past and the man who has not installed a scientific system misses those items altogether by reason of not having them perpetually in front of him when estimating.

It is my purpose then to-night to runhurriedly through a few of the formerly unconsidered trifles which estimators in a hurry who do not use Federation costing rates and many who do sometimes overlook when they deal only with wages figures and rely on a percentage to cover overhead charges and profit.

A frequent point overlooked in estimating is the cost of handling owing to the variation of the substance of the material. The number of sheets that can be put up on the board at one time, and the cost involved in clearing them off the board when printed. Thin paper:

is very difficult to some feeders; other paper will not go over the flyers satisfactorily. Thick paper and boards are costly in handling, specially when we have to depend upon female labour at full men's rates. Porterage and general handling expenses have increased beyond the proportion that skilled labour has advanced, and the work is taking much longer. Your rate of output is the rate of the slowest unit, and many jobs that look easy when estimated for take twice as long as we anticipate.

Further, we find other troubles develop when the paper gets to the machine. Art paper may give trouble owing to dampness, and picking develops. Some papers are full of dust and white fluff from the mills, and need freeing unless you desire a stoppage every few minutes to clean out the form. No wall these troubles are chargeable to the customer, I contend, according to the nature of the paper selected, and should be borne in

mind at the time of estimating.

The hurried supply to oblige the customer, interleaving, backing up the first supply, French chalking, and the other numerous services must not be overlooked, and we must abandon the idea that in order to get our living we need to be the general slaveys of every customer with an all-in policy and no extras, or the other idea far more prevalent that printers were intended to be philanthropists. Things that are got for nothing are generally worth it, and seldom appreciated.

Do we charge to the customer the full cost and value of the materials we use? The special pound of ink to match his pattern. The opened tin that seldom gets used up? The extra proofs for his convenience? The clean proof which is so costly in alternative colours? The overs for the job, are these always thought of? The higher the standard the more the waste and overs necessary.

Three colour work especially needs consideration on the part of the printer before his estimate is sent in. The selection of paper, the maturing of paper, freeing from dust, the time required for degree of drying between each working, or the holding up of the inks in each colour on a long run that uniform results may be obtained throughout. The waste in three colour work is not merely three times that of one colour work, but naturally the number is cubed. The frequent stoppages and washing out of plates means less output. The washing up of the machine involves a greater cost in ink waste than for any other work. The wash up for yellow must be a skilled job, and must be perfect if best results are to be obtained. points are forgotten when estimating all the Federation hour cost rates will not save the jobbing printer from Carey-street.

Now a word as to the possibility of errors in

estimating the warehouse costs.

A booklet or catalogue may in the estimating stage look simple as regards trimming. As the job progresses sometimes it changes its character. The customer may change his mind as to the paper. He may add another section or decide on an overlap cover.

The question of allowing customers to select type is one that needs a thought. A customer takes a fancy to a particular booklet letter and you obtain it for him if you do not happen to have it or if you already possess it you let him have the run of it. It may be a fount not overstrong. His job sets the cases out and for all practical purposes those cases are barged and out of action. When you charge rental for the standing type, which I trust you all do, being wise men, do you overlook the weight of the barged sorts left in those emasculated cases? That is a dead charge as much as the setting of the job.

As printers many of us like long runs. Well in quoting we must remember two things. First, if we run from type, a long run finishes the type, it is not fit to go back in the cases. Secondly, if you stereo the job the depreciation is almost as great. Bear it in mind

when giving reductions for long runs.

Customers' Blocks.

We have recently had a problem to face that brought home rather forcibly the cost of warehousing customers' blocks. Over many years we have accumulated a matter of from one to 2,000 blocks belonging to one firm. Parcelled and cared for we have had a mutual advantage with the customer in being able at short notice to produce reprints. Suddenly the customer has expressed a desire to warehouse his own property and overhaul the blocks and desires us to forward the lot. Now the checking, proofing and obtaining signatures for this number of blocks is a considerable item apart from the packing and delivering, and one only realises it when it comes in the aggregate. Nevertheless it is a reminder of what is going on silently all the year round in small instalments in our offices and has to be borne in mind when taiking or thinking of printers' costs.

Then there is the question of insurance on customers blocks. Now, originals are costly things to replace in case of fire. We take out a policy in the customer's name and he pays

the premium.

How frequently the printer is expected to hold stock for customers especially when it is bulky. Few printers have space to spare, and if they have it it is not often low in rental value. Furniture warehousing is not cheap and I believe it is a very remunerative business. The printer should note that and make his charges based on a figure that would save him from an accusation of unfair competition with one who may be a good customer of his, the furniture warehouseman.

I have already touched on the question of handling paper, and, of course, I assume you all charge a percentage on the value of any customer's paper sent into you to print.

To enumerate rapidly a few of the items

sometimes overlooked-

In envelope printing, opening and closing. In tag printing packing is a time-consuming job.

Interleaving. Racking. Double rolling.

Waiting on machine. Stop-press corrections.

Retreeing.

Special messengers—urgent supplies.

Delivery-Now that the errand boy has qualified for assessment under the income-tax demands.

We as printers are frequently too modest in the matter of profit, even when we have been able to check and substantiate our costs. There is a comparison I always endeavour to keep in mind. The question of risk the printer runs, of the many booby traps and unforeseen contingencies that beset him in

every job.

The human element of error. The break-off or draw-out on machine, "set-off" under the clamp of the guillotine for a hurried job, hurried at customer's request. Now place yourselves in the position of a papermaker or fabric manufacturer. The first may make 10 tons of paper and have it rejected on account of failure to match pattern or of variation of shade. The fabric man may make 20,000 yards of cloth, and have it rejected on a similar account. Both these men can job their rejected products off at a price that will always cover their costs. The printer may run two or three tons of paper with a typographical error, on art paper, costing 1s. 8d. per lb, and scrap it. There is no market that will procure for him recovery of even 5 per cent. of his costs For this risk a printer needs a larger insurance fund, or, in other words, a larger percentage of profit.

The messenger question in our business is one to be considered. Very few other trades necessitate so much sending, fetching and carrying. The customer of the printer seems to demand more waiting on than those of other businesses. Send for the order, collect the copy, fetch the blocks, send proofs, send further proofs, and then a few advance copies, and keep up a regular supply, as our people are sending them out at so many thousand a day, and all this means money to the customer, and the cost is borne by the printer. What other business man would give such services and omit to charge for them?

Just a word to those printers who graduated in large offices, either as compositors or machine minders, and have subsequently started in business for themselves. They run the risk of a danger in estimating that the master printer who served his time in a small jobbing office does not always run. The risk of estimating the time required for various operations by basing it upon the time the job took in their old office where supplies of material were plentiful and perfect system existed. Offices of that character cannot be compared to those of the small jobbing printer.

The only figures that cut any ice are the figures that represent the margin between the actual cost of the job in your works and the money the customer pays you, should the latter be larger, and that is the money that

will buy the baby a new frock.

The lact always remains that only a charge based upon the actual cost of the work under the circumstances it is produced in, plus a fair rate of profit, can enable the printer to live, and that charge, plus profit, should come out of the customer.

An interesting discussion followed in the course of which the president, Messrs. Hastie, Woodgates (sen. and jun.), Skelton, J. R. Burt, Pollock and others, took part. Messrs H. Searle and Jones (Hounslow) both testified to the benefits they have derived from membership of the Association, and Mr. Davis (a new member) expressed his regret that he had not earlier known of the existence of an Association which he could see was of great value to the trade.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Langley for his address was moved by the president and carried unanimously. On February 10th at 7 p.m. addresses will be given at Westbourne Park Institute by Mr. J. R. Burt, on "Co-operation and Competition," and by Mr. Hill, of the North London Association, on "Standard Estimating and Charging," to which all master printers are cordially invited.

Wood Engraving is, in this country, almost an extinct art, but on the Continent it is still cultivated, and mostly along original lines, in spite of the war. Our Italian contemporary, Il Risorgimento Grafico, has lately included several examples, and we have received from the engraving house of Bertieri and Vanzetti, Milan, a copy of an oblong folio album, entitled "Roma," which contains a dozen woodcuts by Giorgio W. Marini, illustrative of some of the principal buildings in the Italian capital. The distinctive feature about these illustrations is the practical absence of line, the pictures being made up of masses of light and shade, producing somewhat the same effect - having regard to the different medium employed-as the wellknown etchings of Piranesi. The preface to the work refers to them as "aristocratic and expressive," 'a statement which we can quite endorse. Apart from a touch of crudity here and there, these cuts demonstrate that there are yet possibilities in the ancient art of wood engraving. We understand that "Roma," which is published at 10 lire (about 8s.) is intended to be the first of a series of similar works, illustrative of Italian architecture

Messes. Hickman and Goulding have patented a composition for treating paper, linen, or other fabric for covering jars or bottles containing fruit or vegetables, consisting of resin, beeswax, and tallow melted together, with the addition of oil of cloves and a solution of carmine. The composition being adhesive while hot, the paper, etc. covers can be directly applied to the jars, etc.

MESSRS. STRONG, HANBURY AND Co., LTD., are sending out to their customers a useful office calendar of an attractive character. It is 15 by 10 inches in size, and consists of a dark-surfaced card, on which is mounted a picture of the river Dart above Buckfast. The dates are on tear-off sheets at the foot of the card, the figures being in white on a brown ground.

Printers and Parliament.

Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., Addresses the Members of the London Master Printers' Association.

Sir Rowland Blades, M.P. for the Epsom Division of Surrey, was the guest of the London Master Printers' Association at their monthly lunch on Tuesday at the Holborn Restaurant, and provided the goodly company of members with a diverting account of

his recent election campaign.

Mr. J. J. Keliher, president of the Association, who was in the chair, said there was no need at a gathering of London Master Printers to introduce Sir Rowland Blades. They had had him with them from the time of his irresponsible juvenility to the present period of. his wisdom and ripe maturity. They knew him to be a very active worker. Besides his labours in the expansion of one of the leading businesses of London, he had shown his capacity in many directions. Mr. Keliher remembered him taking a prominent part in the development of the St. Bride Institute, filling the office of president with distinction. From the time of his being elected as a member of the Common Council he had been much in the public eye. So well did he serve the citizens on that body that they elected him to fulfil the very onerous duties of Sheriff of London, his services in that office being recognised by the King, who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. (Applause.) During his occupancy of that high office he presided at the annual festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and he was entitled to their gratitude for the energy and effectiveness of his methods, by which he raised the magnificent sum of more than £12,000. Now in the election of Sir Rowland to a seat in Parliament master printers had at last realised hopes of having one of their number as a legislator. With the present tendency of the Government to control much of our national industry, it was a great satisfaction to them that Sir Rowland would be in the right place -a place where he could exercise some influence with the Parliamentary forces for the protection (perhaps the benefit) of the printing industry, and be able to help the Government in bringing about an industrial armistice followed by a peace as promising as that now in sight at Versailles. (Cheers.) Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., who was received

Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., who was received with cheers, acknowledged the kindly references which Mr. Keliher had made to him, and went on to say that if he had known when he was entering upon a Parliamentary career that he was to be the only member of the trade in the House, he might have hesitated to proceed; but as far as possible he should do all he could to smooth over any difficulties that might arise. He had the privilege of knowing many of the splendid Labour members of the House of Commous, and he felt sure that friendship and the com-

monsense of their trade would prevent any serious difficulties ever attacking their industry. (Hear, hear.) Sir Rowland attributed part of the kind reception accorded him that day to the association of his cousin, Mr. Alfred Blades, with the Federation of Master Printers, whose interests he had at heart. They had been partners since 1890, and never had a cross word. (Applause.) He (Sir Rowland) felt that the energy, tact, and straightforwardness of their council in managing matters had had a great deal to do with the success of their association. The speaker went on to describe his election experiences with excellent humour, and incidentally suggested that master printers might raise a sum to supplement the allowances to war widows. Sir Rowland went on to say that it was very pleasant to know that in their trade there was such an excellent understanding between the employers and the various trade unions, who realised that the interests of employers and employed were identical, and that it was essential that conditions, both as regarded cost of production and labour, were to be such as to enable a profit to be made. They appreciated that if wages reached a point where they ate up all the profits, trade must collapse, and the livelihood of the people employed in that trade disappear.

Mr. Keliher, in asking Sir William Waterlow to propose a vote of thanks to Sir Rowland Blades, said he was sure that the company would accept the opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the honour which had been conferred upon Sir William by his Majesty for the very prominent part he had taken in providing the means by which the Government had got over their difficulties in regard to printing during the war, especially of the ration books, with which they were not too much in love, although they, as printers, appreciated the magnificent way in which they were arreduced. (Applement

which they were produced. (Applause.)
Sir William Waterlow, who was cordially received, in thanking Sir Rowland Blades for his interesting and amusing address, said master printers had long looked forward to have a man whom they knew as their representative in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) There had been a few members in the past connected with the printing trade, but they had not been so intimately connected with it as anyone bearing the name of Blades would be. He went on to speak of the value they all attached to the work of Mr. Alfred Blades in connection with their organisation, and were sure that Sir Rowland would give every useful service to the country, and, incidentally, to the printing trade.

Mr. C. A. Bates, in seconding the vote of thanks, mentioned the assistance which he

had been able to give to Sir Rowland Blades in the matter of the Lloyd George portraits, which were produced by Messrs. Johnson, Riddle. He said the name of Blades in the printing trade was an absolute top-notcher. They had all observed the sincere activity with which the members of the family, including Mr. Laurence Blades, entered into any work which aimed at uplifting the printing trade in any way.

The resolution was cordially carried, and Sir Rowland Blades, in replying, spoke of the valuable aid which the Lloyd George posters had been during the recent election. He also mentioned the great assistance which Sir Wm. Waterlow's firm had been in helping the nation out of a great difficulty by the speedy

production of Treasury notes.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the president on the motion of Mr. Blades, who acknowledged the self-sacrificing labours of Mr. Keliher.

Social City Printers.

Patriotic Victory Concert at Anderton's Hotel.

There was an agreeable departure from the usual business meeting of the Central District Branch of the London Master Printers' Association on Wednesday last week, at Anderton's Hotel. For the evening members and their friends forgot the worries and anxieties of printing, and gave themselves up to the enjoyment of a patriotic victory concert. The presence of ladies added to the pleasure of the gathering. The innovation, which owed its inception to Mr. William H. Burchell, the energetic and enterprising hon secretary, was warmly supported by the president (Mr. J. J. Keliher) and the chairman of the executive committee (Mr. J. D. McAra, F.C.1 S.), was a gratifying success, and cannot but have the effect of promoting the beneficent

objects of the Association.

Mr. J. J. Keliher presided over a large assembly, and among those present were Mr. D. McAra, Mr. Albert Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Diprose, Mr. H. C. Mr. Wm. H. Burchell, Mr. Burchell, jun., Mr. and Mrs. W. Whyte, and Mr. and Mrs. C. V.

Mold.

In a few words of cordial welcome, addressed to the visitors, Mr. Keliher said that meeting was held in order to celebrate the glorious victory which had been achieved by our gallant Navy and Army overseas, in which master printers and every office associated with the craft had taken their full share. For the past three or four years they had been denied many forms of recreation, and printers had had to work very hard under trying conditions. Now the committee of that Association had, he thought wisely, arranged to have something different from what they had been used to during the period of the war, and the number of those who had accepted the invitation was evidence of the

wisdom of that course. (Applause.)

The programme for the concert, which followed a reception by the president and chairman, was of a full, varied, and high order, and it held the audience together for three hours. Among the performances there stood out prominently the finished flute solos of Mr. Keliher himself, who with his fine sporting spirit, played the double role of chairman and entertainer. And it was a real pleasure to listen to the beautiful tones of his instruments. Of course, it was not his first, as we hope it will not be his last, public appearance, Mr. Keliher, in fact, has made a big reputation as a flute player in the musical world, and he fascinated his friends on Wednesday night with the real music he produced. For the rest, the concert direction was in the capable hands of Mr. Charles Wigg. An appropriate feature was introduced by Mr. Robert Tattersall in his ventriloquial turn. His facetious patter on printing and printers was greatly enjoyed, even by those to whom his remarks applied. One of "the boy's" sallies was that "printers don't know what swearing is because it is their ordinary language," and there was a playful association of the name of Burchell with printers' devils. Mr. Arthur E. Cox exhibited great skill on the violin; finished singing was provided by Miss Clarice le Roy (soprano), Miss Evelyn Clifford (contralto), and Mr. John Humphreys (baritone); capital humour came from Miss May Phillips and Mr. V. Baynes Lucraft; and Mr. Alpe Barbour added impersonations and a marionette scena. Throughout Mr. Fred McGrath was a great help at the piano

Towards the close of the concert Mr. Keliher acknowledged the organising ability of Mr. Burchell and his friends on the committee. They of the Central Council, said the president, were indebted to Mr. Burchell for the immense services he had rendered in bringing into being the very successful Central Districts

Branch.

The audience cordially endorsed the expression of appreciation and Mr. Burchell responded on behalf of the committee, adding that in the future they hoped to provide something even better than the programme for that evening. Social gatherings had been interrupted by the war, and now they were resumed he hoped they would receive the support of their friends.

THE pocket diary and note-book issued by Linotype and Machinery Limited, is a most useful article, $5\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 inches, neatly bound in leather, with pockets for papers, cards and stamps. The diary has a week to a page, and the note-book gives space for memoranda, notes, etc. Illustrations and particulars of the Linotype Composing machine are given, and there are a number of useful tables and other information of value to the printer.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Trade Notes.

TENDER WANTED.—For printing and supplying notices, forms and ballot papers required for the Glamorgan County Council triennial election; particulars from Mr. J. Evans, Central Chambers, High-street, Bargoed.

A copy of President Wilson's "Fourteen Points," specially signed by himself for presentation to British journalists after his recent visit to this country, is to be offered by auction at the London Coliseum on Sunday, February 2nd, in aid of the fund for dependents of British sailor and soldier journalists.

AT Dublin, on Saturday, the jury failed to agree in the libel action by the Lord Mayor of the city against the *Irish Times*, and were discharged. The alleged libel was contained in an article which suggested that the Lord Mayor had made an attempt to smuggle through to America a petition to President Wilson.

The third lecture of the series arranged by the Industrial Reconstruction Council will be given in the Saddlers' Hall, Cheapside, E.C.2, on Wednesday, February 5th. The chair will be taken at 4.30 by the Bishop of London, and a lecture entitled "The Industrial Awakening" will be delivered by Mr. Ernest J. P. Benn, chairman of the council. Applications for tickets should be made to the secretary, I.R.C., 2 and 4, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

VISCOUNT CAVE, the ex-Home secretary and mow one of the Lords of Appeal, was the plaintiff last week in an action for alleged libel brought against Messrs. Hulton and Co. and the London Publishing Co. in respect of a statement published in the Daily Sketch last October. The statement accused him of neglect of the interests of British prisoners of war. The defendants apologised, and it was agreed they should pay the plaintiff's costs and give £500 towards a Prisoners' of War Fund.

THE annual general meeting of members of the Newspaper Press Fund will be held at the offices, 11, Garrick street, Covent-garden, W.C., on Saturday, February 22nd, at twelve o'clock. The splendid subscription of over o'clock. £9,000 resulted from the collection at the annual dinner. During the year 95 new members have been elected, 50 have died, and 17 have been removed from the roll, which now comprises 2,602 members, of whom 1,144 reside in London, 1,412 in the country, and 46 are abroad. Five new pensions have been granted. Fifty pensions are now being paid, 11 from the Campbell Clarke Fund amounting to £352, II from the Sir John Willox Fund amounting to £323, and 28 from the General Fund amounting to £932. During the year £8,250 has been invested in National Five per Cent. War Bonds, and grants have been made amounting to £4,656 in addition to the pensions.

THE late Mr. Edmund James Arnold, of Leeds, printer and publisher, has left estate of the value of £109,469.

THE Royal Magazine for February is a bright and readable issue, the fiction being original and the general articles of an interesting character.

THERE is to be published in February a new monthly periodical, the Anglo French Review, which will contain articles in both French and English.

MR. HARRY JONES has been appointed Parliamentary correspondent of the Daily News, and will take up his duties at the opening of the session on February 4th.

MR. WILSON has sent the president of the Institute of Journalists his thanks for an address of welcome, and his assurance that it affords him great pleasure "to know that you think of me as you do."

At the Ruhleben Exhibition, Westminster, there are now on view two volumes of the Camp Mazagine which are bound in the skin of a rabbit caught in the Berlin camp where the British civilian prisoners were interned. The skin was tanned there, and some 30 men took part in the work.

At the monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, held at Stationers' Hall, the sum of £116 7s. 10d., was granted for the relief of members and widows of members. On the recommendation of the board, the trustees have invested a further sum of £500 in National War Bonds.



Mr. E. Taylor Thomlinson.

We regret to say that Mr. E. Taylor Thomlinson, for many years secretary of the Linotype Users' Association and assistant secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, died on Thursday last at his residence, St. Neots, Hornchurch, Essex. Mr. Thomlinson had been ailing of late years, but he was quite active until a few days before he passed away, and the news of his death came as a surprise to his many friends in the printing trade. It is little more than a year ago since Mr. Thomlinson resigned his official connection with the associations mentioned above, and in December, 1917, he received a handsome testimonial from those with whom he had worked for so many years. A feature of this gathering at the Holborn Restaurant, at which the presentation of a cheque for some 8 o was made to him by Mr. Meredith T. Whittaker, was the presence of master printers and prominent officials of the trade union movement. Before becoming secretary of the

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Linotype Users' Association, some 21 years ago, Mr. Thomlinson had been an official of the L.S.C., aud at the Holborn gathering testimony was paid to the high respect which he had gained both from the men's side and for his earnest labours on behalf of the employers. The deceased gentleman had a thorough grasp of printing trade conditions, and was extremely tactful in all the negotiations in which he took part, and which made him a familiar figure throughout the country. Furthermore, he was of a sociable disposition, and made many life long friends among masters and men. After retiring from his official duties, Mr. Thomlinson continued as secretary of the Standard Building Society, but he has not lived long to enjoy the leisure he had planned for himself. The funeral took place on Tuesday at Hornchurch, and many of his old colleagues attended to pay a tribute of respect to his memory.

The death has taken place of Mr. Alfred Mason, for many years manager to the Cambridge University Press. Mr. Mason was in his 80th year, and was in harness to within a few days of his death.

The death has occurred of Mr. Francis Thornton Barrett, the chief librarian of the Glasgow municipal libraries. Mr. Barrett hadbeen associated with the Glasgow libraries since 1877. He was over eighty years of age.

The death has taken place of Mr. George Wetton, a director and advertisement manager of the Daily Express. Mr. Wetton was in his fifty-third hear.

Drawing Office Material.

Annual Meeting of the Manufacturers' Association.

The annual general meeting of the Drawing Office Material Dealers' Association was held last week, at the Euston Hotel, London In order to describe the functions of the organisation more precisely the name was changed to the Drawing Office Material Manufacturers' Association. Mr. W. Monkhouse (Messrs. J. Halden and Go., Ltd.), was re-elected president, and Mr. E. H. Hickman (Messrs. Norton and Gregory, Ltd.), was reappointed vice-president.

The annual report, which was signed by the president and by the secretary (Mr. Alfred W. Foster), referred to the restrictions placed upon the import of paper and papermaking materials, which brought about a diminishing supply of body paper for ferro-prussiate and ferro gallic paper, while at the same time the demand greatly increased owing to the multiplication of Government requirements. The council were able to exert influence in the necessary quarter which secured the issue of

special import licences for materials, and placed this branch of the industry in a satisfactory position. In the same connection, in order to assist the Government by reducing the demands on shipping tonnage as much as possible, the council arranged a voluntary agreement for the reduction of the substance of the paper used for this purpose, and for this action received a formal expression of thanks from the authorities. The council's thanks from the authorities. The council's relationship with Government Departments has not, however, been limited to action connected with war-time restrictions, but has extended to preparation for the reconstruction period; and with a view to assisting British enterprise to take the place of foreign industry, negotiations have been proceeding with the Ministry of Reconstruction as to a possible central factory for the production in this country of the requisite supplies of drawing instruments. These negotiations are still pending, and much will depend upon the extent to which the Government is prepared to So far as the council is assist the scheme. concerned, no pains will be spared to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion, and in their opinion, the whole trade, down to the smallest members, should be invited to take a financial interest in any such scheme.

Turning to that side of the Association's work which is concerned with the normal operations of industry, it is confidently claimed that the success of the first year's work has amply justified the policy on which the council has proceeded. The future stability of British commerce depends largely on the reconciliation of what in former times were regarded as conflicting interests, and the council has acted continuously on the assumption that close contact between the different sections of industry would lead to co-operation for mutual benefit. The success of this policy has been evidenced to members by the series of price circulars issued during the year, in which, by joint agreement between manufacturers and dealers, a proper margin of profit has been secured in respect of tracing cloth, photographic material, woodwork, and other articles which they have been able to standardise. The council regards the amicable relations thus established between members and associates as a matter of the utmost importance, and as affording ground for hope that a working alliance can be set up for trade purposes after the war.

It is explained that associate membership of the Association affords an opportunity for joint action between manufacturers and the trade, and this system is to be extended in another direction by the creation of sectional membership. The first section to be founded will be that of photo printers, which is already assured of adequate support, and further sections can be established as necessity arises.

Pushers boost each other and so, boost all. Pessimists knock each other, and thus they fall.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page	£3	10	0	1 s. d					
Half Page	1	17	6	One-eighth Page 12	8				
Third Page	1	6	0	One-third Column 15					
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column 6	8				
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.									

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. JORGEN SORENSEN, Bygdo Alle 60,
Christiania, Norway.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10,
Rast 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOK-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919.

Current Topics.

Printers and the 48-Hour Week.

THE negotiations which are proceeding between the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades and the Printing and Kin-Trades' Federation-the dred respective organisations of the employers and the unions -with the object of instituting a 48 hour week, payment for statutory holidays, and an annual holiday of one week have resulted in an agreement on principle. The payment for the annual holiday of one week has been referred to a joint sub-committee selected from the employers' and the union's federations, who will report to the adjourned conference at as early a date as circumstances permit. It is only natural, of course, that printers should be in the van of progress. Shorter working hours and payment for holidays have already been in operation in many establishments, and the agreement between the employers and the men's representatives should bring more uniformity throughout the trade. But progress is not summed up in the terms of shorter hours and higher wages. It requires more work, greater efficiency, and better output to enable a trade to meet the higher cost of production. Unless these conditions run hand in hand, the result can only lead to disaster. The responsibility in this matter rests equally upon all who are parties to industry employers and employed alike. The cause of the present industrial unrest lies deep. Broadly, it is to be attributed to the war; but really the rapacity which has been displayed in many quarters by profiteers has had a great influence in arousing the demands of High prices for all the working people. commodities of life have created not merely a desire but a necessity for higher wages and better conditions. This was the food upon which all were fed during the war, and the time has arrived when the promise has to be made good. We are glad to see that the printing trade is setting so good an example to the other industries in the wise and friendly manner of conducting the negotiations. After all, much more can be gained by sympathetic, if firm, negotiation than by harsher measures, which not only bring unnecessary misery and injury in their tracks, but leave behind an enduring feeling of bitterness. The progress which is being made in the printing trades shows that wise counsels are prevailing and that the true spirit of the Joint Industrial Council is already in operation.

New Conditions.

But new conditions, such as shorter hours and increased cost, place a burden on industry which all have to shoulder. A business cannot live on its capital any more than can an individual without becoming bankrupt in the end. And in the present state of transition the printing industry, more than some others, is heavily handicapped in its efforts to meet the new conditions. It is difficult if not quite impossible to replace worn-out machines or introduce new devices which will give that speedier output that is necessary. must be a greater volume of business if the industry is to be in a healthy condition, and of equal importance is the need of better printing in the aggregate. The unnatural times through which the world has just passed have caused a sad deterioration in the

BRITISH & COLONIAL

quality of printing as of so many other arts and crafts. Everything, it would seem, has got out of gear. It will, therefore, take time to get into something like regular order again. But it behoves everyone to set his thoughts and energies into that channel. As the level-headedness of the British people has brought the country safely through the ordeal of the last four and a half years, so we believe it will stand us in good stead in the still difficult period of transition from war to peace.

The Value of Master Printers' Organisations.

The value of organisation among master printers is becoming more and more evident, as was indicated by the many important subjects which occupied the attention of the Federation recently in London. Time and again one hears the remark that the cost of membership of one or other of the organisations is fully returned by the value received in advice from headquarters. The reason there are still a number of master printers outside the fold is that, not knowing the advantages of membership, they do not realise the complete service which is at the disposal of members. The Federation, for instance, has not only to deal with the broad issues which are often debated in public, and which are of great moment, but there are an infinite variety of details which confuse the mind of the master printer, and solutions for which are provided by the expert staff at 24, Holborn. The work at headquarters, however, has grown so great in recent years that it is now seen to be necessary that there should be some decentralisation. With this object in view, arrangements are being made for strengthening local organisations, while, at the same time, solidifying the whole structure. In this way, it is hoped that much of the detail work will be done in the districts, to the advantage of the master printers on the spot, while at the same time the main stream of inspiration will still come from London, and percolate throughout the whole country. In fact, the benefits to be derived from organisation are of a very substantial and extensive order.

Receipts for Wages.

A CURIOUS point was raised the other day in a case that came before Judge Cluer, in the Bloomsbury County Court. Some receipts for wages were produced and as they did not bear a revenue stamp the Judge impounded them and said he would send them to the Inland Revenue authorities, as the workmen who gave the receipts had rendered them-

selves liable in a fine of £ 10 in each case. This raises quite a new point, as in paying wages the general custom is to dispense with the use of the stamp, but on looking up the Stamp Act of 1891 we find that anyone who does not affix a penny stamp to a receipt for a sum of £2 and over is liable to the penalty and the same penalty is attached to a refusal to give a stamped receipt, and also for dividing a sum over £2 and giving two receipts so as to evade the tax. The general impression is that in the case of wages no receipt is necessary, and if the law says it is then the law is ignored all over the country, and if enforced would act rather unjustly to those who are paid weekly, as the yearly stamp dues would amount to four and fourpence, while in the case of the man who is paid monthly only one shilling would go to the revenue authorities. The bulk of the employees in the printing trade are in receipt of a weekly wage of considerably over £2 per week and it will be interesting to hear the result of the prosecution instituted by the action of Judge Cluer. If the penalties are enforced in that case, then it could be taken as a precedent and the working man would have to shell out his penny a week; but what a task for the cashier to take a receipt from every man he pays, especially in a factory where thousands are employed. The thing is practically impossible.

Printers and Demobilisation.

Correspondence has taken place between Mr. R. J. Lake, secretary to the London Master Printers' Association, and Sir Eric Geddes on the subject on the subject of the release of pivotal men. Mr. Lake called Sir Eric's attention to the delay in the release of pivotal men in the printing trade. He states that a number of cases have been reported in which the papers of pivotal men, endorsed by the proper advisory committee and otherwise in order, have been sent in without any results following even after the lapse of several weeks, while ordinary, workers without special qualifications are released at once without any delay. The result is, Mr. Lake points out, that men are being released whom it is not possible to reinstate in employment for want of the key men in the department, and he expresses the hope that this state of affairs may be remedied.

The reply received to this communication is that Sir Eric Geddes and Mr. Winston Churchill are doing everything possible to speed up the release of pivotal men from the fighting forces. It is anticipated that shortly there will be a large increase in the numbers of men

demobilised.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 4½d., 18s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., 6½; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 5½; J. Dickinson and Co., 33s. 6d.; Ilford, 19s., 18s., 9d., Pref., 17s. 10½d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 9d., Pref., 12s. 9d., 13s.; International Linotype, 63; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 17s. 9d.; Linotype B Deb., 58; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 17s. 9d., 18s. 9d.; George Newnes, Pref., 15s. 6d., 16s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 66s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 66s.; Pictorial Newspaper, 20s.; Spicer Bros., Pref., 7½; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 19s. 7½d., Pref., 78s. 9d.; Wall - paper Manufacturers, Pref., 18s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 24, Pref., 9½; Weldon's, 30s. 7½d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s.

NEW COMPANIES.

WILKINSON NEWSPAPER Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £6,020, in £1 shares, as newspaper, magazine and book publishers and proprietors, printers, etc. The subscribers are Mrs. R. Wilkinson, and H. A. M. Fishwick. Private company. First directors—Mrs. R. Wilkinson, H. A. M. Fishwick, Mrs. E. R. Fishwick, and Mrs. F. M. Rushton. Registered office, 2, Mitre-court, Temple, E.C.

ALLIANCE TRADE EXTENSION AGENCY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of the Alliance Trade Extension Agency and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, typefounders, paper and ink manufacturers, engravers, manufacturers of stationers' requisites, publishers, advertisement agents, etc. The subscribers are F. A. Roberts, and Mrs. A. Roberts. Private company. First director—F. A. Roberts. Registered office, 85, Gresham-street, E.C. 2.

Rosebery Press, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, engravers and publishers carried on by A. A. Scudamore, at 19, Rosebery-avenue, London and elsewhere. The subscribers are D. Harding, and I. G. Butler. Private company. First directors—D. Harding, and I. G. Butler. Registered office, 19, Rosebery-avenue, London.

J. G. M. MACHINERY Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £10 shares, as machinery, metal and paper salvage merchants, etc. The subscribers are E. Gayter, and J. E. Jolley. Private company. First directors—E. Gayter (chairman and managing director), and J. E. Jolley.

HAROLD MOORE, LTD.—Registered in Dublin with a capital of £20,000, in £10 shares, to acquire the business of manufacturing stationers carried on by Harold Moore, at Howard street, and Hawthorn-street, Belfast.

The subscribers are H. M. Moore, R. Martin, and W. Peel. Private company. First directors—H. M. Moore, and R. Martin. Registered office, 6, Howard-street, Belfast.

ELECTRICAL REVIEW, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £45,000, in £1 shares (5.500 non-cumulative 10 per cent. preference), to take over the business formerly carried on by H. Alabaster, T. E. Gatehouse, and H. R. Kempe, at 4, Ludgate-hill, E.C., as "H. Alabaster, Gatehouse and Kempe," and to carry on the business of publishers of the Electrical Review and other works connected with the electrical technical industry, etc. The subscribers are H. Alabaster, and T. E. Gatehouse. Private company. H. Alabaster is chairman and managing director, and T. E. Gatehouse is editorial and technical director. Both are permanent. Registered office, 4, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

LANGHAM GALLERIBS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as holders of exhibitions, dealers in books, makers and sellers of picture frames, artists' colours, publishers, book and print-sellers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, art journalists, purchasers and sellers of copyrights, pictures, music and songs, dealers in antique furniture, etc. The subscribers are H. Dulley and Mrs. C. L. Dulley. Private company. Permanent managing director: H. Dulley. Registered office: 30, Langham-street, W.

HENRY CHRISTMAS AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as printers, stationers, publishers, advertising agents, electric photographic printers, type founders, stereotypers, engineers, die sinkers. etc. The subscribers are H. Christmas and Miss E. E. Young. Governing director, H. Christmas. Registered office, 05a, Southgateroad, N.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligation: registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 15 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not computsory.)

A.M. PEEBLES AND SONS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on December 31st, 1918, of mortgage dated September 2nd, 1897, securing £4,000.

PEEBLES AUXILIARY Co., LTD. - Satisfaction to the extent of £2,025 on November 28th, 1918, of supplemental mortgage dated March 20th, 1906, securing £12,000.

STANDARD CATALOGUE Co., LTD.—Issues on December 7th, 1918, of £2.250, and on January 6th, 1919, of £3,750 debentures, part of a series already registered.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

MEDICAL WORLD, LTD. (in voluntary liquidation.)—Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at Cambridge, on February 26th, for the purpose of having an

account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[la giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we assinctly understood that we take official records as we ind them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found carrect. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

Adams, G. R., formerly of Hanover-buildings, Southampton, paper dealer and manufacturer. Claims by February 24th to Lomer, Grierson and Lester, 15, Portland terrace, Southampton, solicitors for the Public Trustee.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Southwood, W. E. W., 30, Craven-street, Strand, W.C., publisher (with B. F. C. Crump). First and final dividend of 31d., any day, except Saturday, after February 10th, 11 to 2, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.2.

Lasi Month's Government Contracts

H.M. Stationery Office.

From the "Labour Gazette"

Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.

5.000 Books. — The Ship Binding Works, Saffron hill, E.C.

1,000 Books; 5,000 Books; 5,000 Books.— Kitcat, Ltd., Hatton-garden, E.C. 1,500 Ledgers—Tee, Whiten and Mead, Ltd.,

London, S.E.

300 Ledgers; 20,000 Books.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

W. Clowes and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

9,000 Books; 4,000 Books.—Leighton, Son, and Hodge, Ltd. London, E.C.

6,000 Books.—G. F. Tomkin, Leytonstone. 5,000 Pads.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.

25,000 Books.—R. Johnson and Son, Manchester.

10,000 Copies; 5,000 Books.—Straker, Son and Smith Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.

600 Books.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury.

600,000 Books. - John Heywood, Manchester.

600,000 Books.—Percy Bros., Manchester. 9,589 Manila Indexes. - Lamson Paragon

Supply Co., Ltd., Canning Town.

10,000 Tickets. - Henry Booth, Ltd., Hull. 5,000 Books; 9,000 Books; 10,000 Books; 2,500 Pamphlets.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Herne-hill. S,E

70,000 Posters.-J. Weiner, Ltd., Acton, W. 35,000 Posters; 45,000 Posters.—Hill, Siffkin,

and Co., London, N.

19,000 Books; 7,000 Books; 12,500 Books.— Suttley and Silverlock, Ltd., S.E. 10,000 Books.—Dow and Lester, London,

E.C.

20,000 Books; 5,000 Books; 2,000 Books; 5,000 Books; 50,000 Books; 5,000 Books.— Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Reading.

5,000 Books.—Kelly and Sons, Strand. 500,000 Labels; 100,000 Note Books; 5,000 Books; 100,000 Books; 1,000,000 Labels.— J. Dickinson and Co., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

500,000 Books; 21,000 Books.—Hazell, Watson and Viney, Hatton-garden, E.C.

100,050 Cards.-J. E. C. Potter, Lincolnshire. 1,000 Covers.—J. Adams, Smithfield.

100,000 Note Books; 2,700,000 Forms; 1,000,000 Forms. -J. Rissen, Ltd., Clerkenwell-

21,000,000 Labels.—Kenrick and Jefferson, West Bromwich.

24,000 Books. - R. Johnson and Sons, Manchester.

1,700,000 Forms.—Howard and Jones, London, E.C

12,000 Books; 160,000 Forms.-F. Steel and Co., Stroud, Glos.

100,000 Books; 70,000 Books; 35,000 Books. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd., Southwark, S.E.

7,000 Books; 7,000 Books.—Fenner, Appleton and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

6,000 Covers; 20,000 Pads., Waterlow and

Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. 20,000 Pads.—The Putney Press, Battersea.

2,600 Books.—Straker and Son, and Smith Bros., Ltd., London, E.C

3,600 Books; 3,000 Books; 250,000 Forms. --Griffith and Sons, London, S.E.

1,000,000 Labels. - Simpson Label Co., Edinburgh.

9,000 Books.-Woolnough and Sons, Ltd., Ruston-street, New North-road.

India Office.

PAPER.

Pencarbon Co., Leicester. J. Dickinson and Co., London, E.C. Waterlow and Sons, London, E.C. Ellam's Duplicator Co., London, E.C.

PAPER TAPE:

Waterlow and Sons, London, E.C.

PENCILS:

G. Rowney and Co., London, W.

Personal

MR. WILLIAM JAMES TOWNER, who for more than 70 years has been actively associated with the *Brighton Gazette*, celebrated his 84th birthday on Wednesday, last week, when Dean Hannah, of Chichester, handed him a cheque for £500 as a token of the regard in which he is held by his fellow townsmen.

MR. J. W. CARLEY, head of the contractors' accounts section, H.M. Stationery Office, Manchester, and late assistant works manager to Manifoldia, Ltd., is leaving his position to take up the post of factory manager for Messrs. Alfred Couldrey and Co., Tooley-street, London, S.E. Mr. Carley is an expert in scientific management for the printing office.

MR. J. R. CLYNES, M.P., it is hoped, will give the address at the next monthly lunch of the London Master Printers' Association.

SERGEANT H. P. LEWRY, a former member of the machine-room staff of the Star, London, has been awarded the Military Medal.

MR. ERNEST J. P. BENN has resigned his post as Chief Industrial Organisation Commissioner of the Ministry of Reconstruction to take up work in the city as managing director of Messrs. Benn Bros., Ltd.

MR. J. Johnson is joining the staff of the London Master Printers' Association as organiser. He has had a long and varied experience of the printing trade, and is known not only to the London members, but also to a very large proportion of the trade outside the Association.

A HAPPY sign of the times is that the Labour Committee of the Federation of Master Printers are to meet the representatives of the unions at the olfices of the latter to-day (Thursday), when they will discuss the question of hours and holidays. The meeting is to take place at the new offices of the Federated Trades in Kingsway, and the employers will be entertained to lunch by the union officials for the first time.

MR. W. H. BURCHELL (the Caxton Press, Ltd.) will this year celebrate "fifty years in printing" if he is spared until November 2nd.

HE began at the age of seven, and has occupied every position in a printing office.

MR. BURCHELL has founded three important printing organisations in London—the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, which recently celebrated its coming-ofage; the Institute of Printing and Kindred Trades, which is 20 years old; and the newly-

formed Central Districts Branch of the London Master Printers' Association, which in three months has attained a membership of sixty-two.

Printers' Wages.

The Labour Gazette records the following changes in wages during December:

Hull.—Bookbinders and machine rulers; increase of 7s. 6d. per week and an additional war bonus of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 57s. 6d. plus war bonus of 5s.

Certain other towns in Yorkshire.—Lithographic printers; increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Bookbinders and machine rulers; increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 57s. 6d. plus war bonus of 5s.

Grimsby.—Bookbinders and machine rulers; increase of 6s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 57s. 6d. plus war bonus of 5s.

Great Yarmouth.—Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper); increase of tos. per week (45s. to 55s.).

Buth. Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper); increase in the minimum rate of 9s. per week or 2d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 60s. per week or 1s. 2d. per hour.

Brighton.—Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper); increase of ios. per week in the minimum rate. Minimum rate after change for compositors. 585.

after change for compositors, 5. s.
Eastbourne. — Compositors; machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper); increase of 5s. per week in the minimum rate. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 53s.

Hastings, St. Leonards and Bexhill.—Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper); increase of 10s. per week in the minimum rate. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 58s.

Abertillery.—Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing and weekly newspapers); increase of is, per week. Minimum rate after change, 63s. 6d. (including war bonus).

Belfast.—Cutters; minimum rate fixed at 40s. for those employed under two years on a cutting machine, at 45s. per week for those employed over two and under five years, and at 52s. 6d. per week for those employed five years and over. Labourers (including embossers); minimum rate fixed at 30s. per week. Women employed in lithographic, letterpress and binding trades; increase of 4s. per week in minimum rate (18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.) after fourth year of service.

Cork.—Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper), lithographic printers, bookbinders and machine rulers; increase of 6s. per week. Minimum rates after change; jobbing and evening news compositors, 6os.;

morning news compositors, 63s.; book-

binders and machine rulers, 57s. 6d.
Wexford, Enniscorthy, Wicklow and New
Ross.—Compositors, machinemen and monotype operators; increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 458. Linotype operators; increase of 2s. 6d. per week in time rate, and 1d. per 100 lines (brevier) in piece rate. Minimum rate after change, 55s. per week or 101d. per 100 lines.

The East London Master Printers.

Members of the East and North-East 'London Master Printers' Association held another interesting and useful meeting on Monday week, at the Swan Hotel, Stratford. Mr. E. R. Alexander presided with his usual geniality, and gave a helpful lead on each subject under discussion, all present taking an active part. The hon. secretary, Mr. A. D. Phelp, had introduced a happy innovation in asking the members by post card to choose the date of the meeting, and more than those who had replied put in an appearance. Mr. Phelp's interviews with the postal officials in connection with this matter would make interesting reading.

Following the customary tea and talk round the table, the members started off on the discussion of a variety of subjects. Satisfaction was expressed at the prospective appointment of an organiser at headquarters whose chief duty would be to call upon printers still outside the organisation, with a view to introducing them to the increasing benefits of

membership.

The Industrial Council scheme was fully discussed, and it was agreed it would serve a very useful purpose for the whole industry, provided the unions took it up, as it was expected they would, in the right spirit. 48-hours' movement was also considered in all its bearings, and the hope was expressed that the present restrictions on output would be removed, as otherwise increased cost of production would be ruinous to the export trade and discourage the looked for improvement in the use of printing by the trades at home.

Mention of the return of enlisted apprentices when demobilisation proper is in full swing brought up the question of the existing agreement with the unions on the subject, which it was thought should be considered in a generous spirit in view of the sacrifices the boys had been called upon to make in the interests of

the country.

THE Ault and Wiborg Co., of Cincinnati, U.S.A., are establishing agencies in South America and the Orient with the purpose of developing American trade in these countries in connection with the sale of paper, pulp, printing machinery, bookbinders' materials, type, etc, and invite correspondence from manufacturers.

Calendars for 1919.

A PICTURE of the Mount of Olives decorates the calendar of Mr. Robert K. Burt, papermakers' agent and merchant, 19-21, Farringdon-street, E.C.4. It is mounted on a creamtinted card (15 $\frac{1}{4}$ by $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches), and is interesting as being a real photograph taken by Mr. Burt himself. The lower portion of the card contains Mr. Burt's business announcement and the dates, which are in white figures on a chocolate ground. A really handsome calendar, and one that will be appreciated by recipients.

THE diary issued to advertise the business of the Jaenecke-Ault Co., printing ink manufacturers of Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A., is quite a mammoth affair, and consists of monthly tear-off sheets, each of which measures 28 by 20 inches. The firm's advertisement appears at the top of each sheet printed in light-tinted lettering on a darker ground, and the dates appear underneath in figures two inches in height, those of Sundays and holidays being printed in lighter tints. This is a really striking calendar, and one that will attract attention wherever shown.

A CHARMING calendar is sent out by Messrs. Millington and Sons, Ltd., manufacturing stationers, Budge-row, E.C.4. On a light surfaced card, 17 by 91 inches, is mounted a well-executed portrait of a girl, tastefully worked in colours, and placed on a multiple mount, the outer green edging of which is very effective. The firm's business announcement is daintily embossed underneath, and at the bottom of the card are the dates, on neat tearoff sheets, printed in black on a tinted surface. A very fine calendar, and one to be

A HANDSOMELY got-up "League of Nations" calendar is issued by Messrs. Petty and Sons, Whitehall Printeries, Leeds. It is 12 by 8 inches in size and has a boldly executed emblematical design in which the figure of Britannia holds a trident from which depends a banner with an inscription relative to the League of Nations. The design is worked in colours, with a heavy gold border, and is an excellent example of printing. The dates are at the foot of the card on monthly tear-off sheets, and on the back of the card is the firm's greeting for 1919 to its customers.

THE consumption of pulp-wood in Canada continues to increase owing to the exceptional prosperity this industry has enjoyed since the beginning of the war. The abnormal competition from the Scandinavian and German countries has favoured manufacturers to a singular degree to say nothing of the fact that continual decrease of supplies of pulpwood in the United States has compelled many American pulp and paper manufacturers to buy a considerable portion of their wood or pulp in Canada, or transform their mills for the manufacture of other products.

Health in the Printing Office.

In the current issue of the Master Printers' Federation monthly Circular, Mr. Ralph C. Hazell comments on an article that recently appeared in the Lancet dealing with "Phthisis in the Printing Trade," and puts forward the following suggestions for remedying the insanitary conditions under which printers too often have to work:—

(1) Where workshops are dark and illventilated, the defects should be remedied by natural means wherever possible Where this is impossible, artificial lighting and the methods of heating should be improved, and mechanical means of ventilation, scientifically designed, should be introduced. It should be borne in mind that ventilation by power fans can only be successful if it is properly installed. If you merely knock a hole in the wall, and insert a power fan which creates an unpleasant draught, you will be bitterly disappointed with the result. Employ a ventilating and heating engineer who has expert knowledge, or ask the Factory Department of the Home Office to send an expert in ventilation to advise you

(2) Works should have proper cloak-room accommodation, or failing this, lockers or

pegs fixed in convenient positions.

(3) Sanitary and lavatory accommodation should be adequate, clean and well ventilated. Long washing troughs where the workers wash under a spray of running water

are preferable to basins.

(4) Greater attention should be paid to cleanliness and neatness in the workshops. Dry sweeping should be forbidden, and wet sweeping substituted where vacuum cleaners are not available. More attention should be given to keeping type cases free from dust. All large offices should have a special vacuum type case cleaner. The workers should be encouraged to greater tidiness and neatness of dress by the introduction of overalls. The improved standard in this respect, which is practically universal in munition factories, should be extended to printing works.

(5) The eating of meals in the workshop should be forbidden, and the work-rooms should be closed to the worker during the dinner hour. Where a canteen serving cooked dinners is unnecessary or impracticable, a mess-room should be provided where brought food can be warmed up and eaten under con-

ditions of cleanliness and comfort.

(6) If the Whitley committees are to be established in our trade, they should tackle seriously health and safety problems among the workers. A special health committee consisting of representatives of the nanagement and the workers could do much in calling attention to cases of ill-health, in investigating the cause of accidents, and in putting down spitting and other unhealthy practices.

(7) Excessive overtime ought to be still further curtailed. This is a matter which, in their mutual interests, employers and em-

ployed should face fearlessly.

(8) Every factory should have, in connection with its sick club or otherwise, the means of sending to a convalescent home employees who are recovering from illness or in need of a rest. A three weeks' change and rest often saves the worker from a complete breakdown.

(9) A scheme of medical inspection and advice should be adopted in all printing works.

I have, perhaps, gone beyond the scope of the title of this article, but consideration of the means of fighting consumption naturally suggests a survey of the whole health question in the printing trade. If we are to have a reconstruction programme in the printing trade worthy of our craft, the improvement of working conditions, and consequently of the health of the worker, should be one of its most important items.

st. Bride Foundation Printing School.

Results of the Cost-Finding Examination.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell and Mr. Harold Curwen, the examiners appointed by the Costing Committee of the Master Printers' Federation, have issued their awards of the examination held at St. Bride Printing School on December 11th, 1918. The following are the names of the successful candidates with the marks awarded:—

Totham, W. M.		139 1	marks.
Flateau, H. E. (Miss)	137	••
Knowles, D		147	**
Parsons, F		120	,,
Rose, F. P		123	,,
Cole, F. H		122	••
Pond, J. F		121	,,
McMurdo, R	• • •	112	,,
Berner, G		112	,,
Golder, J. H		107	,,,
Brownjohn, C. H.		102	

The students gaining the first and second places obtain the Costing Committee's prizes. Mr. Totham is employed with Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., an office which in the past has produced a number of prize winners in the examinations. Miss Flateau is engaged at H.M. Stationery Office, Hare-street, Bethnal Green. It is interesting to learn that a number of this year's successful candidates are employed at H.M. Stationery Office, and it is to be hoped that their example in taking an opportunity to ascertain how costs are arrived at in the printing business, will be followed by many more of their confrères.

The next term for instruction in cost-finding commences on the first Wednesday in May and continues until the end of June. Those desirous of taking up the stndy of costing during the summer term should make application to the principal without delay. We understand that a number of enrolments have already been made for this special course arranged for those who cannot attend during the winter evenings.

PAPER AND BOARDS.

STOCK LOTS for DISPOSAL.

L	st No.		Size.
I	25 reams	Cream Laid	Large Post, 18 lbs.
2	30 "		" 21 lbs.
3	40 ,,	White Art	21 × 33 in., 57 lbs.
4	17 ,,	Glazed Imitation Parchment	20×30 in., 19/20 lbs.
7	Tol "		30×40 in., 80 lbs.
6	142 ,,	White Printing	Demy, 16 lbs.
7	76	winte I miting	
8		**	Double Crown, 30 lbs.
	114 ,,	C.C. Drinking	Double Demy, 30 lbs.
9	20 ,,	S.C. Printing	Double Demy, 40 lbs.
10	15 ,,	3771 14 PD 1 41	Double Demy, 48 lbs.
11	5 0	White Printing	30×40 in., 62 lbs.
12	6 tons	White News	20×30 in., 23/24 lbs.
13	4 11	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Quad Demy, 62/64 lbs.
14	6 ,,	News Offcuts (Wrapping)	Double Crown, 22/24 lbs.
15		Pure Greaseproof	20×30 in., 18 lbs., 19 lbs., 21 lbs., 23 lbs.
16	1,000 ,,	,,	$30 \times 40 \text{ in.}$, 35 lbs., 37 lbs. and 48 lbs.
17	1,200 ,,	Unglazed Imitation Parchment	20×30 in., 19 lbs.
18	8o ,,		20×30 in., 24 lbs.
19	15 tons	Pure Unglazed Sulphite	20×36 in, 19 lbs.
20	δ ,.		20×30 in., 24 lbs.
21	600 reams	Glazed Transparent	20×30 in , 13 lbs.
22	2,500 ,.	Waxed Tissue	20×30 in., 6/8 lbs and $10/12$ lbs.
23	50 ,,	Waxed Parchment (Pure White)	20 × 30 in., 23/25 lbs.
24	250 ,,	Waxed Sulphite	20×30 in., 21 lbs.
25	2,000 ,.	White Tissue	18×28 in.
26	1,500 ,,	**	19×29 in.
27	700 ,,		20×30 in.
28	2,000 ,,	M.G. Buff Cap	18×28 in.
29	1,000 ,,	,,	19×29 in.
30	400 ,,		20×30 in.
31	100 ,,	M.G. Buff Cap	16×24 in.
32	100 ,,	M.G. White Cap	20×30 in., 9 lbs.
33	120 ,,	M.G. Dark Blue Tissue	19×29 in.
34	90	Light Blue Tissue	18×28 in.
35 36	o rolls (74 civts.)	M.G. Green Tissue	30 in.
36	38 ,, (35 ,,)	M.G. Dark Blue Tissue	25, 30 and 44 in.
37	250 reams	M.G. Brown Skip	30×40 in., 35 lbs.
38	1,000 rolls		26 in. × 250 ft.
39	500 ,,	coabatea campaper	20 in. × 250 ft.
40	10 tons	Strawboards, 8-oz.	22 × 32 in.
41	51	Strawboards, 10-oz.	25 × 32 in.
42	6	Pasted Boards, 8-oz.	
•	υ.,	rasted Dualds, 0.02.	24×40 in.

Write or Wire for Samples and Prices.

Above Lots can be divided into Large or Small Quantities as required. We have also Stock Lots of Large and Small Quantities of COMMON BROWNS, GLAZED BROWNS, IMITATION KRAFTS, M.G. BROWN CAPS, GLAZED CASINGS, PURE KRAFTS and M.G. SULPHITE (Flat and on Rolls), in Various Sizes and Substances and should be glad of Enquiries.

HEEREY and CO.

(W. A. B. HEEREY),

Mill Agents and Wholesale Paper Merchants,

Telephone: 2666
NOTTINGHAM. Telephone: 2666
NOTTINGHAM.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Billington, J. E., and Linotype and Ma-Typographical composing chinery, Ltd. machines. 275.

Brown, S. Printed and folded sheet of paper.

Carlaw, D., and Carlaw and Sons, D. Envelope-folding and gumming machines.

38. 39. Carroll, T. G. Safety envelope. 428.

Cotter, J. Combination of paper and en-

velope, etc. 78. De la Rue and Co., T., and Scarlett, H. W. Loose-leaf binders. 769.

Engelke, W. Apparatus for stamping or dating tickets, etc. 211.

Garrett, F., and Merrett, J. Apparatus for cutting or trimming photographic and drawing papers, etc. 146.

Hamburger, A. Production of kinematograph films by photo-mechanical printing. 21,548.

Hodgman, W. K. Mechanical movements for printing presses. 66.

Jenyns, G. C. B. Portable music case or file. 21,648.

Lamude, E. C. A. Toy book. 376.

Lanston Monotype Corporation, and Lanston Monotype Machine Co. Matrix positioning mechanism for typecasting ma-

chines. 773. Mascord, G. W. Longitudinal folding apparatus for web printing machines. 21,890.

Matthew, P. M. Slitting and winding machines for fabric, paper, etc. 82.

McCafferty, J. Production of facsimile prints. 21,612.

Specifications Published, 1917.

Banaji, F. M. M. Keyboards for typewriters. 121,508

Budd, G. W. H. Means for folding paper and like material for making spills and the like. 121,638.

1918.

Jones, E. C. Covers for correspondence pads and the like. 121,562.

James, F. Loose-leaf ledgers and like binders. 121,678.

Coupe, J. Fastening devices for wrappers or packet bands. 121,687.

Fisher, H. Cabinets for filing papers. 121,695. Healy, G. F. Letter-sheets and the like. 121,704.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1918.

Grozier, T. H. Process for the reclaiming of used printers' roller composition and apparatus therefor. 121,941.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER." 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us the day prior to publication to insure insertion in the current issue.

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPPESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Threes Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be reckoned for each line.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling for Twenty-Four Words, and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.

ADVERTISEMENTS of a Trade Character can only be inserted at Space Rates.

OFFICES-58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Machinery for Sale.

DOUBLE DEMY FIELDHOUSE CROSS-FIELD, 2-31-in. Bowl Tracks, 4-3-in. Geared inkers, Ink Stop and Regulator, Foot Trip, Winding Flyers; a fine machine. Price £60, can be seen running.—Petty and Sons, Whitehall 13619 Printeries, Leeds.

DOUBLE DEMY WHARFEDALE (Newsum's) for sale, with Flyers, Geared Inkers, Double Driving Gear, Counting Apparatus, and Two Sets of Rollers, price £60 as it stands, or near offer considered (specimen of work on application); also a 4-h.p. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE, with Tube Ignition, Gas Bag, Tank, Exhaust and Fittings complete. wanted.—Box 13588. May be seen in City.

SIXTY by FORTY FIELDHOUSE CROSS-FIELD, 64½-in. between Bearers, 4-3½-in. Bowl Tracks, 4.4-in. Geared Inkers, Push Back Cylinder, with Foot Trip, Balanced Flyers with Sheet Slitter, Ink Stop and Regulator, Cuthbertson Counter; second-hand machine in perfect condition. Price £180, can be seen running.—Petty and Sons, Whitehall Printeries, Leeds. 13620

Business for Sale.

ITLE, GOODWILL, LONDON SPORTING MAGAZINE; published 28 years; owing to owners death. Subscribers list (pre-war) 1,200; price moderate. Experienced Sporting Journalist would edit same. Accounts, profit, references, R.H.C.—Address, Box 13618.



Col

5

Rates

ITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878.

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 6.

LONDON: FEBRUARY 6, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



"Fryotype

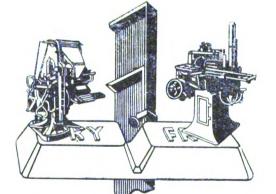


RINTING METALS

PERMITS REQUIRED. now



IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.



ALWAYS RELIABLE.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDR

25.42, Holland St., Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone : Hop 4720, (two lines). Telegrams: "Frymetalos" Friars, London.

04, Bellevue Rd., Easton, BRISTOL.

Telephone Bristol 3228. Telegrams: "Frymetalos," Bristol. 197. Great Brunswick St.. DUBLIN.

"Frymetalos," Dublin.

Telephone: Dublin 2535 Telegrams:

Hargreaves St., Red Bank, MANCHESTER.

Telephone: City 2026. Telegrams: "Frymetalos,"
Manchester.

N.B.—STOCKS also in GLASGOW.

"IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR

WASTE PAPER

Go to the people who use it."

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS, 24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E.16

Tel: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OFConfidential Documents

CAN BE PERSONALLY WITNESSED, viz.: Ledgers, Cheques, Pass Books, Private Correspondence, etc.

These Mills were erected at the suggestion of the Ministry of Munitions to provide raw material for Munition Paper. :: Mills also at Barnsley, Wakefield, Tamworth, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxford, Donside, Aberdeen, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, Ivybridge, Devon, Rowlands Gill, near Newcastle.—Paris, 375 Rue St. Honoré.

FULL MAXIMUM PRICES.

MERCHANTS PERMIT No. 512.

Clear Waste Paper and Ledgers out of your Cellars and Warehouses, and we will collect it promptly.

COLLECTORS PLEASE NOTE.

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16.

TAKE A No. 4 OR No. 47 BUS TO DOCKHEAD-2 minutes' walk.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 6. LONDON: FEBRUARY 6, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY PRICE SIXPENCE.

The Printing Press and Strange Languages.

The Rev. Arthur Taylor Indicates at St. Bride's the great services which Print and Printers render to the World.

The relation of printing to the spoken language was developed by the Rev. Arthur Taylor, vicar of St. Bride Church, and formerly secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the lecture which was delivered under the auspices of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School at the St. Bride Institute on Friday night, Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., joint secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, being in the chair.

Mr. Taylor drew upon a wide experience in foreign travel for the purposes of his lecture, which was extremely interesting from many points of view, and especially to the printer. He mentioned the great diversity of languages which existed in the world, and pointed out that writing was written speech. Printing followed script just as script followed speech. He mentioned that there were at least 60 or 70 kinds of script to-day which had been ultimately used in the form of print. He went on to speak of the earliest methods of putting language into script, which was by word pictures. After a time people forgot the precise meaning of the picture, which came to stand for the word itself. From that there was a development in some countries towards alphabets, in which spelling was introduced, and certain signs were adopted by which any particular word could be expressed. When they came to those languages where there were word signs, as in the Chinese, the difficulty of not having an alphabet was very apparent. When they had to learn a distinct character for every word, it was liable to make the number of signs somewhat uncomfortably large.

Chinese Composing Room.

A Chinese composing-room was a more formidable affair than the English compo-The Chinese word characters were counted by the thousand, and were distributed into departments, and were collected with considerable trouble. The Chinese compositor had no need to take any other walking exercise. (Laughter) In the English alphabet there were sometimes 300 different characters in the lower case, which made composition a much more interesting thing. and learning and reading a much greater Type as compared with script was a compromise. It was difficult to get up script in such a way that it would always fall on the top of the type, so it became a rule to have letters which were independent of each other. That was to say, practically every letter was a small cap. It was possible to run letters together, and in some of the Eastern types they had the added difficulty of diacritical marks, accents, points and sometimes overhanging lines, which seriously inconvenienced the compositor. So they would understand how difficult it was to set up books in some of the Eastern languages.

Eastern Printing.

Referring to printing experiences in the East, the lecturer remarked that there was very excellent printing being done in Japan to day—printing of the highest quality. In China the printing in many places was excellent. In India it was good and improving. But it was not easy to get careful work done. Composition was as a rule cheap. Heexpressed

the opinion that it was not wise to set up books in these foreign languages in this country because the cost was so much greater, and it was more sensible to have them set in the country where the people understood the language. Because of the cheapness of composition in India, China and Japan, it was not often worth while making plates, because they were expensive compared with composition. Most books, therefore, were printed from type. But type got very much battered because the native was not always as careful in making ready as he ought to be, and type was apt to get extremely dirty as time went on, though he had heard similar criticism about type in other countries. (Laughter.) Anvhow, it was astonishing how good printing could be in these places. He would like them to imagine themselves working in a printing office with a temperature of about 100 degs. in the shadeif there was any shade—and with as much moisture as the air would carry and a little more. He thought they would realise under these circumstances that it was not easy to print well, and he had heard of trouble with the rollers. (Laughter.)

Printing and Speech.

Coming to the relation of printing to speech, Mr. Taylor said whenever there was no literature in the form of books or papers, speech had a habit of changing very rapidly. He did not mean merely that dialects sprang into being, which they always did, but the actual changing of words and idioms and pronunciation became very great in two or three generations. He went on to show how literature and print preserved a language, and instanced Shakespeare and the Bible in this connection. He described in a fascinating manner how missionaries in many far-away lands had to learn the language themselves in the face of many difficulties, and in this respect he regarded them as amongst the greatest pioneers of benevolence that the world knew. He was bound to say, however, that the commercial world never justly appreciated the benefits it derived from the year-long devotion of these men, who for the first time put down in writing some language which hitherto had never been seen upon paper. Incidentally he mentioned, as showing the difficulties of picking up a new language, that in one of the languages of India, "ba," by altering the vowelsound in seven different ways, could be made to construct a wonderful sentence. This opened up a very difficult problem in printing, because how were they going to differentiate these signs?

Amateur Printers.

Mr. Taylor mentioned Mr. John G. Paton, who showed him one of the early pages he had printed in one of the islands of the New Hebrides. He went on to pay a tribute to the extreme versatility of some of these men, who began life in this country with no relation whatever to translation work or printing, but who became translators out there, got a small printing press and a fount of type, and then

set to work and became compositors, setting up their work and pulling it off, and producing a remarkably creditable book. The page which Mr. Paton had shown him contained an amusing feature. In the language upon which he was engaged the letter "k" was used a great deal, and unfortunately in the English cases that letter was not one of the more numerous ones. The result was that when Mr. Paton had got halfway down a page he ran out of small "k's" and had to draw upon his capitals, so the second part of the page was all capital "k's." However. that didn't matter; it was only the beginning of things.

Reproducing Script.

Dealing with one or two questions of printing, Mr. Taylor said most tongues were printed from types. It might be a difficult matter in Chinese, but still it was done. He exhibited a red cloth on which was embroidered a large Chinese sign. He went on to say that the books set up in these characters were very costly to produce in the first instance. He remarked that in some parts of India people who were Mahommedans pre-ferred their books to be in the script in which the Koran was written. There was a type prepared in Hindustani, but if they issued a book in that type it was not popular with the people. Therefore they were practically compelled to reproduce the script.

Lithography.

Lithography was the device used for this purpose. It was usually very badly done, and always looked inartistic and very dirty. Another device to which they resorted was to get a scribe and put the fear of man into him, it nothing else, and tell him that he was to do his very best handwriting and write the whole manuscript out. It they were producing a book, and wanted to know how many pages it would make, they had to get the size of type which was most convenient, and plot out for the scribe a certain piece of the manuscript, and say, 'You have got to get this into this page." It might take him a week's practice before he got exactly the size of writing which would just carry that amount of matter into the page, and then they had to watch the he worked to that page by page, so that at the last they had the proper number of pages and every page complete and perfect. It might take the man a week to write three pages in his very best copperplate handwriting. Then the pages were sent home to this country, and they were reproduced by photographic process upon zinc plates. The early attempts in this direction were not very successful when they had an elaborate system of points and dots in the letters, because in the old process of the bath when the acid got a little way in it began to eat under the protected letters, and they peeled off So it was only possible to have a very shallow plate, and a shallow plate with very small dots was a very be-wildering thing. However, some very creditable books were produced in this country. Of

late years it had been possible by improvements in the way of applying acids to the plates to get a much greater depth. In that way there had been produced some very useful modifications of script on zinc plates.

Limitation of Founts.

The speaker went on to indicate the difficulties imposed by the size of book required in reproducing a new language. Here in England we had got a very wide range of types, and the compositor adopted the size of type that was required to make up a certain number of pages, but in the Eastern types. they could not expect to have many founts. There might be one and sometimes two, and that limited them as to the size of book. Mr Taylor mentioned a case in which they were asked to reprint a book of Ethiopic character, but of which the type had been "dissed" very effectively. Accordingly, they had tried an experiment with the offset process, and there was handed round the audience a copy of the Bible produced in this way. The only difficulty was that as the workmen had no knowledge whatever of the language, and every page looked alike, there were occasional lapses in pagination. Sometimes a page was upside down, but that was soon put right.

The Future.

Referring to the possibilities of the future, the lecturer said probably every six weeks some new language was reduced to writing and printing. The result had been enormously to increase the possibilities of intercourse, and the war had perhaps done more in this respect than anything that had happened in history. In the year immediately in front of us, the world was going to make immense strides. These were some problems that had to be faced and faced quickly. China and Japan, in his judgment, could not long retain their present system of writing for the purposes of business. The peoples of the world had been brought very close together and their presses would have an equally great demand made upon them. The press was, after all, a vehicle by which the ideas and thoughts of people were communicated from one to another, and the message that any nation had to the world was ultimately passed through the medium of the printing press, and the presses of the world would be busy in the near future bringing to all nations that spirit of true brotherhood which could alone guarantee peace.

DISCUSSION

The chairman, in inviting discussion, observed that some of them were familiar with the little troubles of a warm day and the effect on rollers. Some of them had heard of printers talking of rollers that had "spewed"; when that had happened, dirty printing followed for some time after.

A member of the audience asked what would be the future of German text, against the use of which there was now a prejudice. He asked the lecturer if that prejudice would be overcome, and whether the Germans would

be fully converted to the use of the Roman character.

Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the St. Bride Printing School, referring to the offset experiment mentioned by the lecturer, asked how it was they could lay down pages to back up in perfect register, mentioning that the pages were line to line register.

The lecturer, replying to Mr. Riddell, said he recognised the difficulty, but with a modern photographic machine, a really scientific one, they could get a very perfect register on the plate. It was purely a matter of the accuracy of the photographic machine when they were making the plate.

Mr. Riddell said they knew the step-andrepeat machine, but that was for duplicates of a particular design, but this type work depended upon line-to-line register.

Mr. Taylor handed to Mr. Riddell the book which illustrated his point, but Mr. Riddell pointed out, amid much laughter, that the lines did not register at all.

Mr. Taylor referring to the German use of Gothic type, said, while it was still in common use in Germany, the Roman was gaining ground, chiefly because it was more compact than the Gothic. They got a smaller letter that was equally legible, so there was an advantage in having the Roman character in very large books. A good many text-books in Germany to-day were being produced in the Roman character. He would not prophesy what was going to happen. People were very sensitive over these things.

On the motion of Mr. George Eaton Hart a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Taylor for his interesting lecture.

Customers' Proofs.

A Philadelphia firm of printers attaches a printed slip to all proofs sent out to customers, which reads as follows:—The enclosed proof is sent for your approval. We will not print the job until the proof is returned, unless we receive your special orders to do so. Neither the paper nor the printing of the proof is a sample of the work as it will actually appear when your order is completed.

Alterations (other than typographical errors) will be charged extra.

1. Read the proof carefully, especially for names, addresses and technical words, and mark all corrections legibly on the margins.

2. Return the original copy with the proof, otherwise we cannot hold ourselves responsible for typographical errors, except such as are marked on the returned proof.

3. Mark "O.K.," or "O.K. with corrections." as the case may be, on the proof, signing your name so that we may know that the proof has reached the proper authority.

An observance of these few suggestions will prevent most of the typographical errors which sometimes occur in printing.

Paper Weights and Measurements

The Paper and Pulp Section of the War Industries Board suggest the adoption of the Decimal Manufacturers. System by American Paper

Until shortly after the armistice all papermaking was centralised in the pulp and paper, division of the War Industries Board at Washington. The outstanding facts that impressed themselves upon the heads of the Paper and Pulp Division are, first, the great number of different classes of paper made and the magnitude of their tennage, and second, that these many classes of paper have no common standard of weights and that none of the many separate standards now in use have ever been reduced to the decimal basis for the sake of speed and convenience in

Americans are accustomed to laugh at their English cousins for stubbornly clinging to their cumbersome system of pounds, shillings and pence, and yet one can imagine the utter astonishment of one of our French Allies, should he attempt to unravel the much greater complications of the American system

of paper weights and measurements. The paper manufacturers and merchants have during the past two years established what is known as a system of "substance numbers" or weights, i.e., have established the weight of a particular stock size as the standard for weight for that particular class of paper. For example, in book papers, 25 by 38 has been adopted as the standard or basic size, and the weights in this size are known as the substance weights for book paper. Other stock sizes are made in weights equivalent to the weight of the standard or basic size. For instance, basis 25 by 38-50 lb. in size 28 by 42 weighs 62 lbs.; it was formerly ordered 28 by 42-60 without regard to any standard.
This standardisation of weights is undoubt-

edly a distinct saving in paper manufacturing, and this saving is indirectly passed on to the printer and the public, for under this system, if an order does not "fill" the paper machine, the side roll can be cut into a stock size, as

the thickness is standard.

But a particular substance number or weight is applied to one class of paper only. Book papers, writing papers, cower papers, etc., all have their special substance numbers, or weights, and to-day there are the following thirteen different classes of paper more or less commonly used by the printer, each with its own standard of sizes and substance numbers. This list does not include the many classes of pulp, binder and other coarse boards, or many paper specialities.

17 by 22—writing papers.
17 by 28—still used by many for ledgers.

19 by 24-blotting.

20 by 25-covers.

20 by 30—(480 sheets to ream) tissue. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $24\frac{3}{4}$ —index bristol.

22 by 28 -blanks, railroad blanks and tough

22½ by 20½—cardboards, bristols (some lines figured by weights and some lines by ply. Ply does not mean same in different classes of bristols and cardboard; also some cover

22½ by 30-envelopes (although this is the standard for weight, sheets of this size are

never made nor used).

21 by 31 -fine stationery paper.

24 by 36-(480 sheets to ream)-wrapping and tissue.

24 by 36—(500 sheets to ream)—manilla, news print.

25 by 38-book papers. The "substance" used for one class of paper has no relation to a similar "substance" another, and a weight that is substance in book paper does not apply as a substance in other grades, such as manilla, cover, or

writing, etc.

The present system is complicated enough to the printer, but to the lay buyer it is a Chinese puzzle, and often leads to serious misunderstanding. The basic sizes do not misunderstanding. readily fix themselves in a layman's mind. He cannot understand why a 50 pound, or No 50 cover, and a 50 pound, or No. 50 book should mean two different weights; why a 50 pound, or No. 50, white wove envelope and a 50 pound, or No. 50, manilla envelope are not the same; or why bonds and fine writings should be designated by different standards. Even old buyers of printing are confused. A publisher using a 31 by 41 pap r speaks of it as a 60 pound paper, sometimes to designate the basis of 25 by 38-60 pound, and sometimes to designate that the 31 by 41 sheet itself weighs 60 pounds to a ream.

The present system is also complicated as to the process of figuring, increases the cost of estimating and checking, and greatly increases the chances of error. To find the weight of a sheet 31 by 41 on the basis of 25 by 38-60, four distinct operations are necessary-31 by 41 must be multiplied; 25 by 38 must be multiplied, the product of 31 by 41 must be multiplied by 60; and the result divided by the product of 25 by 38.

Under the present system, a purchaser buys his paper by the five hundred count, and, in converting it into books, catalogues, letterheads or business cards, sells it by the thousand count. This causes not only a constant clerical effort in translating five hundreds into thousands, but there are few printers of experience who have not been embarrassed at some time, either by their own or their competitors' errors in figuring half the amount of paper necessary.

Digitized by GOOGLE

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

west and north-west London Musier Printers

In connection with this Association a very successful "ladies night" was held at Pagani's restaurant, Great Portland-street, W., the other evening. It is the custom of the Association to lunch together on the fourth Tuesday in each month, and for this occasion it was decided to substitute for the mid-day lunch a dinner in the evening, and to invite ladies to participate. The idea was enthusiastically taken up and a good gathering resulted. The president (Mr. F. A. Perry) occupied the chair, and after an excellent repast reminiscent of pre-war days, the usual loval and trade toasts were duly honoured.

loyal and trade toasts were duly honoured.

The toast of "Proper Profits for Printers" was submitted by the president who humorously suggested that if the British nation were descended from the lost ten tribes of basel it would be interesting to know how many master printers were descended from Isacher who was described as "an ass crouching between two burdens." On the one side On the one side the burden of labour troubles, and on the other that of excessive competition and mutual distrust. That burden could be lightened by a spirit of goodwill and friendliness leading to the possibility of obtaining Mr. F. Scarsbrook responded, proper profits. and informed the company that a lady had informed him that she considered 100 per œat a minimum proper profit.

Mr. J. J. Keliher (president, London Master Printers' Association), proposed "The Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London." He eulogised the work done by the Association and paid a well-deserved tribute to the services of Mr. J. R. Burt, the first president, with whose name the toast was coupled.

Mr. Burt responded and advocated a greater spirit of friendliness. They should not be too ready to believe all they were told to the disadvantage of their competitors. Let them credit their competitors with the same honesty of purpose that they claimed for their own actions.

Mr. A. Langley proposed "The Ladies." It being a ladies night and the first function of the kind in the history of the Association, all the previous speakers had made reference to the presence of the ladies, but he was not going to complain that they had taken the ladies from him. He wondered whether the ladies had access to the list of percentages which printers were advised to add to their pre-war costs, and what the ladies thought of those rates. He advised printers to keep those rates locked up, in case their wives saw them and acted upon them.

Mrs. Pollock responded for the ladies in a neat little speech. She welcomed the references which the president and other speakers had made to the holding of social functions from time to time to which the ladies would be invited.

A really first-class programme of vocal and

instrumental music was rendered during the evening under the direction of Mr. W. J. Pollock, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was proposed by His Worship the Mayor of Ealing (Mr. J. S. King).



Labour Unrest and the industrial Council.

SIR,—Having occupied a prominent position for many years in connection with one of our greatest and most complex industries, and having been associated with a notable industrial agreement which was entered into 26 years ago, and which has been been of inestimable benefit in promoting industrial concord, I submitted to the Government in 1911 a scheme, with the names of its supporters which had the approval of many of the greatest captains of industry and labour leaders in the country, the result being that an Industrial Council was appointed by the Government in October that year. To this body was deputed by the Government the holding of an inquiry into industrial agreements and their observance.

The inquiry was duly held, and occupied the attention of some of the leading experts representing both Capital and Labour for A bluebook Cd. 6,953, 1913 many weeks. (665 pages) was issued containing the results of this inquiry, but for some unexplained reason this Council and its work have been completely ignored by succeeding Governments. At the outbreak of war I urged, first in private letters to the then Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet, including the present Prime Minister, and afterwards publicly, that this body should be at once utilised for the mobilisation of industry, which I considered strategically vital to the conduct of the war. My personal appeals were disregarded, and resolutions passed by business organisations were treated similarly. Questions in Parliament received evasive answers, and amidst the innumerable organisations appointed by the Government, and the many unofficial bodies started for harmonising Capital and Labour, the Industrial Council has been ignored.

I consider that it is my duty at this time of grave industrial unrest, to urge that the public should not only demand an explanation of thereason why the Industrial Council—a body not too large—consisting of experienced representatives of organised Capital and Labour in the staple industries should have been set aside; but also, why it is not now called upon to take up the duties for which it was appointed and for which it was so thoroughly qualified by the practical experience of its members gained in carrying on the most important industries of the country.

l am, etc., Charles W. Macara.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Trade Notes.

A NEW magazine entitled the Landmark has made its appearance. It is published by the English-Speaking Union.

THE death has taken place of Mr. Robert Anderson, who was for sixty-three years on the printing staff of the Scotsman.

THE French Government has conferred the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour upon Mr. Frank Dilnot, President of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the United States.

THE committee of the Glasgow Newsagents, Booksellers', and Stationers' Association has resolved to recommend the trade that there should be no display of posters until payment is made for exhibiting them.

THE Workington Shell Factory has been acquired by Messrs. Hudson Scott and Sons, of Carlisle, for the manufacture of mechanical toys. The firm will enter immediately, and ubout 200 girls will be employed.

THE Hon. Waldorf Astor, M.P., is to preside at the forthcoming anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation on May 30th, and the American Ambassador has promised to be present.

TYPEFOUNDERS and metal refiners should be glad to hear that the Glendinning antimony mines in Dumfriesshire are being reopened by a syndicate, and that operations are started. They were last worked about thirty years ago, but the conditions now are much better. The quality of the antimony is said to be very good.

PRINTERS WAR MEMORIAL.—Donations and promises of support for this memorial have reached nearly $f_{2,000}$. To erect and furnish a wing to the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, which is the form it is proposed the memorial shall take, a further $f_{2,000}$ is required, and a special effort is being made to raise this sum. A roll of honour is also being compiled, and trade associations and firms are invited to forward records of men who have fallen to the hon. sec., 3, Cursitor-street, E.C.4

"OYEZ NOTES," the house journal of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, is, in its current issue, interesting reading. It contains a number of letters from members of the staff who have been serving with the forces, and among the items we find the following:-"An interesting visitor at head office during the month has been W. W. Burge (head stationery) upon his, release from Germany. He had been a prisoner for some eighteen months and had some grim experiences of his captivity to relate, and brought home with him a piece of bread with the sawdust dropping out of it. This, he states, with some thin vegetable soup, was a day's ration, the soup being occasionally enriched by the addition of dead mice, and on one occasion by a human finger!"

THE death has occurred of Mr. Robert Watkins, aged 77. He was for over 50 years in the service of the *Times*.

A NUMBER of editors and reporters of French newspapers at Montreal have formed a union, and expect to be joined by the staffs of the English newspapers.

At the Journalists' Matinee at the Coliseum, on Sunday Mr. George Robey told the audience that the sale of seats and programmes had produced the total of $\pounds 2,354$ 15s. 9d. He then proceeded to sell war relics and other things by auction, the total realised in this way being over £350.

THAT bright little publication, the Pressman, the house organ of Messrs. Harrison, Jehring and Co., Ltd., printers, Emerald-street, W.C., has again made its appearance after a rest of over a year and a-half. The current issue contains excellent matter, and is most readable. The price to those desirous of obtaining copies is twopence.

In the February Pearson's Herbert Casson, the efficiency expert, makes some suggestions for increasing the interest of work in an article entitled "Making a Game of Your Business"; an Australian airman writes of the beauty of clouds, and his descriptions are illustrated with photographs; George Robey gives advice on how to tell stories; and £100 is offered in prizes for the "Weirdest Story of the War."

A STORY is told in the American Printer that book lovers will appreciate. A New York printer ordered several hundred dollars worth of hand-made paper, and, knowing stockcutters ways and weaknesses, and fearing they would trim off the precious rough edges, he wrote on the job instruction envelope, "Save deckle edges." Some days afterward a bundle was placed on his desk. "What's this?" he asked in surprise. "Oh, them's the deckle edges you ordered to be saved."

THE first number of the Arts Gazette has been issued. It is a weekly, edited by J. T. Grein and L. Dunton Green. Dealing with the drama, music, art and literature the editors claim freedom to express their views from their own angle of vision, and to "stimulate and help all that is young, enterprising and progressive" in the departments of art which the Gazette covers. The printing is excellently done with title in red and black. Annual subscription 12s. 6d. Offices: 6, Duke street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

"The Penrose Process Pocket Book and Diary for 1919" is issued in its usual neat style for pocket use, but, unfortunately, owing to the difficulties of printing and shortage of labour the practical tables and other useful information, for which the diary is noted, have had to be omitted. This, however, should not cause much inconvenience as users of the book in former years can look them up in their back issues. Mr. William Gamble, as usual, is the compiler of the diary, which is published by Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd., 109, Farringdon-road, E.C.I.

BRITISH & COLONIAL

TENDERS WANTED.—For printing and stationery for the Bermondsey Borough Council; schedules, samples and forms of tender from Mr. F. Ryall, town clerk, Town Hall, Bermondsey.

THE death is announced of Mr. Dan Scott, chief sub-editor of The Times. He received his early journalistic training in Glasgow on the defunct Echo and the Daily Record, joined the Tribune in London at its birth, and was afterwards connected with the Evening News and the Daily Graphic. He joined The Times staff in 1913.

THE Nottingham Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association held their annual concert and ladies' night at the Albert Hotel. Mr. C. E. Evans, the president, brought a concert party from Derby, and an excellent programme was greatly enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience, most of the artistes having to respond to encores.

Among the cartoons of the war period those published in the pages of London Opinion were much appreciated, and their reissue in volume form will be welcomed. The book, which is published at 2s. 6d. net; contains 100 war cartoons by Bert Thomas and Wilton Williams, in collaboration with Lincoln Springfield. The pictures are well printed, and the book, which is quarto size, should meet with a good demand from all who desire to possess a memento of the time of the Great War.

A CALENDAR of truly Brogdignagian proportions comes to us from Willson's, colour printers, New Walk Printing Works, Leicester. It consists of twelve tear-off sheets, each of which contains the dates for one month. Each sheet measures 40 by 30 inches, and the date figures, which are boldly printed in black between red lines, are three inches in height. The firm's announcement appears at the top and bottom of the sheet in bold lettering in black and red. This is a very striking production, and is certainly the largest calendar we have seen. Another calendar in similar style, but smaller (22½ by 17½ inches), is also issued by the firm.

A Machinist Steals Paper -On Monday, before the Liverpool Stipendiary, William Frederick Grierson, printers' machinist, Kensington and Crown-street (on bail), pleaded guilty to two charges of stealing paper, value in all £25, belonging to his employers, Messrs. William Jones and Co., printers, Cable street. Chief inspector Holbrook stated prisoner's employers missed a ream of paper, which the police traced, and this led to the discovery that since June last prisoner had been selling stolen paper and boards to a bookbinder and paper-ruler, to whom prisoner represented that he was a buyer of job lots in Liverpool, Manchester, Rock Ferry and New Brighton. The Stipendiary sentenced Grierson to three months' imprisonment. A summons against the receiver of the paper was dismissed as he had been deceived by Grierson all through.

ACCORDING to the usual well-informed correspondent of the Leeds Mercury, a couple of

new London "evenings," one under the direction of Lord Beaverbrook, will soon be published.

"How to Form a Company," by Herbert W. Jordan, is the twelfth edition of this useful work, which gives every information as to the registering of public and private companies, with many useful hints to those who are thinking of forming existing businesses into limited companies. The book is published by Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Ltd., 116, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, a firm that also publishes a number of other books on company and other business matters.

FOR THE PRINTERS.—An appeal has been issued by Lord Northcliffe on behalf of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association, who desire to retain in full benefit their soldier and sailor members and their families. The administering of such a benefit since 1914 has told heavily upon the Association, and Lord Northcliffe expresses the hope that a generous response will be made to his appeal. To supplement the appeal a matinee concert is to be held on Saturday, February 22nd, at the Kingsway Hall, W.C., when a number of well-known artistes will assist. All communications re the appeal and concert should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, 30, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

Mr. Ernest J. P. Benn announces the publication of a new weekly review with the title of Ways and Means. It will be published in the style and form associated with the reviews, and will not be an advertising medium in a trade sense, "its mission being to create an opinion in the mind of the public, and a general atmosphere, more kindly to the consideration of commercial and industrial ques-It is an attempt to continue in more effective form the work of Industrial Reconstruction with which Mr. Benn has been identified in recent years, and will endeavour to be an open forum for the general discussion of all industrial questions. Ways and Means will be published from 8, Bouverie-street, E.C 4. The price is sixpence.

Personal.

Mr. A. F. Blades (president of the Federation of Master Printers), Mr. Reginald J. Lake (director) and Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary) were due at Manchester on Tuesday in connection with the scheme of organisation.

MR. A. HERBERT will give the next lecture at the St. Bride Printing School on March 7th, his subject being photo-lithographic methods.

MR. F. GILLETT, J.P., C.C., Mayor of Bromley, Kent, has been elected chairman of the governing body of St. Bride Foundation. Mr. Gillett has been closely identified with the institution.

BRITISH & COLONIAL



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London, Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 5¹/₄ ins.)

Whole Page			0) s. d						
Half Page	1	17	6		В					
Third Page	1	6	0	One-third Column 15						
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column 6	8					
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.										

Representatives:

Lendou and District—Mr. Henry C. WILLMOTT.
Laucashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. Jorgen Sorrnsen, Bygdo Alle 60,
Christiania, Norway.
United States—LOOKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10,

East 89th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to— STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LANE, LONDON. E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Paper Supplying Customer.

It has long been a source of vexation to printers in this country that a certain class of customer insists upon providing the paper for the execution of his printing orders, thereby, in many cases, causing considerable trouble and depriving the printer of a source of legitimate profit. The same practice has lately been rampant in the United States, and at last the printers of Chicago have taken action to stop the practice. At a joint meeting of paper dealers and members of the Franklin-Typothetæ of Chicago, which is the employing printers' organisation of that city, the matter was thoroughly discussed, and fifty-six printers who were present signed an

agreement, or rather a list of five rules, covering the matter, and the paper dealers of the city are taking similar action. This will close the paper market to the penny wise buyer, who is seeking to beat the printer out of what The whole he considers a part of his profit. matter has been in the air for a number of years, the printers contending that they are the true retailers of paper, but the paper dealers, some of them, contending that they have a right to sell to anybody they please. However, in recent years it has come to be generally conceded that a firm cannot justly wholesale with one hand and retail with the other, so that the paper firms of the city are well in line with the ideas expressed by the printers. The paper merchants believe that the commercial printers have a very clear conception of the responsibility devolving on them of reciprocal protection, and on that assumption and provided the plan meets with the approval and hearty support of the commercial printing fraternity of Chicago, the paper merchants propose to undertake the experiment of positively refusing to sell to ordinary customers.

Technical Education in Queensland.

OUR Australian colonies are paying attention to the technical education of the young printer, and the State education scheme in Queensland includes the establishment of printing classes. The terms of the industrial court award for the printing industry, prescribing for printing trade apprentices of higher status than the second year attendance at technical classes during day and evening, led to the establishment of technical classes to assist apprentices in the printing trades. In order that a commencement might be made, it was decided that for that year the instruction attempted be limited to theo-Regular attendance was retical teaching. secured from the inception of the classes. While instruction had perforce to be purely theoretical, compulsory attendance was limited to attendance during day hours. A liberal interpretation was placed on the award requirements, and all junior trade learners from the second year onwards were permitted to leave work one hour and a half earlier than usual one afternoon a week in order to attend for instruction. The enrolment of apprentices at printing classes, according to the latest official figures, was as follows: In composition, 20; in bookbinding, 13; in letterpress machining, 11; and in lithography, 11. A class for journeymen compositors was also established, which attracted

Digitized by GOOGLO

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Il students. During the year arrangements were made for the installation of machinery and equipment for practical work. A beginning was made with the branches of composing and letter-press machining; and a small initial equipment for practical work by students in these branches has been purchased and installed. Requirements for practical classes in lithography and bookbinding have also been drawn up with a view to classes in these branches being established as soon as funds are available.

Discouraging British Enterprise.

British firms in all departments of trade are continually being urged to cultivate foreign trade and secure business for this country, but the experiences of a city firm in this connection do not form very exhilarating reading, as the following statement shows:-"Messrs. Philip Clay and Co., manufacturers and merchants, of Friday street, E.C., draw attention to a letter ieceived by them last year from the Foreign Trade Department, urging all firms to issue catalogues to foreign countries as a means of capturing and developing British trade abroad. In accordance with the letter, Messrs. Clay state, they published a catalogue printed in six languages and fully illustrated, at a cost of £3,000. The results were excellent, orders for several thousand pounds' worth of goods coming in from Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, and Switzerland. These orders were duly executed, and an export licence applied for. 'This licence,' Messrs. Clay say, 'has been refused, the War Trade Department stating that samples only may be sent abroad, and on ao account may those samples be sold. On communicating this to our foreign customers, the reply in every case has been cancellation of the orders, and an intimation that they regret, under the circumstances, to be obliged to rely on some other country, in most cases, America, to supply them with the goods." This does not appear to be the way to encourage British trade with foreign countries, and is just the way to drive British business into the hands of United States manufacturers.

Paper Position.

THERE is practically no alteration in the prices of papers from those we gave recently, on the authority of Mr. H. Bradly, Technical Adviser to the Controller of Paper, and which are repeated in "Commentarium" notes this week. Those people, therefore, who are expecting any substantial break

will have to exercise patience for some time longer. It is to be remembered that there is not a large amount of labour available in the mills, and the cost of production has altered very little, while higher wages have made up any small difference there may be in this respect. Although the prices of raw materials are giving signs of weakening, the bulk of the material now being used in the mills was purchased during November and December at the prices then prevailing. In fact, it is not anticipated that very much difference will be seen until some benefit is derived from imports of American and Canadian pulp, which may be expected to land here shortly, and which is said to be already on the way. This pulp will be coming in at a little below Scandinavian quotations, and the big reduction in freights which is announced from America and which may also apply to Canadian shipping, will still further help to reduce the cost of manufacture. The lower freights announced represent something like £5 or £6 a ton. In the meantime there seems to be some inclination on the part of sellers to bolster up prices at a higher level than is really justifiable. It may be pointed out that in the ordinary way when purchases are made on a failing market, the price is averaged when it comes to selling. Therefore, we are assured that there is no reason for maintaining the high prices which now prevail in some quarters. This is regarded as a short-sighted policy, and, if persisted in, must do considerable injury to the paper trade. Instead of trying to get prices down as low as possible, and so give an impetus to industry, sellers, it is said, are doing the reverse. There is also the fact that cheaper foreign paper has been offered at considerably lower rates than the British manufacturers can produce, and it would not help the authorities in their desire to aid British papermakers if it was found that prices of our own paper are maintained at a fictitious height. Unless sellers exercise reason and discretion in this matter, they are simply cutting the ground from under their own feet and offering an opportunity for the unrestricted importation of foreign paper. It is in the interests of papermakers and wholesale stationers themselves that prices should be on a commercial basis, because in that case there will naturally follow an increased consumption of paper. There are many uses to which paper can be put if it is obtained at a comparatively cheap price, but these uses cannot be taken up to ahy extent whilst the present-day figures exist.

WHAT use are brains to a printer if he won't use them at all?



BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s., 17s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., 6½; Country Life, Pref., 14s. 9d., 15s.; John Dickinson and Co., 32s. 9d., 33s. 6d.; Ilford, 18s. 9d., Pref., 17s. 6d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 13s. 9d.; International Linotype, 62½; Lady's Pictorial, Pref., 34s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, Pref., 16s. 9d., 16s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 17s.; Linotype, A Deb., 63, B Deb., 57½; Edward Lloyd, 19s. 1½d.; George Newnes, Pref., 15s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 68s. 9d.; Pictorial Newspaper, 18s. 9d., Pref., 14s.; Roneo, 34s.; Spicer Bros., Pref., 7½; Raphael Tuck and Sons. 20s. 1½d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 17s., 17s. 1½d.; Weldon's, Pref., 16s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Weldons, Ltd.—The directors of Weldons, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31st last, payable 10th proximo.

GUARD BRIDGE PAPER Co., LTD.—Interim dividend of ios. per share (10 per cent.), free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares.

CROPPER AND CO, LTD.—5 per cent per annum (6d. per share) on ordinary shares for half-year (interim). Last year, dividend same.

EDWARD LLOYD, LTD. — The directors of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., have declared an inrerim dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 1s. per share, free of income-tax, in respect of the year ended December 31st last.

NEW COMPANIES.

ACTOR, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in 2s. 6d. shares, to acquire the business of magazine proprietors, carried on at 32. Regent-street, W., as "A. A." Vendor, Charles Vernon France. First directors, C.V. France, J. L. Pawle, N. McKinnel, H. E. Wright, A. Lugg. Minimum cash subscription, 10 per cent. of the shares offered to the public. Registered offices, 32, Regent-street, W.1.

A. F. MOLYNEUX (PORTHCAWL), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a stationer, bookseller and librarian, carried on by Mrs. A. F. Molyneux at Porthcawl. The subscribers are J. W. Williams and Alice F. Molyneux. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers.

BAMBOO PAPER Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to enter into an agreement with Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper pulp from bamboo and other materials, etc. The subscribers are N. C. P. Firmin and A. H. Miller. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers.

Surrey Weekly Press, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a newspaper proprietor, etc., carried on by S. Stephens at Guildford as the Surrey Weekly Press. Private company. The first directors are L. C. Biddle and G. H. Brierley. Registered office, Biddle's Printing Works, Haydon-place, Guildford.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

TEARNE AND SONS, LTD. (printers, Birmingham).—Particulars of £500 debentures, created and all issued January 9th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

W. BOUGHTON AND SONS, LTD. (printers and publishers, Thetford, Norfolk).— Particulars of £2,200 debentures, created November 9tth, 1918, and all issued January 14th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

DICKENS AND COOPER, LTD.—Particulars of £1,500, created November 14th, 1918, and all issued January 13th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees. Also registered, satisfaction in full of debentures dated 1912-13, securing £1,500.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

CITY PAPER BAG Co., LTD. (in voluntary liquidation).—Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on March 5th. 1919, for the purpose of having laid before them an account, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the liquidator.

ALLIED ADVERTISEMENTS, LTD.—Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at London, on February 11th.

UNITED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—At meetings of the company, held on January 6th and 23rd, 1919, respectively, the following resolution was duly passed and confirmed:—"That the company, having disposed of its assets and

undertaking, be wound up voluntarily." And at the last-mentioned meeting Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., of London, were appointed liquidators for the purposes of such winding-up. Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at 41, Coleman-street, E.C., on February 12th.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

lls giving the official Gazette information, it must be sistimetly understood that we take official records as we, find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty independent, to consider that there may be in each case unifactory explanation which does not appear on the mords.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.
Reed J. C., wholesale and export bookseller,
12-14. Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London,
EC4. Claims by March 15th, to Davidson
and Morriss, 40 and 42, Queen Victoriastreet, E.C.4, solicitors for the executor.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.
Roberts, T., 8:, Grange-road, Ramsgate,
newsagent. Claims by February 19th, to J.
O. Morris, 68A, Castle-street, Canterbury.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS. Hardy, R. C., trading as Roy Hardy, 26, Poppins court, London, E.C.4., advertising agent. First and final dividend of 2s., any day except Saturday, between 10 and 5, on and after February 14th, at the offices of Nisbet and Co., 3, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

Printers' Managers and Overseers association.

A Cinematograph Entertainment.

Mr. E. H. Berryman presided at the monthly meeting of the Parent Association at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday night, when the feature of the gathering was a cinematograph exhibition. But before this was reached a short agenda was disposed of.

The minutes, presented by the general secretary (Mr. G. Phillips) having been adopted, the following new members were elected on the motion of Mr. E. C. Moyce:—Mr. A. E. Caller (Electric Press, Kensal Rise, N.W.—composing), proposed and seconded by Messis. G. Phillips and E. W. Whittle; Mr. H. J. Gallon (Messis. W. P. Griffiths and Co., Ltd.—letterpress-machine), proposed and seconded by Messis. J. A. Lowe and A. Wilson; Mr. J. T. Higley (Botolph Printing Works—composing), proposed and seconded by Messis. J. R. Beckitt and G. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips, at the request of the president, then made a statement with regard to the proposed Bohemian concert. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining a hall for the purpose, the council thought it best to reconsider the whole matter. In the same connection, a letter was read from the Yorkshire Centre which had discussed the question of a united gathering. They were forced to the view, however, that, having regard to the railway and food difficulties, etc., it would be the wiser course to suggest its postponement another year rather than hold one that was not worthy the Centre or the Association. The hon, secretary (Mr. W. H. Crowther) was accordingly requested to seek the opinion of London on the matter. Conference, he added, had decided that if there was no united gathering the delegates were to meet in London. If, therefore, the opinion of London was that a gathering should be held in London, and if that course was agreed to, they could depend on Yorkshire" putting all to deserve a successful meeting. Mr. Phillips added that the council appreciated the difficulty of the Yorkshire Centre, and they thought the wisest course would be to abandon again this year the united gathering and hold the conference in London on a Saturday in June; and on the same evening they could hold the Bohemian concert, taking advantage of having with them representatives of every centre to make the presentation to Mr. Moyce.

There being no observations on this suggestion from the members, the president took their silence to mean consent to the view put

forward by Mr. Phillips.

The president mentioned the question of candidates for the Printers Pension. He understood the Association would have an official candidate—one of their own members. In the meantime, personally he would be glad of any votes which anyone had to spare for a very deserving case—that of Mr. Robert Cluse—which he was recommending. This candidate, who was 62 years of age, had spent 47 years in continuous employment with one firm. Now, unhappily, he had become blind.

The company then settled down to the cinematograph display, which was provided by the kindness of Messrs. Pathé Frères, Ltd., and the initiative of the general secretary. A great deal of trouble had been taken by Mr. W. H. V. Elston, machinery manager to Pathé Frères, in fixing up a fire-proof operating box and necessary cables to the electric mains, while Mr. Phillips had his tasks also with the authorities. The exhibition consisted of a variety of topical and other films from the Pathé Gazette, representing the moving events of the day, and concluding with a comic boxing scena.

At the conclusion, the president expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the representatives of Messrs. Pathé Frères to entertain them; and Mr. Phillips proposed a vote of thanks to them, mentioning the pains which Mr. Elston had taken to arrange the show.

The resolution was cordially carried, and Mr. Elston briefly responded.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Some Paper Notes.

Stagnancy prevails in the paper market. Buying is practically dead, and only for the absolute necessities are orders being placed. The fact that even such inquiries are very few and, far between reveals what some already knew, that printers and paper users' stocks were by no means entirely depleted. Substitution is being practised on an even more liberal scale than prevailed during the war. The interchangeability of sizes was never quite recognised to exist as it can be made to under stress of convenience. Meantime, tremendously strong efforts are being made in paper-selling quarters to keep prices up. We refer more particularly to the quarters in which prices have always (during war time) been what might, in a conflicting sense, be termed top-hole. The lower prices, associated with mills and certain agents, represent, in our opinion, a level that will not be lowered and under conceivable circumstances might even be advanced. It is difficult to understand how business can be done by the top-hole stationers, even when buying becomes necessary, considering the disparity between their prices and those offered at the mill and certain well known houses. latter are open to book orders from legitimate customers and will presumably be able to fulfil the immediate needs of users. Possibly, when the boom comes, which may not be for the next three or four months, mere volume or demand will compel the buyer to patronise other sources of supply, but for the present and immediate future 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. per lb. is bardly likely to be paid for a commodity which can without effort be secured elsewhere at is, to is, 3d.

On the one hand, it is reported that the wholesale stationers and paper merchants have stiffened their price list for February. Why this should be so we are at a loss to know, but we are doubtful whether the members will be so strong at the business end of the issue as they are at the council table. Frankly, some of the prices we have seen are preposterous, and, in fact, it is quite a profitable transaction for the outsider to sell some of the lines at prices little more than half of those shown in the list. On the other hand, we have a rumour that another body of representatives concerned in paper has met and agreed that prices will be lowered at a given date. The situation is perplexing and the outcome indefinite. To our mind the only sure guide and indication for buyers is the present mill price, which comes fairly close to the figures forecasted by the Paper Control as likely to rule about this time. It will, perhaps, be remembered that these prices ran as follows:—Best quality printings and book antiques, 11d. per lb.; ordinary fine printings, 9\d. per lb.; seconds. 7\d. per lb.; "news" 5d. to 5\d. per lb.; fine E.S. writings, 1s. per lb.; common writings, 1od. per lb.; E.S. banks, is. id. per lb.; common browns, £50 per ton; better qualities up to £70 per ton; British

straw and box-boards, £35 to £40 per ton Foreign papers were forecasted thus:—Greaseproof and kraft, £90 per ton; M.G. sulphite, £80 per ton; M.G. cap, £70 to £75 per ton; foreign bank papers, 1s. per lb.; native cap, £65 to £70 per ton, and Dutch strawboards £30 per ton.

From our own experience, buying has been conducted very close to these figures. English banks are actually obtainable at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., printings at 10d., E.S. writings and book-papers at 11\flactdd to 1s. 1d. per lb., T.S. writings and book papers at 1s. 2d. to 13. 3d. per lb., common browns at £45 per ton. Dutch strawboards have been sold at £33 per ton, kraft at £75, and sulphite at £80 ton. Importers are offering good terms, and even at prices rather below those named above would turn over a reasonable profit. the rate of exchange steadily in our favour, and with the elimination of war risks, etc., it would indeed be strange if no easing had been apparent in the quotations for imported paper. Fortunately, the dearth of demand has broken the vicious circle, and sales are more or less direct between importer, agent and user.

It is worthy of observance that much of the high-priced stock left on the hands of the dealer is a direct result of the circle trading, and any movement which aims at securing the dealer against loss on sales made now or in the near future against a falling market serves to bolster up those who participated in creating false standards in the paper trade. The excess profits duty may be cited in argument, but it is common enough knowledge that many of the participants in the vicious circle of war-time profiteers made their sur-plus for themselves. There are genuine cases and genuine houses which kept outside the circle, and any scheme which secures these against inevitable loss has its good points but if the scheme ignores the lesson of the war, and adds further shekels to the profiteers fund, it is unworthy of thought.

H. A. M.

New British Palents.

Applications for Patents.

Andreae, E. Letter Cards. 982.
Appleyard, G. P. Ruling Instruments. 1,866.
Brooks, T. Display lettering signs, etc. 1,568.
Coleman, H., and Knight and Co., C. Com-

bined letter-sheet and envelope. 1,331.
Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Co. and Jackson-Mellersh, W. J. Electrically-heated crucibles for type casting. 1,571.

crucibles for type casting. 1,571.
Fisher, F. H. Files for letters, etc. 1,823.
France, R. Filing cabinet for drawings and

documents. 1,394.
Fraser, F. Bookmarkers. 1,534.
Govern A. A. Jok manufacture. 1,403.

Govan, A. A. Ink manufacture. 1,402. Hosegood, F. W. Loose-leaf pocket-books, etc. 1.171.

etc. 1,171.

Jeffs, J. W., and Pateman, F. C. Device for turning over leaves of music, note-books, etc. 1,492.

Digitized by Google

Lamude, E. C. A. Toy book. 1,850.

Menzies, J. J. W. Means for displaying advertisements, etc, 107

Merrett, J., and Thomas, A. Apparatus for cutting or trimming photographic, etc., papers, etc. 21,791.

Motta, D., Rugin, E, and Villain, A. Stereotypes for chalcographic, typographic and lithographic reproduction. , 73.

Mountford, C. Forms for invoices, circulars,

statements, etc. 652.

Moestue, E. Cardboard boxes. 1,603. Muller, J. Binder for assembling tied or untied set-up type of advertising matter to form a page 947.

Nelson, H. Turning music sheets or leaves of

books. 1.513. Nicol, E. W. L. Blotters applicable to pens. 1,911.

Nordiske Skrwemaskinefabrikker Aktiesel-skab. Typewriter key action. 21,664.

Onderdonk, L. Machines for vending articles or for delivering and affixing stamps, etc. '

Paskell, E. C. Shelves or receptacles for storing or filing documents, etc. 1,865. Payne, S., and Payne and Sons. Stop-cylinder

printing presses. 478.

Payne, W. A., and Payne and Sons. Mangle motions for reciprocating-bed printing

machines. 477. Phillip, A. J. Paper fastener or binder. 1,097. Pollak, J. E., and Toronto Type Foundry Co. Automatic sheet feeding mechanism for

paper. etc. 76. Rignall, W. B. Letter files, etc. 170. Robinson, R. W. Perpetual calendar. 1,851. Roneo, Ltd., and Whalley, M. de. Device for and removing projecting selecting tongues or tabs from division or guide cards, etc., of filing and recording systems.

Rowe, R. H. Device for fixing cards or labels

to boxes, doors, etc. 983. Stitcher, D. Pen nib clip. 105.

Vincent, H. H. Printing and type manifold-

'ing. 925.
Webb, R. J. Automatic marbling machine.

Wood, H., and Wood, R. W. Machines for Cutting, etc., paper, etc. 1,222.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Willcox, R. G. Appliances for use in connection with card index files. 121,820.

Alexander, A. E. Machines for applying lace paper leaves or flies to paper boxes. 121,846.

Fairweather, W. C. Web-feeding arrangements for typewriting machines. 121,626. Goedike, G. G. Damping roll for lithographing presses. 121,931.

Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate. Print-

ing presses. 122,007 Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate Automatic scraper control for rotogravure Printing presses. 122,008.

Lanston Monotype Corporation. Fluid pres-

Den Dis and Sons, E. T. W., and Dennis, E. H.

Mounts for photographs, calendar cards, and the like. 122,070.

Bolton, A. A. Cardboard boxes and the like.

122,083. Kendall, T. B. Guillotine and like knives.

122,097. Healey, G. F. Letter sheets and the like.

122,132. Bull, F. W. Letter cards. 122,155.

Dalziel, H. Method for ensuring the accurate registration of the plates for multi-colour printing. 122,134.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE. 1918.

Haller, K. K., and Johanson, A. Arrangement whereby telegrams may be imprinted with the telegraphic address and letters, etc., with the complete address of the addressee. 122,176

Muller, J. Binder for assembling tied or untied set-up type of advertising matter to

form a page. 122,415.

Paste Holder for Pressmen.

Mr. John Webster, a Toronto pressman, has secured a patent covering a design for a paste holder for printing pressmen, a device that fits on the back of the hand for holding the paste that has been for years daubed on the skin by the machine-minder. The papers with the patent point out that "it has been a common and very old practice amongst men in the printing business when arranging a transfer or setting guide sheets in registering a job to place a little paste on the back of the left hand so that it is convenient to wipe a little paste by a finger of the right hand while holding the sheet in the desired position by the left hand, and to apply the paste to a corner or portion of the sheet thus held in order to secure it in position. This practice if carried out from day to day causes injury to the tissue on the hand, and frequently causes skin diseases and sometimes blood poisoning through impurities in the paste. I propose to overcome the detrimental conditions of having the pores of a portion of the back of the hand constantly covered and closed by the paste, and in order to effect this result and yet not detract anything from the advantages of having the paste so convenient, I provide a small cup shaped receptacle. This cup is provided with a strong clip on the underside into which an elastic band is inserted. The band is slipped over the finger and upper knuckles so that the cup may be arranged over the back of the hand in exactly the same position as the pressmen now place the paste upon their hands. The paste is placed in the cup and is thus held conveniently so that it may be utilised as readily if not more so than when placed upon the skin, as a greater quantity can be carried, and it will not dry out as readily." The appliance is about threequerters of an inch across, and is a fairly shallow cup. It fits tightly to the hand, and has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the old method.

Differences.

The question of the wide diversity in the prices quoted by printers for identical pieces of work is one that very closely affects the prestige of the craft and is, in its incidence to the well-being of the industry, one which merits special attention. It is accepted that estimating is far from being an exact science but there is reason to believe that the limit of error would be considerably narrowed if more scientific methods were adopted and practised.

The policy of quoting for work for which one's factory is not fully equipped is a very prevalent one, and is responsible for much of the diversity shown in tenders given for printing. There is no doubt that if a little more judgment were exercised in this connection much unprofitable work would be eliminated and the field for profitable operations enhanced.

As the direction of all progress is from the general to the special it is therefore self-evident that it is sound policy to specialise in the things that best suit your organisation, and if you are asked to do a job for which you possess neither the special staff nor the material organisation, the most satisfactory way of dealing with it is to seek out a fellow craftsman who has. He will no doubt be pleased to give you a price for the work, which may be compared with that shown by your own cost of production.

An attempt to produce work for which your plant is not adapted, is very much like a man undertaking the task of food production on an allotment without previous capital investment in the tools that are both requisite and necessary for the work to be performed in an efficient manner. True, he may dig the ground with a pointed stick, but he will accomplish his task with much less labour and more efficiently with a spade. The spade, then is a form of capital. It is therefore obvious that if your capital is represented in the form of a plant capable of producing work of a general or particular character and you endeavour to produce that which is outside its ambit, you are in the same position in manufacture as the man with the pointed stick in the allotment.

The variations, of which I am cognisant by reason of special experience, show a range from 65 per cent. above par value to 51 per cent. below and are not incidental. The persistency with which they occur in connection with work of a generally straightforward character inhibits accidental asseveration. The old story of the printer who had merely forgotten to include the paper, or who had fallen into errors of calculation in respect of it, is not admissible, for in all the instances under revision the prices quoted refer to labour only; the hour rate of which is established by a system of costing. It is sometimes supposed that such anomalies are due to competition or to the operation of other economic forces, but in view of the wide

differences in the prices neither of these factors can be seriously considered, and 1 am forced to the conclusion that there is a deeper cause, and that it is due to either one or the other of two internal factors or a combination of both, viz.: (a) lack of knowledge of the possibilities of the material organisation and (b) of what constitutes a day's work "done by man."

If this is accepted the solution of the problem resolves itself into the simple one of supplying the deficiency, and it means that management must gain an intimate knowledge of the details of work and should determine just how long it should take to do work and the best methods of its performance; which means that the management must be scientific.

Science is the greatest labour saving device. By the adoption of and acting upon scientific principles we know in advance that certain methods will be wrong; so our science saves us from mistakes. It makes us moreover more clear as to what we are about. We gain confidence in any methods we are using as soon as we believe it has theory as well as practice at its back. In short it is the substitution of law for luck.

Most of us are conversant with certain manufacturing laws. There is one which tells us that the longer a job is in the factory, the more money it costs, and we say "Oh yes, we all know that," but the mere knowing is not sufficient, it is the association and application of such laws in practice which shows cognition. A mere reception of a truth without reaction is an impression gone to waste.

Differences in opinion upon these fundamental questions are bound to exist. In an issue of recent date I noticed in your pages the following statement "that we are all efficiency men when we are managers at all. It runs in the blood and we cannot check it," in which case I think it is only fair to assume that the cerebral circulation in some managers is not so good as in others.

I am afraid the writer of the statement quoted above is obsessed with the biological concept of an organism or individual, which is by no means identical with the psychological concept to which his subject relates. It is a false analogy to infer from the fact that as an animal has legs, whether it is walking or not, that a mind is efficient.

A manager may learn the principles of scientific management but he must first divest his mind of the idea that efficiency organisms abide in him -such is Kaiserism.

THE second festival dinner in connection with the National Advertising Society and General Benefit and Benevolent Institution will be held at the Connaught Rooms on Monday, March 31st. Lord Leverhulme has promised to preside, and will be supported by the president, Sir George Riddell, Bart., the vice-presidents and others in sympathy with the benevolent work of the society.



DICKINSON

The Mill Behind the Printer.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION

WHITE & TINTED PULP BOARDS.

We are Making in a Range of Substances from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 10-sheet and in a Choice Selection of Delicate Tints — STANDARD SET on application.

Special Quotations given for Making Orders in ANTIQUE FINISH, BOX & SILK BOARDS.

JOHN DICKINSON & COLTD

NASH MILLS, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTS.

Telegrams:
COMMILLES APSLEY END.

Telephone No. 95 BOXMOOR.

MILLS' SALES OFFICES

27, Upper Thames Street, and 65, Old Bailey, E.C.4.

The Brazil Paper Market,

American concerns are alive to the importance of Brazil as a market for paper, and have taken a large part in supplying that market since the war started, but according to a report just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, the future of this trade will depend largely upon manufacturing conditions in Europe after peace is made. Price and service will be as important in the future as in the past, and if European manufacturers can undersell their American com-petitors, and transportation facilities from those countries are as good as they were before the war, there is no doubt that they will regain much of their business, says the Board of Trade Journal. Brazil's paper imports amounted to a value of more than £1,500,000. before the war, of which the American share was about £ 100,000. Germany was the principal source of supply and furnished about £500,000 worth annually. Since then the American share has increased to more than £400,000. Within the last two years an American firm has opened a branch in Rio de Janeiro, where stocks of paper, stationery, and printing supplies are carried. This concern has an agency in Sao Paulo and covers the northern States by means of salesmen. Two other American companies, which have had a satisfactory business since the beginning of the war, are planning extensions of their operations. A large commission house has established branches in the principal cities, and is looking forward to a more active participation in the paper trade.



HAROLD HOOD

AUCTIONEER & Valuer to the Printing Trades, Borough Road E., Middlesbrough. Ask for my Valuation and Sale Terms

Practical Estimating

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc.

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMEN

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us the day prior to publication to insure insertion in the current issue.

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES OF MANAGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESSES WANTED OF FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY
and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of
the above class are Three-Shillings for 24 Words or
under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion
after. Eight words to be reckoned for each line.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling for Twenty-four Words, and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.

per line.

ADVERTISEMENTS of a Trade Character can only be in-serted at Space Rates.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

CHEQUES and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL and GILLIS.

OFFICES-58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

READER wanted, for First-class Book, Mag., Jobbing; whole or part time.—Apply, Box 13623.

Machinery for Sale.

DDRESSOGRAPH MACHINE Type) for sale, with about 30,000 links Type and Cabinets for holding same; on view in City; osier wanted. -Box 13621.

OUBLE DEMY WHARFEDALE (Newsum's) for sale, with Flyers, Geared Inkers, Double Driving Gear, Counting Apparatus, and Two Sets of Rollers, price £60 as it stands, or near offer considered (specimen of work on application); also a 4-h.p. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE. with Tube Ignition, Gas Bag, Tank, Exhaust and Fittings complete. May be seen in City. Offer wanted. —Box 13588.

Miscellaneous.

INOTYPE WORK. -Firms able to do Linotype Setting for City Firm, with dispatch, please quote terms to No. 13622.



Paper Trade Men on 'Change in London.

Mr. W. C. Corke's idea of using the Stationers' Hall as a weekly meeting place for members of the Paper and Allied Trades receives cordial support.

Mr. W. C. Corke (Messrs. Charles Corke and Co.) is pressing forward his scheme for an Exchange Day for papermakers and their representatives in London. Although progress with the scheme is retarded by the pressure of his own personal business, he is, nevertheless, making headway, and the proposal is being received with favour in many quarters.

Mr. Corke's idea is that the Stationers' Hall should be set aside for one day in the week so that buyers and sellers of paper might be able to meet one another at definite times without the waste of time involved in making often unnecessary calls at individual offices.

We understand that the Stationers Company are favourably disposed towards the idea, and they are more inclined that way in view of the general desire there is among the livery companies of the City to revive the usefulness of the old city companies. Mr. Corke, who conceived the useful scheme under consideration for the paper trade, is himself a liveryman of the Stationers' Company, and he is receiving the support of Mr. Edward Unwin, senior, who will in all probability be the Worshipful Master of the Company next year.

Mr. Corke thinks that London should not be behind Manchester, Edinburgh or Glasgow in the matter of having an Exchange Day, and he believes if such an institution were founded it would help to give London its proper place in the forefront of the paper-

making industry.

The feeling in the trade, so far as it has been gauged, seems also favourable. Mr. Corke, indeed, goes so far as to say that papermakers are enthusiastically in favour of it. as are.

it, as are their agents and others associated with the buying and selling of papers. One of the most influential men in the trade has lold Mr. Corke that this is the very thing that has been wanted in London for years, and he will support the project as well as he can.

Sir Howard Spicer is another who is keen on the scheme, and he has intimated that Sir Albert Spicer is equally favourable. Mr. Henry Godfrey, the president of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, sees many advantages in the proposal.

So far, however, no definite decision has been received from the Stationers' Company as to whether the hall can be placed at the disposal of those who seek to establish an exchange day. One point they are anxious about is that sufficient money should be forth-

coming to cover them against any expenses that might be incurred, the figure of 100 guineas being mentioned. This is a little difficulty, however, which Mr. Corke can easily overcome, for he has already received the offer of a guarantee of 500 guineas, and another similar guarantee would be forthcoming if it were necessary.

Details of the scheme, of course, will have to be settled, and the course proposed is that a composite committee should be formed of about three or four members from the Stationers' Company, the wholesale stationers, the papermakers, and the papermakers agents for this purpose.

It is suggested that members of the Stationers Company should be admitted free on Exchange Day, while members of the trade who are not associated with that company should pay a fee of five guineas per annum, which would entitle them to admission. This revenue would not only meet expenses in connection with the hall, but the movement would very likely have the effect of increasing the membership of the company, and so extending its usefulness, apart from which, of course, the subscription would help to keep membership exclusive.

It is thought that if the paper trade Exchange Day is established others might follow, as, for instance, one for the printing and allied trades.

The useful purpose which such a day would serve for the trade is at once obvious, and we have pointed out in these columns already that there is a need for some hall where members of the paper trade and others might gather and exchange views. Mr. Corke is fully convinced, not only of the advantage of his scheme, but of its practicability, and he certainly is just the enthusiastic and enterprising gentleman who can carry forward a matter of this kind. He is now, we understand, approaching various organisations, such as the Papermakers' Association, the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, and the Wholesale Stationers' Association, and there is every prospect of something definite being put before the trade at no distant dater.

A NEW weekly paper printed in English entitled the Burma Observer has been started at Rangoon. It is owned, edited and managed by Burmans.

THE man who hesitates is bossed.

Digitized by Google

BRONZE POWDERS.

Guaranteed British Manufacture.

Bronze. Aluminium. and Silver Powder.

GOLD AND METAL LEAF.

etc., etc.

FOR ALL REQUIREMENTS.

Special Transfer Papers in Great Variety, Inks, Pure Varnishes, and all Requirements Soaps, Hard and Soft for all purposes.

Samples and Prices on request. SATISFACTION certain.

George Watson & Co.

Head Offices: 68, BARTON ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

Telegrams: "Watsing, Manchester." Telephone No. 3017 City.

ESTABLISHED 1878.



Works: C-on-M. MANCHESTER.

Now-1919-Ready.

CHROMO **ALMANACS**

Cheap, Choice and Charming. Variety. Many War Subjects,

Full Particulars on Application.

TAYLOR BROS. CIRCULAR

Is issued about Quarterly fully illustrating our new productions.

If you do not receive a copy issued, send us your name and address.

Every Description of COLOUR

Cheaper and Better than usually offered.

Get our Prices before placing Orders elsewhere.

Almanacs, Leeds.'

Colour Printers Leeds. TAYLOR BROS, Colour Printer to the Trade,

Established WALTER IBBOTSON, Junr., 1885.

STATION BUILDINGS, ALTRINCHAM. near MANCHESTER.

PAPER MERCHANT. and EXPORTER. *IMPORTER*

Telegrams: "Material, Altrincham."

Telephone: 1461 Altrincham.

All classes of PAPER and BOARDS—British and Foreign from the THINNEST CIGARETTE PAPER to the THICKEST MILLBOARD.

Representatives in DUBLIN, GLASGOW and the PRO

Digitized by GO

BRITISH & COLONIAU PRINTER

FOUNDED

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.] FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV

LONDON: FEBRUARY 13, 1919

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE :

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills, Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

"IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR

WASTE PAPER

Go to the people who use it."

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS, 24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E.16

Tel: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OFConfidential Documents

CAN BE PERSONALLY WITNESSED, viz.: Ledgers, Cheques, Pass Books, Private Correspondence, etc.

These Mills were erected at the suggestion of the Ministry of Munitions to provide raw material for Munition Paper. :: Mills also at Barnsley, Wakefield, Tamworth, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxford, Donside, Aberdeen, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, Ivybridge, Devon, Rowlands Gill, near Newcastle.—Paris, 375 Rue St. Honoré.

FULL MAXIMUM PRICES.

MERCHANTS PERMIT No. 512.

Clear Waste Paper and Ledgers out of your Cellars and Warehouses, and we will collect it promptly.

COLLECTORS PLEASE NOTE.

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16.

TAKE A No. 4 OR No. 47 BUS TO DOCKHEAD-2 minutes' walk.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 7.

LONDON: FEBRUARY 13, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

Co-operative Buying for Printers.

Mr Albert Bennett Outlines his Scheme before a Meeting of His Fellow Printers at Anderton's Hotel.

Co-operative buying for printers was the subject of a discourse delivered by Mr. Albert Bennett (Messrs. Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd.) to the members of the Central Districts Branch of the London Master Printers' Association on Wednesday evening last, at Anderton's Hotel. Mr. J. D. McAra was in the chair, and an agreeable and profitable evening ensued.

A Fitting Opportunity.

Mr. Bennett said the question of co-operative buying had been under consideration for some time by a number of their friends who were connected with the Master Printers' Association. Owing, however, to the difficulties of obtaining materials and prices of a consistent character the matter had been held up until a more favourable opportunity presented itself. They now opportunity presented itself. They now thought that the moment had arrived when something might be done to put into practice the capability of the master printers to undertake co-operative buying. They felt, especially in view of the Paper Controller's action on the previous day in sending out a letter to all wholesale stationers advising them considerably to reduce the prices of their paper, that now was a more fitting opportunity than ever to take the matter up. It might be asked, what was the need of co-operative buying? The answer was that they were going to add something more to their profits than they had done in the past. He had never yet known any printer who felt that his profits were of such an enormous size that he was satisfied with them, and he thought in the days to come when labour and other difficulties confronted them that they had to consider that there should be a greater

business and profit in the future than there had been in the past. Therefore it seemed only right that they should husband all those resources which would help them in making printing profitable and utilise them to the best of their ability. He would like to draw attention to the very absurd manner in which at the present time they conducted their operations as printers. In the London area master printers represented something like 1,000 printing offices, and out of that number there were 12 to 20 very large printers. The twelve large printers carried a stock in their warehouses of no less than £500,000 value, and the other 988, it would not be unfair to assume, carried an equal quantity of stock. So altogether they had £1,000,000 locked up in stock in the various printing offices within the London area. Furthermore, that stock occupied a vast amount of space and carried a large amount of insurance, besides involving a vast amount of labour in supervising it and dealing with it generally. Now, to begin with, there was no question that, given a central buying authority and a central depôt, at least 66 per cent. of that holding could be dispensed with. From the central depôt they could draw the goods in the ordinary way of business, and the warehouse space saved would allow for the development of other businesses as occasion arose. When once Peace was declared, and once cooperative buying was really started, that 66 per cent. of capital could be used in the furtherance of their businesses apart from buying. More than that, they would be able to reduce overhead expenses in connection with warehousing and also in regard to fire insurance and clerical staffs. More than anything this scheme would help them to get through their work very much more easily.

Paper.

The method of bringing this about would be to ask their friends to give them something like an approximate idea of what their consumption was per year of the various standard makes of paper. If they took the classes of paper and graded them he thought they would find that three or four kinds of printing paper covered the whole ground. If they found that for the quality, say, No. 2, there was a demand through the whole of their collective buying of, say, 5,000 reams, it would not be an unreasonable supposition for them to be able to claim the services of a mill to produce that, delivering to a central depôt 1,000 as required, always having ready another thousand so that no inconvenience might be felt. Once that system was established they would get the call on the paper that was requisite for the trade, but, instead of each firm taking 100 or 200 reams into their premises and paying for the warehousing of it in anticipation of a job coming along, they would be able to make a call upon a central depôt when the paper was required. It was the release of capital and the elimination of their overhead expenses and the freeing of floor space that should make the scheme appeal to the master printer.

A Central Depot.

When they had dealt with paper in the way suggested then they could deal with boards, and any other goods that were necessary, the same way. A central depôt must always contain sufficient to meet the demands made upon it by the master printers and have sufficient in reserve at the mills to prevent any inconvenience being experienced. This would only be possible by their selling branded goods not samples. What he meant was that they should endeavour to classify and standardise every article that was dealt in under the co-operative system. The speaker referred to the difficulty occasioned by difference in the metal required for the linotypes and in regard to inks, and pointed out that if they were to establish a formula for the manufacture of printers' metals, inks and so on he was convinced that with the orders the co-operative buying system would be capable of placing there would be no difficulty in maintaining the quality of the articles used. It was essential for them to get a correct standard and be able to ask that the material should be made to that standard, so that they could get the necessary interchangeability of types, for instance. With regard to paper, litely the master printers had had under consideration the question of standardisation. There were a terrific number of papers with antediluvian size names, and papers even with the same description had no relation to one another. They could go on accumulating until there were 70 different kinds. It was wonderful what a large quantity of space was taken up by these various papers, which was confusing even to their warehouse staffs.

Under the co-operative system these difficulties might be averted, because they would have the right to determine what their suppliers should send to them. The standardisation of paper, he maintained, was a question entirely for the printer, and the remedy was in his own hands.

A Stationery Office Lead.

He did not think he need elaborate the advantage of purchasing en bloc He proceeded to read an extract from the report of the Publications and Debates Committee. which showed that the Stationery Office had been smarter than most of the master printers. The report said that a very large portion of the expenditure of the Stationery Office was for paper, and that the ordinary method of obtaining supplies was for the Stationery Office to acquaint the paper mills of their requirements, and receive tenders from them. Those methods, added the report, had in the past secured an adequate supply at very favourable rates, "mills being frequently glad to take an order for a long straight run at fill-up prices which it paid them to accept. That was a specimen of co-operative buying which might give master printers a considerable advantage. But it required all of them to come together as close as they could, and concentrate all their buying in the co-opera-This buying, however, could tive channel. not be left to chance, and there must be an appointed co-operative buying committee, which would carry perfect confidence with it. Buying was a most intricate matter, and the speaker instanced great difference in prices for similar articles which had recently come to his notice, the difference in one case being 40 per cent. That emphasised the need of maintaining standard prices for goods, and they must have the feeling that the man who was paying the standard price was receiving the article he needed at a reasonable figure. They would also require a manager of great aptitude and knowledge, who would be able to assure clients that the goods he was selling them couldn't be beaten, wherever they might go. It followed also that they would require a staff for the handling of the goods. but there would be a saving in that matter because the materials to be used would go direct to the machines, or at least to the machine department.

Strawboards Example.

Mr. Bennett mentioned the notorious case of the strawboards which were offered to him at £13 or £15 a ton, but the market price of which was about £70, the only difficulty being that a licence was necessary before the boards could be imported. Mr. Bennett thought there should be no difficulty in the co-operative society bringing a shipload of strawboards over on their own account, and the price they would pay would be very different from what was demanded of them now or in normal times. Handling on the co-operative basis, he added, would not cost one-tenth of what people were paying now.

Although he had only been speaking in regard to London, there was no reason why

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

some distributing depots should not be established all over the country. He could not see any reasonable objection to their being extended to every printer who was a member of the master printers' organisation. went further than that, and said any printer who was not a member of the organisation should under no consideration be allowed to participate in whatever benefits co-operative buying should secure. The speaker hinted at reserve stocks in London from which they would be able to meet any normal requirements, and if depôts were established in any other parts of the country there should be kept a sufficiency of stock that would prevent any friction between master printers and their customers

Financial Aspect.

As to the financial side of the proposals, the speaker said it would not be difficult, with the release of capital that would follow, to issue a series of preference shares bearing whatever percentage was thought necessary, and he thought they as printers would be able to offer 6 per cent. That interest would be the first charge after the depreciation of stocks and rates and taxes. Having done that, and having got a considerable amount of capital which need not be called up beyond what was necessary at one time, they then had to consider what was the probable rate which would be returnable to those of their friends who placed their orders and patronage with them. He mentioned similar organisations which were in operation and which had actually returned about 10 per cent. Now the firm which was going to spend £50,000 a year in manufactured goods or paper would not regard it as a grievance if they received 5 per cent. in the way of dividend, nor would the small man who spent, say, £500. Mr. Bennett insisted that the principle of co-operative buying was not to cut, though it would be no use changing the present system if they were not at once going to make a greater percentage of profit. They had to prepare for the strenuous times ahead and for the necessity of keeping their places going, giving them a fair return for the time, abour and energy which they placed at the disposal of their businesses. If, however, it was only going to enable everyone of them to slaughter and cut and create keener competition for stock, then let them leave it alone.

The Time Ripe,

Mr. Bennett again emphasised his argument that the time was ripe for this project. The war had brought master printers closer together in a few years than had been the case in twenty or thirty years of peace. Therefore he asked master printers to take this question into serious consideration, because he thought this was the only way in which they could secure better prices for their work, allowing for those prices which labour asked and which they would demand in the future. figures as showing the annual pre war amount of paper manufactured in the British Isles. Exclusive of news:—Printing, writing

paper from wood pulp, 254,000 tons; printing papers, mostly from grass (Esparto), 148,000 tons; best writings and blottings, 20,000 tons; mill boards and leather boards and other boards amounted to the enormous figure of 62,400 tons. These figures, he thought, justified everything he had said that night. If they could do without the intervention of the middleman, it would be a much happier day for the printing trade at large. (Applause)

DISCUSSION.

The chairman expressed indebtedness to Mr. Bennett for his interesting and illuminating address, and in inviting a discussion, he pointed out that nothing had been said about the small printers, who generally bought in for the job they had in hand, nor was it stated how the small printers were going to benefit by the co-operative scheme, whether they would be allowed to subscribe to the preference issue, or how they would be treated in comparison with the larger firms. He did not think there would be any disagreement on the principle of co-operation.

Mr. Harris thought the meeting ought to come to a decision on that matter at once, stating that "to-night's the night." (Laughter.) If they stayed there 24 hours they could go on building on the foundation Mr. Bennett had laid down. He thought they might meet together again to go farther into the details. Whether Tom, Dick or Harry came into it or not, he asked why those present could not form a nucleus and go ahead on the proposition. He added that the small printer was to have his 10 per cent. back whatever he spent. It was not necessary that everyone should be a preference shareholder, though he must be a member of the Master Printers' Association. That was the lever that would increase their membership; in fact, if they went on these lines there would be a big queue. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hewitt advocated a clearing house for old and surplus machines, which should not be put out on the hire purchase system. He went on to suggest, in connection with the possible attitude of large firms, that there should be a guarantee that they were only going to purchase through the co-operative society.

A digantic Scheme.

Mr. Burchell, in expressing agreement with Mr. Bennett's suggestion, said that some time back he had proposed a printers' exchange, where they could meet half a day once a week, for the purpose of buying and meeting sellers. He alluded to the gigantic scale of the proposals, which would necessitate a large staff and big premises.

It was asked whether the scheme could be started on small lines, but arguments were advanced against this. Mr. Mould pointed out that unless this was taken up on a large scale mills would not listen to them.

Mr. Harris took up the challenge of those people who said it could not be started except in a large way. He believed that if they

RITISHE COLONIAL FABRUARY 13, 1919.

only took up four lines of paper for which there were a large number of consumers it He went on would pay them hand over fist. to say that the scheme would not restrict trade, but would develop it. This was a time of reconstruction, when they were urged to economise, and the co-operative scheme would develop gradually, and would not hurt

Mr. Bennett, replying to the discussion, stated that the first and primary trouble would be to get the necessary capital, and he did not see the least difficulty in raising sufficient money from the master printers. If they could make a turnover of a quarter of a million, 3 per cent. would give them £7,500 for managerial expenses, rents, rates and taxes, and he did not think anyone would object to that.

Mr. Whyte was informed by Mr. Bennett that if a small printer, for any reason whatever, was unable to become a shareholder, he could still buy from the co-operative society, and he would participate in the division of profits.

The suggestion was made of £5 stock, which would enable anyone to participate.

Eventually a resolution was carried, cordially supporting the principle of co-operative buying, and agreeing that preliminary steps be taken at once to see if a scheme could be carried out on the general lines indicated by Mr. Bennett.

"Other Business."

Turning to other subjects, Mr. Whyte, in reply to Mr. Burchell, explained the position in regard to the 48 hour movement, and also referred to the situation which would arise should the electricians be able to cause a stoppage of work in the printing trade.

The Late Mr. E. T. Thomlinson,

The funeral of the late Mr. E. T. Thomlinson took place in the Parish Churchyard, Horn hurch, Essex, on January 28th. The mourners were Mr. Edward C. Thomlinson and Mr. Ernest C. Thomlinson (sons), Mr. T. Thornber and Mr. Charles Drewery (brothersin-law), Mr. B. Harvey (son-in-law), Mr. A. Harvey and Mr. I. J. Legg (representing the Royal Standard Benefit Society). Mr. Royal Standard Reginald J. Lake, director of the Federation of Master Printers, was unfortunately unable to be present in consequence of illness.

The service which was held at St. Andrew's Church, and attended by many friends, was conducted by the curate in charge. Many beautiful floral tributes were received, including wreaths from the following:-Council and members of the Federation of Master Printers, "As a token of appreciation for loyal and devoted service"; Mr. Reginald J. Lake, "In affectionate memory of an old friend, and in token of sympathy with his bereaved family"; The Royal Standard Benefit Society, "With sincere regrets from the members of the Royal Standard Benefit

Society"; Mr. Robert H. H. Baird (Belfast Telegraph); Mr. A. W. Morris and Mr. H. C. Bolton (Messrs. Morris and Bolton); and Mr. and Mrs. Scotcher.

Printers' Pension Legacy.

In the Chancery Division last week the action, Charlotte Stevens (deceased) - Brown The Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Astbury. This was an application by trustees of the wills of the testatrix named above and her brother and sister, William Whittingham and Jane Whittingham, to have it determined whether as such trustees they were entitled to assure the residuary real estates in their unconverted state to the defendant corporation as desired by the corporation; and in the event of the Court's deciding that they were not entitled to do so that the plaintiffs, as trustees, might retain the real estates unsold until the expiration of one year after the declaration of peace. The persons who under the wills were entitled to the income of the three residuary estates were now all dead, and the corporation became entitled to real and personal estates under the wills of the value of about £60,000, having in the respective times limited by the wills duly consented to carry out the conditions on which the residuary estates were given to them by the respective wills. The real estate was situated in various parts of London and had been valued recently at £16,099, with a rack rental of £795 14s. After hearing counsel his Lordship gave leave to the trustees to retain the real estate until one year after the declaration of peace.

New 8.0. Controller

Mr. W. R. Codling, C.B.E., M.V.O., has been appointed Controller of the Stationery Office in succession to Mr. W. F. Wintour, resigned. It will be remembered that Mr. Wintour was appointed quite recently on the retirement of Sir Frederick Atterbury, who held the office of Controller for many years. The appointment of Mr. Codling will be welcomed by many master printers, for he has always shown himself very practical in his dealings with the office and sympathetic in his attitude towards the trade generally. Mr. Codling, it may be recalled, was the guest of the London Master Printers' Association at their monthly luncheon in June last, when the address was given by Sir Frederick Atterbury, and when some very straight talking took place. Mr. Codling also spoke on that occasion, and in the course of his remarks he expressed the confident hope that the relationship of the Stationery Office with the printing fraternity would, in spite of their occasional differences, be a very pleasant and happy one.

Digitized by GOOGLE

FEBRUARY 13 1919. BRITISH & COLONIAL

French Printer-Soldiers.

Demobilisation and Reorganisation.

Numbers of men of the various "classes" are now flowing back, demobilised, into civil life. The "poilu" is now beginning to knock at the door of his old workshop, and after having fought for the common good of his fellow-men he is ready to take up, on his own

account, the struggle for life.

The trade has loyally supported the Government's decision that all men formerly in itsemploy should be received back at their old jobs once they have left the colours. task seems at first sight very complicated, but it is lessened when we realise the number of gaps death has caused in our ranks, for printing, like most of the liberal professions, has not obtained many "exemptions" for its men. It may thus be computed that the number of missing-dead, lost sight of, badly wounded or incapable—will in many printing offices exceed 20 or 25 per cent. The lact remains exceed 20 or 25 per cent. The fact remains that there will be, at a minimum, half the pre-war staff to settle afresh in occupation on its return to civil life. Does the present situation allow of this? In some firms, perhaps. In the greater number it seems impossible without serious pecuniary loss; for the work much reduced through the war and hindered through stagnation of business, restrictions, shortage of paper and indeed of all raw materials, will not be extensive enough to occupy all hands from day to day. For this reason every master must hence-

forth seriously consider the situation if hewishes to avoid disappointment.

Everywhere there is so much to be done that with the will to prepare and organise a

task can be found for every man.

Most composing rooms are in great disorder, either through want of labour or owing to the stop-gap, inexperienced character of the labour available. Therefore good use must be made of the accessions to the staff by putting the place in order, distributing useless compositions, verifying the cases, examining the state of the letters, etc. Incomplete cases must be noted, and all useless material must be sorted and what is only good for melting-down put on one side.

The machines, which for the past four years have been in the hands of improvised feeders and minders, are, alas! in a scarcely better state. They must be cleaned, oiled and tested, the linotypes must be put in good condition, and old dressings, beltings and

worn belts must be replaced.

The paper warehouse, owing to the scarcity and high price of its contents, should not be in such bad order; but there is always some dead stock of the same quality but different patterns. Now is the moment to make an inventory, to sort out qualities and strengths and to unify patterns where possible. Cutings will never fetch a higher price than at the present moment.

Let everything be verified and put in order! This is the urgent need of the moment, the preparation and making ready of the great machinery of work. It will be certainly time

well used and money well spent.

Now is the time also to change, if necessary, all old methods and get out of old ruts. Especially we must be on the alert to put the right man in the right place, and utilise unreservedly individual capability and goodwill. In the machine and composing-rooms there must be method, and the new condition of affairs must be exploited to get better order, less waste and less loss of time, in order to obtain the maximum of output. The workman home from the war has a changed mentality from that of former days and has forgotten how to count, for waste was his law dnring four years. It will, therefore, be indispensable to combat strenuously this almost involuntary tendency to waste, this laisseraller which would bring about the ruin alike of capital and labour.

In addition to scrapping all old or useless stuff, the question of really necessary purchases arises. There are innovations which must be introduced at once, modifications to be applied to materials and machines in order to obtain a super-production. To sum up: a maximum of output in a minimum time, with a minimum of labour and latigue to the

worker

In brief, we must, by means of intensified production, parry the high cost of living and, in consequence, that of labour. Only a reorganisation at once energetic and intelligent can achieve this end. The soldier, who has for four years so splendidly done his duty, will soon see that this is a vital question, and that he has a great task before him: and that of assuring his own existence and future, and also the future of our industry and the whole of France. The struggle will be hard!—
Courrier du Livre.

THE British Industrial "Safety First" Association, in a circular just issued, state, that as an evidence of the necessity which exists for immediate action, the latest published returns show that in 1914 969 persons were killed, and 147,045 were injured, by accidents in workshops and factories alone, a large proportion of which would undoubtedly have been prevented had those who became casualties been educated in matters pertaining to their own safety. Millions of pounds paid in compensation, and huge sums of money lost to workers as wages, might have been saved. Many of the largest firms and trade unions in the country, the circular says, are actively supporting the "Safety First" movement, and it is hoped to proceed at once with the pre-paration of "Safety" notices and literature specially suited for individual industries.

An American master printer says that his experience is that a compositor supplied with plenty of all needed material and type will produce twenty per cent. more work than he can possibly turn out in the usual job office of to-day, where it is a case of pick for almost every job.

BRITISH & COLONIAL

Trade Notes.

THE Herald is to become a daily newspaper on March 31st next. Mr. George Lansbury will continue to be the editor.

THE late Mr. Henry Charles Stephens, founder and head of H. C. Stephens, ink manufacturers, London, has left £297,313.

THE Shrewsbury Chronicle, which was established in 1772, has been acquired by Mr. Charles W. Smallman, Newport, Salop, from Captain Sir Beville Stanier, Bart., M.P. for the Ludlow Division of Shrop shire.

FOLLOWING on the Rome newspaper publishers' refusal to grant the eight-hour day and an increase of salary, a general strike of the typographical trade took place on Friday, and the morning papers, with one exception, failed to appear.

TENDERS WANTED.—For printing and stationery for the Bermondsey Borough Council; particulars from Mr. F. Ryall, Town Hall, Bermondsey.—For the supply of forms and notices and printing of ballot papers for the Penarth north and south electoral division in connection with the Glamorgan County Council election; forms of tender from Mr. C. E. Edwards, 53, Queen-street, Cardiff.

THE Aberdeen Daily Journal, as it has been named since 1876, is the oldest Scottish newspaper, the Glasgow Herald following next in order of seniority. It was as a weekly newspaper that it made its first appearance in 1748, though tradition places an issue in 1746. The 20,000th number of the Journal was issued on Thursday of last week, and occasion has been taken to summarise in that issue the history of the paper.

Under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports' Association a successful football display was held at Leytonstone Football Ground on Saturday. There was a large attendance of spectators, about 1,500 being present to witness the playing of the Leytonstone Club v. the Scots Guards. At the finish the score was Leytonstone 9, Scots Guards 1. The gate money was in aid of the Printers' Charities Fund.

The annual general meeting of members of the Manchester district of the Institute of Journalists was held on Saturday evening, Mr. J. E. Archibald (Preston) presiding. Mr. Archibald, of the Lancashire Daily Post, Preston, was re-elected president. Mr. J. Greenhalgh (Manchester) and Mr. William Beck (Oldham) were re-elected honorary treasurer and honorary secretary respectively. Mr. W. H. Brown (Withington) was appointed vice-president, and Mr. F. Connell (Stockport) was re-appointed representative of the district on the Institute Council.

The old-established publishing house of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., Ltd., late of Waterloo-place, S.W., has now been transferred to Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and

Co., Ltd., of London and Edinburgh. All publishing propositions from all clients should be addressed to Overy House, 100, Southwarkstreet, S.E.I, or to 18, Clyde-street, Edinburgh.

THE United States has 2,500 daily and Sunday newspapers, and 14,000 weeklies, with an approximate total circulation of 71,000,000 copies.

It is claimed that the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag was the first newspaper to employ an air service for newspaper distribution sending its issues to Leipzig and Weimar.



Death of Mr. Waiter Hazeli.

We regret to announce that Mr. Walter Hazell, chairman of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, died at 9 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning. Mr. Hazell was the doyen of the printing trade in London, and his activities extended in many directions, beneficient as well as commercial. The funeral service will take place on Saturday at 10.30 at Christ Church, Woburn-square, W.C.1.

CAPTAIN ERIC EVAN SPICER, 1/4 Battalion London Regiment, who was previously reported missing, is now, in the absence of any further news, believed to have been killed in action in France on March 28th, 1918. was the date of the big battle of Arras. Captain's outpost was attacked in great force by the Germans, and after a most gallant de-fence it was carried. The Colonel, referring to the operations at this date, states that "in the attack we held on to our front line system for nearly five hours in spite of our flanks being turned and the enemy being in the main communicating trench behind us.' These side lights indicate the desperate character of the fighting at this point and the splendid bravery of the British officers and men who took part in it.

Captain Eric Evan Spicer, who was 25 years of age, was the youngest son of Sir Evan and Lady Spicer, Belair, Dulwich. Sir Evan was one of the original partners in the firm of Messrs. James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., but is no longer a director, a position, however, which is occupied by a brother of the fallen officer,

Mr. Charles Evan Spicer.

Captain Spicer was still pursuing his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, when war broke out, coming up from Dulwich College. At Cambridge he took his degree with honours, taking his tripos in his second year. While at the University, he was a member of the O.T.C. This training served him in good stead when he accepted a Commission in the City of London Royal Fusiliers early in 1915, and he was adjutant of his battalion for some time. With this regiment he saw a great

RITISH & COLO PRINTER & STATIONER

deal of fighting on the Western Front covering a period of two years. He was never wounded until March 28th, though he had once been home with trench fever.

THE death occurred on Saturday of Mr. David Wood, principal partner of the firm of Messrs. Wood and Sons, booksellers and printers, Perth.

MR. JAMES DOLPHIN WATSON, a member of the original staff of the Pall Mall Gazette, died at Birmingham, last week, in his 79th year.

The Scuttish Paper Trade.

So FAR the paper trade has not been greatly involved in the prevailing unrest, but indirectly it is suffering along with other interests, and at a time when orders should be coming in freely papermakers are finding it difficult to keep their mills running. papermakers may not be altogether blameless for this unsatisfactory state of affairs, for many of them seem to imagine that buyers can buy when they cannot sell. It is a time for them to consider what can be done in the way of prices, and to reduce them as far as they possibly can without selling at unremunerative rates.

THERE is really enough demand at the moment to give all the mills a sufficiency of orders to keep their machines running, at least those machines that have been running in war time, and they cannot well furnish up any others yet; but when one mill sells white paper at 8d. and another at 11d., buyers do not know what they can afford to pay, and so risk their future business rather than land themselves in a loss. No doubt losses will have to be faced by all classes of traders before we can get back to our normal, but paper should not be made at a cost that will not cover the existing price of material, or we will soon get back to the bad old times when every man's hand was against his neighbour.

If the Whitley Committee meant anything, it surely meant that unity of action between masters and men as well as between buyers and sellers was to be the starting point for a reconstructive policy. Its weak point, as far as the workers were concerned, was that it offered no basis for a termination of the perpetual dispute between capital and labour. If we cannot arrive at this, we may say goodbye to our chances of future prosperity.

IT is to the interest of no mill to act independently in the matter of price, and those makers who are so blind as not to see this should be coerced. Surely it is in the power of the trade to do this.

We are told on good authority that 11d. per lb. is the lowest price at which Scottish

mills can at the present time afford to make ordinary printings and writings. They have practically no esparto to work upon, and to keep up their quality they have to use a more valuable material. If, then, buyers would carefully examine any samples offered them at a lower price, they would probably find that independently of giving encouragement to firms that are spoiling the trade, they would really get better value by paying a little more money.

New British Palents.

Applications for Patents.

Bergolz Bros. and Bergolz, F. and I. Enve-

lopes. 2,023.

Burroughs, F. Self-opening envelopes. 2,034.

Clapham, F. E. Advertising. 2,187.

Forrester, H. J. C., and Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co. Sheet registering

mechanism. 2,340. Friedman, O., and Patent Stencil Co. Paper clip. 2,320.

Goss Printing Press Co. Planographic printing machines. 2,394.

Haslam, T. H. Frame for post cards, etc. 2,248.

Heeley, R. Detachable colour cup for aerograph handpieces. 2.046.

James, S. T. T., and MacDougall, J. Colouring photographs, engravings, etc. 2,214. Kelsey, S. G. Means for advertising. 2,558. Mascord, G. W. Rotary printing presses.

2.011. Picon, P. V. Fastener for fountain pens, pen-

cils, etc. 2,012. Ratcliffe, J. H. Adhesive paste. 2,136. Waite, F., and Waite and Saville. Printing

machine sheet-delivery mechanism. 2,323. Watkins, A. E. Self-opening envelopes. 2,034. Woolley, G. E. Hand blotting attachment. 2,264.

Specifications Published, 1917.

Apparatus for displaying an-Skaife, C. nouncements, advertisements, or the like. 122,221.

Segall, H. Symbols or letters. 122,222.

1918.

Brandt, H. O. Material for bookbinding and

other purposes. 122,296.
nand, R. C. Process of stereotyping. Annand, R. C.

122,308. Atkinson, W. H. Device for toilet paper

rollers. 122,312. Commin, F. J. Manufacture of sheets and other articles from finished or unfinished paper compounded together.

122,313. Allison, A. C. Manufacturing paper tubes for wheel tyres. 122,354.

Eaton, W. S. Art or method of etching steel or other plates. 122,358.

Walker, A. H., and Holbourns, J. G. Manufacture of mechanically-cast type bars and apparatus therefor. 122,377.

BRITISH & COLONIAL



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page Half Page Third Page	£3 10 1°17 1 6	6	One-eighth Page One-third Column	8. 12 15	6	
Quarter Page		0 1	One inch in Column	ιĠ	6	

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. JORGEN SORENSEN, Bygdo Alle 60, Christiania, Norway. United States—LOCEWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10,

Rast 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to— STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shor-Lane, London. E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1919.

Electricity as a Motive Power.

THE introduction of electricity as a driving power in printing offices has greatly contributed to ease and cleanliness in working, while at the same time tending to increase the In consideration of its utility output. users of electricity will be interested in the forecast for early drastic legislation affecting the electric power supply. A memorial has been sent to Sir Albert Stanley from a national conference of twelve central associations representing the electrical machinery makers and contractors, the power supply companies, and the principal industrial power consumers in the country, who were called together by the Institution of Electrical Engineers to consider the position. It is claimed that past legislation and regulation have "prevented British electrical engineers and manufacturers from realising in their own

country the highest achievements of which their technical skill and productive capacity were capable," and it is urged that immediate legislative action should be confined to the creation of a Board of Electricity Commissioners, charged with general powers for the extension and consolidation of electrical enterprise under conditions otherwise of free and natural development. The memorial urges, finally, that "legislation adverse to the views of the large proportion of industry and of the consumers which the committee represents, may not be introduced without their being accorded an opportunity of discussing the matter."

Experts on Post-War Openings.

THE Engineering Trades (New Industries) Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction They were have submitted their report. appointed by Dr. Addison in December, 1917, to compile a list of articles (suitable for manufacture by those with engineering trade experience or plant) which were either not made in the United Kingdom before the war, but were imported, or were made in the United Kingdom in insufficient quantities, and for which there is likely to be a considerable demand after the war. The committee consisted of sixteen leading engineers and manufacturers, under the chairmanship of the Hon. H. D. McLaren, C.B.E., M.P., but with it was a labour panel of eleven leading trade unionists under Sir Claud Schuster to advise on labour questions likely to arise in the setting up of new industries. A list of imported articles having been compiled, the committee found that the best way of proceeding was to set up a number of branch committees, each of which could give detailed consideration to a particular group of articles in the list. These committees were fifteen in number, one of them dealt with printers' general machinery, and one with papermaking machinery. The report now issued consists of the findings by the main committee as a whole and reports from each branch committee, dealing with a particular group of manufactures. The main committee make certain general observations as to the conditions under which new industries should be set up if they are to develop successfully, touching upon such questions as finance for industry, export trade, foreign competition, the improved methods necessary if British engineers are to maintain a leading position, industrial and scientific research, exhibitions, education, and labour conditions. The committee strongly recommend the more

Digitized by GOGLE

FIRUARY 13. 1919 BRITISH & COLONIAL

extensive adoption of specialisation and standardisation, particularly in the case of small manufacturers, who, in their opinion, would do better to confine themselves to the manufacture of a few types of articles which they could then bring to greater perfection and produce more cheaply. In order to stimulate production the committee consider that both employers and workpeople should be educated both generally and specially: Employers and staff, in regard to what is being done in up to-date works where quantity production under scientific management is carried on, and workpeople, to remove the impression that quantity production produces unemployment, and to make them realise the national importance of producing the maximum output in the minimum time. The committee have agreed that bona fide inquirers interested in the manufacture in Britain of any particular article may be put in touch with the chairman of the branch committee concerned to obtain such information as is available and advice as to their prospects in entering upon a new field of industry. Such inquirers will be able to obtain at the Ministry of Reconstruction all the information made available by the branch committees, except that which is of a confidential character.

Transition of Paper.

DIFFICULT as was thought to be the period of the war, the days of transition look like placing an equal strain upon the industries of the country. Something like stagnation has seized the paper trade, which is in a condition almost of suspended animation. This state of things arises from several causes no doubt. Generally the consumers of paper have been expecting a change from the condition of high prices which characterised war-time; but the cost of manufacture has not permitted of any break in this respect. Nor is there likely to be with the prices of materials at the height they are, a fact which doubtless induces papermakers, with pretty good stocks of pulp on hand, to exercise restraint in the matter of buying ahead. The dread of a falling market is the influence which is responsible to a large extent for the existing pause. Another reason, too, is the lack of man power to direct the wheels of commerce. One of the great needs at the moment is commercial travellers to cultivate business at home and agents to develop foreign markets. These men are not included in the pivotal list, and their work was not regarded as of national importance by the tribunals. That view may have been the

correct one during the critical period of the war; but the position now is altogether altered. These men are required to re-establish the trade of the country in its normal channels, and in that respect they become of national importance. Especially is this the case with those who will undertake the organisation of British commerce abroad. While Japan and America are scouring the world for orders, our manufacturers are handicapped for the want of the means of recovering and extending the foreign markets for British paper and paper products. This view, however, is being pressed on the proper authorities, and perhaps some action will be taken which will help manufacturers and exporters. In other respects we are glad to hear that the outlook for the paper trade is already showing signs of improvement. A flood of solid business must of necessity arise, though it may be some time before it arrives at full In the meantime pivotal men are being steadily released, and this accession of strength will help matters along.

Anglo-Norwegian Trade.

Paper and Box Board.

Business in the paper and box board trade continues to be very slack indeed, says the Anglo-Norwegian Journal, and instead of some improvement things seem to have been getting worse, and it is doubtful whether such a slack period has been experienced in this trade for many years. Buyers are disinclined to place making orders, as there are plenty of available stock lots on the market, and until these stocks have been consumed there will be very little activity as far as making orders are con-Scandinavian mills making kraft cerned. paper, heavy sulphite paper, as well as leather boards and white wood pulp boards have reduced their prices slightly, and are anxious to book orders, whilst mills making thin sulphite tissues and printing paper have so far been able to obtain such prices as have been current during the past few months. The rate of exchange between this country and Scandinavia has remained practically stationary during the past four weeks or so, and freight charges also have not altered, although shipping opportunities are not so frequent as could be desired, but an improvement in this direction is anticipated. Owing to the present unsettled state of the market, prices naturally vary to such an extent that the approximate figures would be impossible to estimate.

REXINE is now being used for covering the cylinders of printing machines. It is made by the Rexine Co. of Hyde, Cheshire.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 18s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., 6\frac{1}{6}; Country Life, Pref., 13s. 9d.; John Dickinson and Co., 33s.6d.; Financial Times, 47s. 3d.; Ilford, Pref., 17s. 6d.; Illustrated London News, 4s., Pref., 12s. 9d.; International Linotype, 62\frac{1}{2}; Lady's Pictorial, Pref., 45s.; Lanston Menotype Corporation, 16s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 62\frac{1}{2}; Edward Lloyd, 19s. 3d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 68s. 9d.; Roneo, 34s.; Raphael Tuck and Sons. 19s.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 16s. 9d.; Weldon's, 29s. 4\frac{1}{2}d., Pref., 15s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WYMAN AND Sons.—Dividend of 4½ per cent. on the 6 per cent. preference shares, payable 15th inst., leaving arrears at December 31st last of 6 per cent.

NORTH OF IRELAND PAPER MILL CO., LTD. -The report states that the profit for the year was £33,446. This makes the disposable balance £94,854. Out of this the directors have placed £60,000 to general reserve to meet the requirements of the proposed bonus shares, and they propose a final dividend of 7s. 6d. per £5 share, and 5s. per share bonus, free of tax, leaving £7.354 to carry forward. The Financial Times points out that during the early part of the war the earnings of the North of Ireland Paper Mill Co. were adversely affected chiefly by submarine activity, which interfered with its trade, but latterly abnormal receipts have more than made up for the original falling off. In 1918 profits were larger than ever, the amount, after allowing for war taxation, being £33,400, as against £14,500 in the preceding period. The dividend is increased from 15 to 20 per cent., the highest since 1899, when 312 per cent. was torthcoming. But in addition £60,0 o is transferred to general reserve, preparatory to being capitalised and distributed to the shareholders; this will be equivalent to a further return of 60 per cent. To enable this to be done the capital is to be raised from £100,000 to £200,000, and the present £5 shares will be split into £1 shares, which will be the denomination of the bonus issue. The carry over is £7,400, as against £51,900 brought in, the large reduction being explained by the financing of the bonus just mentioned.

NEW COMPANIES.

Pencils, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares (10,000 pref.). Agreement with A. Pryor and H. W. Beecham. The subscribers are H. A. Pryor and J. W. Prestwich.

Private company. First directors: H. A. Pryor and J. W. Prestwich.

STEPHENS AND HYNSON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as importers and exporters of, agents for and dealers in printing inks, marbling colours, oil, water and dry colours, varnishes, spirits, gums, etc. The subscribers are F. C. Stephens, T. Hynson and H. F. Park. Private company. First directors: F. C. Stephens and T. Hynson.

METRO BUREAU EQUIPMENT. LTD.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, as manufacturers and factors of and dealers in office furniture, typewriters, office fittings and accessories, stationery, etc. The subscribers are J. S. Cox and H. J. Simes. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers.

C. D. FLINT, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in 900 pref. shares of £1 each and 2,000 ord. shares of 1s. each, as printers, newspaper proprietors, publishers, stationers, etc. Agreement with C. D. Flint and R. K. Flint. The subscribers are C. D. Flint and R. K. Flint. Private company. Subscribers appoint the directors.

ALLEN, MAXEY AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (8,000 10 per cent. cumulative preference), as makers of envelopes, paper bags, and paper goods, stationers, printers, rulers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are R. N. Allen and H. H. Maxey. Private company. Subscribers appoint the directors. Registered office, 10, Bush lane, E.C 4.

G. AIELLI AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business carried on at 13, Gray's Innroad, W.C., as "Guido Ajelli and Co.," and to carry on the business of fine art publishers and printers, etc. The subscribers are E. H. Taperell, and F. Hopkins. Private company. Directors - G. Ajelli, H. W. Mills, and W. J. Howie.

Thos. H. PECK, LTD. Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of office furnishers, typewriter dealers and repairers, and manufacturers of letter filing and card index systems, and rubber and metal stamps, carried on by Thos. H. Peck, at 10, York-buildings, Edinburgh. The subscribers are Thos. H. Peck, W. H. Peck, and Euphemia C. Peck. Private company. First directors—Thomas Hunter Peck, and William Hunter Peck. Registered office, 10, York-buildings, Edinburgh.

H. MAXWELL AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £12,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business carried on in Churchstreet, and New-road, Blackpool, as "H. Maxwell and Co.," and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, booksellers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. The subscribers are H. Maxwell, and W. Maxwell. Private company. Permanent managing director, H. Maxwell. Registered office, 74, Church-street, Blackpool.

Digitized by GOOGLE

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

F. AND G. W. STONIBR AND CO. (LANCASHIRE WIRE WORKS), LTD. — Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of manufacturers of paper machine wires, presse pate wires, brass sieving, etc., carried on by W. Grosvenor, as administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Goodfellow, at Lancashire Wire Works, Harris - street, Strangeways, Manchester, as "F. and G. W. Stonier and Co." The subscribers are R. Rigby, F. Grosvenor, and D. Gibson. Private company. First directors—F. Grosvenor, T. E. Rigby, R. Rigby, and D. Gibson. Manager, F. Grosvenor.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

BALLANTINE, HANSON, AND Co., LTD.—Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on March 11th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

its giving the official Gazette information, it must be statisticity understood that we take official records as we tad them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracios, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found extract. We advise our readers, before forming hasty beginnt, to consider that there may be in each case missectory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hickmott and Co., printers, stationers, booksellers and newsagents, 7, London-road, Camberley, Surrey. Debts by L. Hickmott. February 4th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

Moody, S. late of St. Luke's-road, Bath, advertising contractor. Claims by June 24th, to Chesterman and Sons, 11, Bladud-buildings, Bath, solicitor for the executor.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. APPLICATIONS FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Marks, A., 3, Tynewydd-terrace, Newbridge, Mon., newsagent. To be heard March 6th, 10.30 a.m., at the Town Hall, Newport.

Stockvis, L., trading as Lewis and Co., 127, Feachurch-street, London, E.C., advertising agent, newspaper proprietor, etc. To be heard February 28th, 11 a.m., Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the above association was held at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, on Tuesday, February 4th, 1919. The president of the past two years. Mr. James Walker occupied the chair, supported by Mr. A. J. Daines, who has served an equal period in the position of vice-president. One of the largest gatherings of members attended to carry through the business. Having disposed of the opening formalities, consideration was given to the annual report and balance-sheet.

Mr. Rawlings moved, and Mr. Arnott seconded, that both the report and the balance-sheet should be accepted and approved as printed, and the motion was carried

unanimously.

Correspondence, chiefly from provincial members, was then read. While some expressed their intention of being present at the forthcoming bohemian concert, others re-

gretted their inability to do so

With the election of the new executive committee Mr. J. Walker proved his intention to follow the usual custom, and give place to the vice-president. He maintained that it was not conducive to the best interests of the association that any officer, with few exceptions, should retain his position indefinitely, and as Mr. Daines would make an ideal president, he had much pleasure in nominating him for the appointment. Mr. Daines at first demurred, stating that such an important position should be taken by older members of the association, but he eventually yielded, and was elected unanimously to the presi-dency, Mr. Walker resigning the chair in his favour. In returning thanks, Mr. Daines stated how he appreciated the special honour, but realised the difficulty of emulating such former presidents as Mr. J. E. Dixon and Mr. J. Walker. However, he would do his best, and would not, therefore, be to blame should he fail. The ensuing applause inferred that failure was unlikely.

For the vacated position of vice-president, Messrs. Hillman and Dixon were successively nominated, but each declared himself unable to give the necessary time to its fulfilment. Mr. A. W. Hunt was finally elected to the position amid general approbation, while Mr. A. W. Sandilands was duly relegated to the treasurership vacated by Mr. Hunt.

A motion to institute a general secretary as well as a financial secretary was put before the meeting, and carried. Mr. G. A. Eden was elected as general secretary, and Mr. A. G. Aves, who had so ably assisted him pending the "call to the colours," was elected to the financial secretaryship.

Mr. Aves humourously described how he was originally "pitchforked" into the position to fill a gap, and announced his willingness to accept the will of the meeting, and

FEBRUARY 13, 1010.

remain in office for the ensuing twelve months.

Messrs. S. J. Wills and J. Lee were again returned to the trusteeship, a position they had filled with honour for many years.

A ballot was held to determine the election of three committeemen, and Messrs, Harvey, Millwood and C. Peek were returned with the greatest number of votes. Messrs. W. Vernum, R. T. Apps, and J. F. Stroud continued for a second year in office, with the approbation of all concerned.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring committeemen, Messrs.W. H. Hillman, A. G. Aves and H. Milton, after two years' stewardship; also to the auditors, Messrs. A. H. Smith and J. F. Stroud, likewise to the ex-president, Mr. J. Walker.

A resolution to amend the rule relating to the funeral allowance was put by Mr. Daines in the unavoidable absence of the original proposer, Mr. J. Lee, who had undergone a serious operation in hospital. Some discussion ensued, and questions were raised on points of order, chiefly concerning the curtailment of the essential seven days' notice, and whether the matter was a resolution or an alteration of rule, by Mr. Dixon and Mr. Peacock respectively. Finally an amendment by Messrs. J. Walker and F. J. Ibbott was carried provisionally for the ensuing twelve months, "that after two years' membership the widow of a 'free' member was entitled to a £10 benefit, or £12 10s. after five years' 'free' membership.

The whole matter was relegated to the new executive, who were empowered to revise the rules generally during the year, and submit a draft to the next annual meeting. It was also approved that the list of members should be brought up to date, both these matters having lapsed for economical reasons during

the war.

Mr. Peacock made his annual appeal on behalf of the Vellum Binders' Pension Society, which had suffered heavily during the past four years. A grant of three guineas from the funds was accorded to this deserving

With an announcement concerning the bohemian concert for February 8th, and the annual dinner on April 5th (establishing the precedent of inviting the ladies), the meeting terminated

Bohemian Concert.

In spite of railway strikes and severe weather, there was a very good attendance at Anderton's Hotel on Saturday night on the occasion of the annual Bohemian concert organised by the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers Association. This organisation, founded in 1904, is gradually extending its usefulness, and its future operations are being prepared on a broader basis. Mr. A. J. Daines, the recently elected president, and the officers are pursuing an active policy, which promises good results. headquarters are now at the St. Bride Institute, where the meetings are held on the first Tuesday in the month. In the secretarial duties Mr. Geo. A. Eden is assisted by Mr. A. G. Aves.

The concert on Saturday was of a very attractive order, and the stewards, Mr. G. A. Eden and Mr. J. Walker, looked after the welfare of the visitors with their customary Miss Becroft opened the thoughtfulness. proceedings by playing in finished style Dachmaninoff's popular prelude. Miss Vernon gave charming renderings of "Break of Day and "The Valley of Laughter," having to respond with encores, and Miss May Windsor enlivened things generally with some good comedy numbers. Miss G. Hunt was much appreciated in her singing of "Love's Coronation," to which Mr. W. Hunt furnished a violin obligato. The humorous songs of Mr. G. Blackmore and Kennith Chisholm were warmly applauded, the latter's Scots songs being cordially received by the audience, while Mr. C. B. McGregor sang some excellent tenor songs in good style. Mr. Hunt pleased with his selection of the dainty "Salut d'Amour" for the violin, and brought the concert to a close with Raff's Cavatina. So good were the various items that encores were the order of the evening, and those present went home with recollections of a very happy time.

Stationery Office Concert.

His Majesty's Stationery Office got up enjoyable bohemian concert and social evening on Wednesday last, 5th inst., at the Pillar Hall Cafe, Victoria Station, S.W., the chair being taken by Mr. W. R. Codling, C.B.E., M.V.O., supported by the heads of branches. An excellent musical programme was presented. Mesdames R. Brookes, S. F. Macey, Merrett, L. Munden, K. Thring, M. Jones, F. K. Baker, L. Jacobs, M. E. West and K. Flynn contributed songs, sentimental or joyous. The rich notes of Mr. W. Peterkin charmed the audience in songs of Lully and Mendelssohn, and Messrs. F. W. Vessey, E. C. Briggs, William Burt, and E. Macmillan also gave some much-appreciated vocal numbers. Pianoforte solos were ably rendered by Messrs. L. C. Dashfield and S. E. Lovatt, Mr. J. Robertson recited Hood's "Eugene Aram's Dream," while welcome humour was introduced by Messrs D. Billington and W. Holland in their comic songs. The committee, Miss M. Jones, Mrs. B. Ward, Mr. E. W. Holland, and Mr. G. P. Thomson, worked well and earned their reward in the thorough success of their efforts.

"A STRAIGHT line is the shortest distance between two points," says Euclid. Efficiency is the straight line between minimum costs and maximum profit. The lack of that line means loss or minimum profit.

Digitized by GOOQ

Some Paper Topics.

Little, if any, improvement is to be recorded in the state of the paper market. Buy-ing is very desultory, and is resorted to only under compulsion. The gradual lapse of time is, however, helping to mould opinion and to correct the erroneous impressions prevalent on the cessation of hostilities. That period was not one likely to be conducive to either a talm survey or an accurate perspective. the one hand, there were many paper sellers with an emphatic belief that prices would steadily be maintained, while on the other, the paper buyers, as a body, were equally confident that prices would fall enormously and immediately. It is now becoming clear that both beliefs were wrong, and as usual the middle course is the one that is being followed. Prices have fallen, particularly of imported papers. Home-made papers are easing down slightly at the mills, and more noticeably at the wholesale end.

The past week has revealed a change of attitude with some wholesalers, whose previous stand was taken firmly on the basis of high price maintenance. Travellers for these houses are becoming apprehensive at the dearth of orders and the fruitlessness of inquiries. Letters of complaint to headquarters are becoming frequent, and the previously unbending attitude of those in control of policy is giving way perceptibly. Such a change is inevitable, for, as was stated in last week's notes, buyers will not pay more for what they can readily obtain for less. It remains to be seen whether the easing in price which is now visible in many directions is a temporary expedient compulsory through lack of inquiries. Already we have noted that in the case of one particular type of wrapping, prices, which had become reasonably low, rose to war-time height shortly after a large demand had begun to crop up in several parts of the country. A similar condition may prevail in regard to other grades when demands are created, as they must be when present troubles and anxieties are set at rest

Surviving relics of days gone by is the fittest description we can apply to a set of samples of papers offered as bargains by a noted house. The month of issue is January, 1919. We not this evidence to re-assure us, we might have excused the samples as being obsolete. However, the offers appear to be well meant enough, and they include the following: Imitation greaseproof, 1s. 9d. per lb.; common M.W.P. printing, £120 per ton; T.S. bank, 28. 6d. per lb.; common bank, is. 8d. per lb.; fine printing, is. 7d per lb.; E.S. azure, laid, 18. 6d. per lb; tinted writing; 1s. 10d. per lb.; tinted bank, is. 11d. per lb.; MG kraft, £158 per ton. All the lines are subject to 2½ or 5 per cent discount, and they are well worth comparing with the prices named in our last week's notes as actually obtaining and those forecasted by the Paper Controller's Technical Adviser.

As a result of the improvement in rate of exchange and the reduction of freights, imported papers, and particularly wrappings, have been booked at prices that allow a fair reduction to be made in quotations to users. So far, no great call is being made, even at It is just on the cards very attractive prices. that ere long users will be taking different views. One of the early debates in the new Parliament will range round anti-dumping duties, protection of home trade, and the institution of tariffs. With so many members, and the Cabinet itself, pledged to this issue, there is little doubt as to the outcome. immediate effect of such a policy will be to raise prices, not only for imported papers, but all round. With this in view it may be anticipated that the first results of tariff discussions will be to stimulate interest in buy-We are no advocate of tariffs and believe no good can come from them except for the monopolists. Having to accept the position that we have chosen to be represented by a Government pledged to tariffs, it only remains to attempt to visualise some of the immediate and ultimate effects which must follow as a natural consequence of such an institution.

The British Science Exhibition, which is now visiting several of the principal provincial cities, does not strike one as being particularly rich in paper progress. The show is no doubt excellent as a general exposition of what has been done to develop home industries during the war, but to the student of any one particular section, the shortcomings of such a show are decisive. For example, taking the paper side of the many recent developments in manufacture, very few are to be observed. There is the display of photographic paper, filter paper, waterproof paper and its products, food containers and paper bindings. There we end, and the vaster field of progressive paper manufacture is left untouched. It would immensely benefit the trade if an exhibition representative of the newer developments in papermaking and paper-using could be arranged. If such a scheme could be set afoot, a really interesting and profitable exposition would result. Better still, it is high time the paper trades took up the idea of a permanent institution, where every side of the subject would be available for inspection and study. Some of the features of present day manufacture, which rarely show themselves outside their own peculiar sphere, but would lose nothing by popularising, would include cellulose filter mass, imitation shoe leather, marbled paper effects, surgical bandaging, paper textiles, imitation bookbinding leathers, artificial silks, etc., etc.

In such an institution could be housed examples and particulars of all speciality papers and products, enabling not only the student, but also prospective users and buyers, to become acquainted with the later developments, resources and inherent possibilities in the British papermaking and paper-using trades. Another aspect, almost wholly overlooked, is the promulgation of the study of paper-testing, both physical and chemical. Specimens

of English and foreign testing machines should be displayed, as also microscopic studies and chemical reactions. Examples showing efficiency and inefficiency of specialised papers would provide useful education for those interested in research. Another phase of papermaking which is never available for inspection on a centralised or systematic basis is that affecting the use of new fibres and material. As is well enough known, valuable pioneer work and research are being performed at such institutes as the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards, the Pulp and Paper School at Maine, the Forest Products Laboratory, the Bureau of Plant industry, and in this country at the Kew and Imperial Institutes, the Manchester College of Technology. and in the most progressive engineering and papermaking establishments. So far as we know, there is no organised effort, certainly not on the trade side, to accumulate the findings or examples of work done for the direct benefit of the trade. The paper trade is wealthy enough and important enough to warrant progressive methods in this respect. In the end, such a step as the foundation of a central college, institute, museum and trade exhibition would represent a sound and profitable investment for the trade itself. It is certainly only by such methods that we shall attain the pre-eminent position as a paperproducing country.

H. A. M.

Australian Notes.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

AT Melbourne, a deputation from the Country Press Association asked the Minister for Home and Territories to repeal the clauses of the Commonwealth Electoral Act compelling newspaper proprietors to furnish returns of receipts in connection with elections making it a criminal offence to publish anything likely to mislead, and enforcing the signing of articles. "Fancy the ordinary country justice being asked to decide what was likely to mislead," said Mr. Shakespeare (secretary of the New South Wales branch). "Great heavens, no one would be safe for five minutes. Yet this provision stands to day in all its hideousness. It is a blot on the statutes, a bludgeon, and should be wiped out in the interests of the public, of free discussion, and of an untrammelled Press." The Minister promised to go into the matter personally.

The death has taken place of Mr. R. G. M'Cutcheon, who passed away at his residence, St. Kilda. He had been a prominent man in Melbourne for many years, and was a native of Ireland, coming to Australia when he was a youth. He worked in Melbourne as a printer, and then went to India, working in a printing office in Calcutta, but, disliking the climate, returned to Melbourne, and afterwards brought out a local newspaper at Port Fairy.

A NEW company under the title: S. Bennett, Ltd., has been registered at Sydney, with a capital of £200,000, in £1 shares, to acquire and take over as a going concern the newspaper businesses carried on by the trustees of the will of the late S. Bennett, known as the Ecening News, the Town and Country Journal, and the Woman's Budget The signatories to the memorandum are: V. Bennett, E. Llewellyn Bennett, C. L. Bennett, E. Ashley, O. T. Bennett, G. T. Bennett, T. Hughes, and L. J. Davies. The first directors are: K. L. Bennett, L. J. Davies, and Sir Thos. Hughes. The registered office is at Sydney.

DEALING with the demand for books in Australia, the Sydney Sun says: One bookseller expressed the opinion that the taste is degenerating in a marked degree. As a result of the war, more books by unknown authors are being imported to flood the market, and 4s. is paid without demur for the veriest "piffle." Wise old Bacon said, "Some books are to be tasted, some to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested," but the multitude of trifling novels does not even deserve tasting, let alone wasting precious eyesight upon useless reading. That there has not been a great change in the public taste since the beginning of the war is the opinion of the book manager of an importing firm. People have to read what is provided for them, and if it is good the word passes round, and the book is read. If the volume is bad, sooner or later it is passed out.

Personal

MR. A. E. NEWBOULD, a member of the London Master Printers' Association, who was a candidate at the recent general election, has been adopted again for West Leyton, where a bye-election has been caused by the death of Colonel Wrightson.

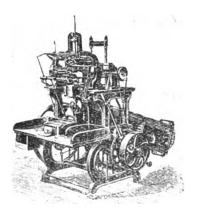
LANCE-CORPORAL SIDNEY ALDERSON, who was previously a machine-minder at the Leeds works of Messrs Petty and Sons, Ltd., has been awarded the Military Medal for gallantry on the field.

MR. T. O. JACOBSEN, ex.M.P. for Hyde (Cheshire), has been selected by the Progressives as a candidate for North Lambeth at the next London County Council election.

LORD BURNHAM has accepted an invitation to attend and give an address at the monthly lunch of the London Master Printers' Association on February 27th, at the Holborn Restaurant.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of the L.M P.A is called for next Wednesday, at Stationers' Hall, to consider the question of hours and holidays.

Digitized by Google



Leader Envelope Folding and Gumming Machines.

The Scarcity of Envelopes—that has been so pronounced during the war—is bound to give rise—now—to an enormous demand quite beyond the capacity of the firms at present engaged in their manufacture.

"Leader Envelope Machines"—of which we are the exclusive makers—are so simple in operation that they can be handled with ease, and their capacity is only limited by the Operator's dexterity.

Before the War the demand for these Machines was increasing, but—at the behest of the Government—we ceased their manufacture, and turned our energies towards the Production of War Materials. Now we are able once again to accept Orders for Delivery in Rotation.

Now-don't wait until some neighbouring firm has made a good start in the Envelope Trade before writing us for details of what the "Leader Machines" can do for you in the way of Profit-producing—write us to-day—now if possible—full information will reach you per return.

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, Ltd., 31, Finnieston Street, GLASGOW.

Telephones: 1262/3 CENTRAL.

Telegrams: "AUTOMATON," GLASGOW.

IMPORTS and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, included the following:—

Imports.									
Sept.	1917.	1 9 18.							
Printing paper	\$2,752,777	\$ 3,051,356							
Paperhangings	17,293	7,926							
Photographic pape		20,159							
Coated paper	5,462	5,052							
Wrapping	46,343	65,146							
JanSept.	1916-7.	1917-8.							
Printing paper	\$22,247,895	\$25,922,102							
Paperhangings	249,122	136,352							
Photographic pape		158,159							
Coated paper	73,657	39,097							
Wrapping	392,115	424,086							
	_	4-4,000							
	Exports.								
Sept.	1917.	1918.							
Printing paper	\$1,712,633	\$ 1,295,149							
	en-								
velopes	273,186	431 588							
Playing cards	29,349	56,198							
Hangings	39,265	25,071							
Jan -Sept.	1916-7.	1917-8.							
Printing paper	\$10,429,497	\$12,113,177							
	en-	V							
velopes	2,219,517	4,087,967							
Playing cards	229,365	622,850							
Hangings	350.787	357,389							
	33-7-7	337,5-9							

WATERPROOFING of drawings and tracings so that they can be used in wet places, according to the Engineer, is done by the use of a preparation composed of rubber and benzol. A convenient quantity of the solution may be made by adding a piece of rubber about 4 in. square to a half-pint of benzol in a quart jar. The rubber will soon swell to three or four times its former bulk, and will be ready for use in twenty-four hours. To prepare for use, pour about half the above quantity in another jar for thinning down. If drawings are to be coated, use a rather thin solution that will spread well under a brush. The drawing should be coated on both sides.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPPESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING PASITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three. Shillings for 24 Words or under, One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Hight words to be reckoned for each line.

OFFICES-58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Machinery for Sale.

DOUBLE CROWN LITHO MACHINE for sale (Newsum); in perfect condition.—Watkins Printing and Stationery Co., Ltd., Swansea.

DOUBLE DEMY WHARFEDALE (Newsum's) for sale, with Flyers, Geared Inkers, Double Driving Gear, Counting Apparatus, and Two Sets of Rollers, price £60 as it stands, or near offer considered (specimen of work on application); also a 4-h.p. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE. with Tube Ignition, Gas Bag, Tank, Exhaust and Fittings complete. May be seen in City. Offer wanted.—Box 13588.

POR SALE at Bristol. — QUAD-DEMY WHARFEDALE, with Flyers. Geared Inkers and Rollers, complete; in good condition. Reasonable price for quick sale. — Box 13624.

Miscellaneous.

LINOTYPE WORK.—Firms able to do Linotype Setting for City Firm, with dispatch, please quote terms to No. 13622.

The Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd., QUEEN'S MILL, LANCASTER.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

All inquiries should be addressed to Lancaster until our London Office under our own management is opened.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, Stand K 45.

Telegrams: "REMBRANDT," LANCASTER.

Telephone No. 19.



Paper Weights and Measurements

Some details of the "American Decimal Standard of Weights of Paper" suggested for adoption by the Paper and Pulp Section of the War Industries Board.

(Continued from our last issue).

The system known as the "American Decimal Standard of Weights for Paper" is the result of a growing conviction in the minds of the various section heads of the pulp and paper division that the present manner of figuring weights and measures in the paper industry is archaic, complicated and laborious. This system has been developed by receiving the suggestions from many different minds that have given thought to this question, and has been subjected to criticism from the leading paper manufacturers, merchants and users of paper who have, from time to time, come to Washington as members of the various war service committees of the pulp and paper There has developed no valid criticism, except that such a system would involve the expense to the merchants of new samples, and that during the transition period there might be some duplication of stocks in the paper warehouses.

The following is a description of the

system:—

) for

Wat

:1.

25

ieu

C.73,

'n

:U

v:

ĸ

The ream is entirely eliminated, everything being figured by the thousand sheets.

The standard of size is 1,000 sheets of paper I inch square, and the number of thousands of a pound such 1,000 sheets weigh, is the substance number of any particular piece of For example, a paper of No. 125 substance would mean that 1,000 sheets of that paper 1 inch square would weigh 125 pounds, and if we should desire to find the weight per 1,000 sheets of any given size, as 25 by 38, we would first multiply 25 by 38=950, to find the number of square inches to the sheet. If 1,000 sheets I square inch weighed 125 pounds, then 1,000 sheets, 950 square inches would weigh 950 times 125 pounds, or 112.75 pounds. Should we desire to find the weight of a sheet size 42 by 61, we would multiply 42 by 61= 2,562 square inches, by 125 equalling 320.25 pounds, or, eliminating decimals, 320 pounds per thousand sheets.

The same substance number would designate the equivalent weight, whether it were

AMERICAN DECIMAL STANDARD OF WEIGHTS FOR PAPER.

(The substance numbers are only tentative. What substance numbers should be stock should be settled by conference between paper manufacturers, paper merchants and paper users.)

The upper figure is weight per thousand sheets; the lower is weight per ream,

Substance Number.	Writing Papers: 17 by 22, 814 sq. in.	Ledgers: 17 by 28, 476 aq. in.	Blotting: 19 by 21, 456 sq. in.	Covers: 20 by 25, 500 sq. in.	Index Bristol: 20°/, by 24°/, 407 sq. in.	Blanks: 22 by 24, 616 sq. in.	Bristols: 22% by 28%, 641 sq. in.	Envelope: 2212 by 30, 676 sq. in.	Fine Stationery: 21 by 88, 698.	Wrapping Tissue: 24 by 86, 480 count, 86.	Manilla Print: 24 by 86, 500 count, 864.	Book : 25 by 88, 950.
29	15/7°/ ₅ 17/8°/ ₁ 19/9°/ ₁ 22/11 26/13 34/17 34/17 34/19 52/26 60/84 75/34	48/24 57/29 67/88 76/88 96/48 25/48	155/79 205/106	50/18 60/80 70/85 30/40 106/50 125/68 125/68 125/68 200/100	150/75 208/101 264/127	125/988 216/108 246/128 277/189 318/158 370/185	192/96 224/132 256/132 288/144 320/180	47/24 54/27 60/30 65/34 41/41 94/47 108/54 122/61 136/68	62/81 69/86 88/41 97/49 110/95 125/82 139/70	17/9'/, 22/11 26/18 30/15 84/16 84/16 84/20 52/35 60/29 69/85 78/87 104/30 121/88 178/83 216/104 259/124	38/19 42/21 52/26 60/30 69/85 78/89 87/46 104/52 121/61 138/67 216/108 289/130	57/29 ⁴ / ₄ 67/84 76/88 38/48 96/48 114/57 183/67 152/75 190/96 258/119

481/916

Digitized by Google

HISE ROILA

book paper, cover paper, writing, or manilla. As stock weights would most probably be even substance numbers, such as 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, etc., the weight of any odd size would readily be found by the simplest multiplication and there would be no confusion in the mind of the customer because :-

First. The system is readily explained and

easily understood.

Second. There is but one substance number for the same weight of stock for all classes,

Third. There would be no confusion between the substance number and the actual weight of stock, as the substance number is a basic unit and not the weight in pounds of some stock size used as a standard.

The following table gives substance numbers in round figures, carried through the various classes of paper. The lower figure is the weight per ream of 500 sheets. All fractions have been eliminated.

To sum up, the great advantage of the American decimal standard of weights for

paper are:

1. It will eliminate the necessity of reducing reams to 1,000 and any errors that might result.

2. It makes unnecessary the acquiring of technical knowledge of the various sizes by men new in the business, and is easily understood by the layman.

3. It eliminates all chance of misunderstand ing as to weight of sheet being furnished.

4. It makes the figuring of special sizes easy and less liable to error.

It is the opinion of the heads of the paper and pulp division of the War Industries Board that this sytems should be adopted during the reconstruction period.

ROBERT K. BURT. Papermakers' Agent and Merchant.

19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET.

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Super-calendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imita-tion Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

Bale Your Waste

and

You Saye your Money.

Ask for Prospectus of our

STEEL FIREPROOF PAPER BALER.

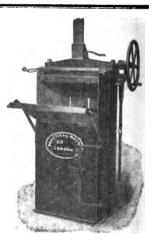
The Best and Cheapest on the Market.

PRACTICAL CO., **MACHINES**

Works: 42a, DENMARK HILL, CAMBERWELL, LONDON, S.E.S.

Offices: "Avenue Chambers," 4, Vernon Place, London, W.C.

Telephones; BRIXTON 1714.-CITY 1831.



Αn American Corporation ow sed and **operated** bу Americans. Chas. H. Ault. President and Treasurer.



Export Orders intelligently executed satisfactory terms solicited.

ITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER FOUNDED STATIONER PUBLISHED 1878. WEEKLY.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 8.

LONDON: FEBRUARY 20, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.

SMYTH-HORNE,

Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs. or 2-32's from the one sheet).



Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting Machine, (Most advanced Guillotine on the World's Market).



Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

The above machines are the latest production of the various American factories and the most advanced type of their kind on the World's Market

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:-

LANE, LONDON, E.C.4, ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON." Digitized by GOO



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL MULLS. CAMBRICS. LINEN BLUE LININGS. LITHOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION. We have LARGE STOCKS of PLAIN and EMBOSSEDS. MAIL YOUR ORDERS.

T. WILLIAMSON

6, 8 & 8a, Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER: 30-31. St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: City, 4164.

Telegrams: Swiftness, Manchester

THIN

SCOTCH GLUE GLUE

Nonfrothing "Atlas" Bookbinding THIN GLUE

Samples and Prices from the Manufacturers QUIBELL BROS., Ltd., Newark.

"CANADIAN BLACK HAVE PUSHED TO THE FRONT. SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co., Ltd. Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.

Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM.

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, Offices:-58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Digitized by Google



[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 8.

LONDON: FEBRUARY 20, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY PRICE SIXPENCE.

Organisation and Costing.

Interesting Views Expressed at a Meeting of Master Printers in North London.

Organisation, fair prices and costing were among the subjects discussed at a meeting of the North London Master Printers' Association held last week at Islington Chapel, Upper-street, N., Mr. G. B. Moore; the president, being in the chair. Mr. Moore took the opportunity of thanking the members for electing him to the chair for the coming year, saying he would do his best to follow Mr. Hill, who had been of such great assistance to them in the past.

Sympathetic reference was made to the death of Mr. Walter Hazell, and a resolution of condolence with the family was passed and directed to be sent to Mr. Howard Hazell.

Mr. Mizen, the secretary, read a lengthy letter from a member, who found it difficult to reconcile the London master printers' costs for composition. It was pointed out, however, that the writer seemed to confuse hand composition with machine composition.

The following new members were elected on a motion of Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Hunt:—Mr. A. W. Spaul (Messrs. Griffiths, Page and Co., Hackney), Mr. G. A. Brockman (Guardian Press, Stoke Newington), and Mr. Wilson, Tottenham.

Organisation.

Mr. Mizen then gave an address on organisation and fair prices. Introducing the first part of his subject, he mentioned the aim of the London Association to reach their thousand-membership mark this year, which he thought ought to be easily obtained. As secretary of the Association his cry had constantly been for members, more members, and still more members, and until they had

gathered the whole of the printers into the Association he should not be satisfied. To do this he appealed to each member to use his influence upon his neighbouring craftsman, feeling sure that if he will take him into his confidence, reject the idea that he is the worst fellow in the neighbourhood, go out of his way a bit to lend him a hand if necessity arises, and generally create a good feeling, by educating him to the fact that your success means his success, he should in a very short time get to understand how essential it is for him to come over and join with us.

In North London we should start a "gettogether" movement, which should combine an "all-in" policy. By this I mean that each member must realise that any work done on behalf of the Association is of mutual benefit. He should select a few neighbouring printers outside the Association, make one or more calls, and find out the cause of their withholding from membership by getting them to state frankly their objections and excuses for so remaining alone. Faith in your Association, its work, and its usefulness to yourself will readily give you a strong answer to remove the misunderstanding your friend is labouring under.

What keeps them outside is lack of information. Educate them by telling them of the many services which have been rendered to the trade (and especially to themselves) during the war by the Association. Tell them that many printers would have found it quite impossible to "carry on" if the Association had ceased to exist. Point out that we have to face the fact that in the future every master printer will be confronted with a much harder task than previously, and as an

Digitized by Google

individual will be helpless to solve many problems, whereas combined effort must succeed.

Impress upon them the mutual advantages to be gained by attending our meetings and the free discussion of matters appertaining to their own district, and the help and information which is readily given from the Association's officials upon subjects affecting the trade. Let them clearly understand that however capable printers they are, and the many years they may have spent in the trade, questions must and do arise where the advice of others is necessary, that they cannot, turn where they may, and receive any help comparable with that which the Association can and are always anxious to give them.

The old theory has been badly beaten, and has made a complete surrender as the result of war, ie.," that prices cannot be advanced when costs go up." I have failed to meet the printer who even in his wildest dreams dared to forecast to what heights the price of printing would soar. Yet, I trust there is not a printer in this room who has any compunction in charging the current rate. In fact the conditions brought about in our trade by the war have been of such a character as to practically eliminate the price cutter.

Are we in the future to contend with the anxious times we have had in the past? Are the old conditions to prevail in respect to competition? There is only one way, to my mind, that this nightmare can be met and checked. First and foremost make sure of the cost by ascertaining the value of the labour expended and the cost of materials used in production, charge a definite figure which will cover all these, not forgetting a fair margin of profit, and without fear honestly charge your customer and stand steadfastly by it. By so doing, you are working for the betterment of the craft, and what benefits the craft benefits you.

With wages practically the same for all, whether union or non-union (the cost of materials generally controlled by the wholesaler bringing them to about the same figure for all), with the output in the majority of offices some what equal, what inducement can one printer have to undersell the production of another? Should this be done it is for one of two reasons: First, ignorance of the cost, or second, greed, at the expense of some fellow craftsman, which generally results in leaving him worse off than if he had left the job alone. Now to be frank and honest with ourselves, it is quite time this insane policy was dropped, that while we should not be out to bleed our customers, yet we should, knowing our cost, charge a fair and adequate price.

On the subject of standard price lists, I might mention that in various parts of the country and in London (the West and North-West Association in particular), this has been done with most beneficial results. My own firm have for some time used one of these, and I might add without regret. Further, the Costing Committee is actively engaged at the present time in getting out a new list which I trust all will acquire and use.

In conclusion, half your output with an honest profit will return you a better margin than double the work, entailing twice the amount of wear and tear, and a problematical balance over the cost. Therefore I entreat you all to bear in mind that, standing in the gateway of new opportunities, to be honest with ourselves.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, said there was no need to emphasise the importance of organisation in trade matters at the present time, and in this connection made an allusion to the industrial unrest which was manifest throughout the whole country. He went on to mention the conference with the trade union leaders in the printing trade on the question of reduction of hours and payment for holidays. He thought they had no cause to complain of the reasonable attitude of the trade union leaders on those matters, and the result of the negotiations would be known to them very shortly. They had also had under consideration the establishment of wages on a national basis, and he thought they would find when a settlement was reached that a good deal had been done to level up any inequalities that existed, and, so far as London was concerned, there would not be that wide disparity in wages which had led to unfair competition in the past.

He went on to emphasise the necessity of having a strong and representative association among master printers in order that they might meet the compact body of leaders on the other side. They were hoping, of course, very earnestly that they were opening a new chapter in the industrial history of the country, and that before long they would see established in the printing trade a National Industrial Council on which both sides would be well represented and where matters would be reasoned out and any concessions made would be on a fair and equitable basis. They wanted to strengthen the whole of the employers' organisation to such an extent that they would feel when they were meeting the men that they were speaking for the trade as a whole.

He went on to speak of the organisation throughout the country, and mentioned the strengthening of Manchester and Liverpool in the Manchester and Cheshire Alliance which had been formed. There were to be twelve different alliances, and the idea was that all the associations in each area should be linked up together. It was hoped to appoint a whole-time secretary in each area, in order to see that fair working conditions and fair prices were maintained. Incidentally, he suggested that they could not run an Alorganisation with a C3 subscription. (Hear, hear.)

He did not know that they had any reason to be ashamed of the London Association or of the Federation during the past few years, but the work had been accomplished with a limited staff. They were now strengthening the staff, and would be able to deal with all the problems that came along a little more efficiently in the future.

This scheme of organisation had two definite objects: They wanted to establish greater security and a larger measure of prosperity in the printing trade, and he thought there was room for improvement in both directions. As the men had been able to secure the adoption of a fair wages clause, so the masters ought to be able to get a fair

prices clause recognised. Mr. Goodwin went on to inquire as to how they could obtain a fair standard of value. He began by stating that they must have, first of all, a recognised standard of cost. There was a misapprehension as to what the Costing Committee set out to do. Some printers appeared to think it was merely to find work for a few accountants to go into their offices and turn things upside down. That was not the object at all, but to establish a fair standard of value for printing. Instances of the difficulties of fixing a standard were constantly cropping up. The idea was, first, that they should get a definite hourly rate for each particular process of the printing trade, and that rate would cover all the expenses in connection with the process. He had been very much surprised recently in Middlesborough to hear one of the members of the local association assert very strongly that their organisation had nothing to do with the regulation of prices, and that all it had to concern itself with was to fix the Wages and working conditions of employees. This gentleman seemed surprised when he (Mr, Goodwin) pointed out how difficult it was to accept a certain standard of wages unless at the same time they were able in the same way to regulate the standard of prices The standard of cost and the standard of value were to be a rate for each process that covered all expenses. He thought they would soon have to turn to other departments and ix the hourly rate, because he found that some of the machine rates had not been moved up to the extent they should have been in consequence of the increase in wages and costs. He thought that binding and warehouse departments needed a good deal of attention, but so far as composition itself was concerned it formed a good basis to illustrate a method. They had been told that the hourly rate for composition in London was 45. 4d-an hour. Mr. Goodwin explained that he arrived at that in this way: They said that any charge for composition should not simply include the setting and the imposing and the correcting of type, but that the rate should cover cost of distribution and reading and all the other incidental expenses. At the present time they were paying 72s. 6d. for 50 hours, and very shortly they would out baying 72s. 6d. for 48 hours. But tak in 50 hours not more than 34, taking a fairly long period, would be chargeable hours, that was to say, the hours a man the setting, composing and correcting the mber of hours that would actually go to cost sheets. He found, in the country at Tate, that in many offices there was a that in many onness and when distribution was made it would have to

be paid for. Mr. Goodwin made it clear that mechanical composition would be at a higher ratio, but he was only dealing with the small offices where hand composition was in vogue. The actual wages of the compositor for the 34 hours at 72s. 6d. came out at 2s. 11d. per hour. If they took the overseer and the reader together, or even it the proprietor was doing his own work as an overseer and reader, they must allow 10 per cent. on wages, which was 21d. With regard to rent, most people who were paying a lower rent in outlying districts thought they were able to do the work at half the price the man in the city could do it for. But rent would only work out in most places at 11d to 11d. an hour, and even the fortunate individuals who did not pay any rent at all, perhaps because the premises might belong to their wives (laughter), were only having an advantage of 11d. an hour over those who actually had to pay rent. Lighting and heating worked out approximately at another rod, an hour, and then they had got the odds and ends. Repairs and renewals were not much in a composing-room, but they would amount to something like \(\frac{2}{4}\)d. an hour. Then they included—and he emphasised this very strongly, and he thought there was room for a campaign amongst the workers themselves in regard to it—not only the direct wages, which were a first charge upon industry, but other items which were just as much a direct charge upon industry as wages. For instance, they had to provide premises for the work to be done in, though this was overlooked by some of the workpeople. Then they had to provide a plant. It used to be taken a few years ago that for every compositor employed they had at least £200 worth of plant that was type, chases, etc.—so that if they had five compositors they would have more than £1,000 worth of plant. To-day he did not know what it would cost to stock a composing-room. For instance, he had heard lately that quads were 3s. 8d. a lb. Without coming to present-day prices, they would find that the percentage on the average plant required would work out at 21d. an hour. Then there was general agreement that they would want at least 10 per cent. to cover depreciation, to replace the type as it was worn out. Personally, he thought they wanted more That meant another 5d. an than that. Some of these figures would not hour. vary at all in any offices. They had at least 3s. an hour that would not vary in any office in the country where they paid 72s. 6d. His total came to 3s. 23d., rent, lighting, etc., and they had to allow for the general management of the place. Even a proprietor's cost of living had gone up a little, he believed (laughter), and where they were drawing before the war something like 50s. a week, if there was anything left over after paying wages, they were taking now between £3 and £4 out of the business, while the average overhead or general expenses would work out at from 25 to 40 per cent. in an average London office. If they took the mean of 33 per cent. on the 3s. 23d., that was is. id., which brought them to 4s. 34d., which was near

enough to 4s. 4d. for that night's discussion. That was about as fair a way of putting the cost of composition as he could demonstrate. Mr. Goodwin added that in Newcastle, where the wages · ere 69s., the hourly rate was also 4s. 4d., and in other places where wages were 62s. 6d. it worked out at 3s. 10d. an hour. He had recently taken out the costs in small offices in London. In one where there were only three compositors the actual cost worked out at 4s. 6d. an hour. On the other hand, in some of the larger offices it had worked out at 5s. He did not think it was possible that any office should find its costs working out at lower than 4s. Now the point was, if that was a fair way of looking at cost then it should be recognised as a fair standard of value, and it should be recognised throughout the trade. They were trying in many districts to get all the printers in the various associations who had accepted that as a standard to agree that nothing lower than that standard should be accepted for work. It might take a little time to get the whole of London to act in the same way, and they could only start in circles. He hoped before long they would at any rate get a circle started agreeing to this arrangement and adopting definitely that method of fixing a standard of value.

Referring to the progress of the imprint movement, Mr. Goodwin said they did not want to limit customers in their choice of printers, but they did want to limit them in driving starvation bargains. He went on to say that the next twelve months would be a difficult period for printers, and mentioned a disposition at the present time to keep back orders. But in time they would get the expected boom. Meantime, however, the way they could hold together was by not doing work at any price, keeping prices up to a proper and fair standard; then all would get their fair share and they would see their industry safely through this difficult transition period. Mr. Goodwin went on to point out that when wages were 39s. or 40s. it was not such a serious matter to lose half-an-hour's time, but now they were paying 728. 6d. they needed every halt-hour on the job, and they could only get that by using the daily time-

With the alteration of hours which was coming, the time was opportune to adopt the costing system. He could not tell them yet what the new conditions as to hours and holidays would mean in the way of increased expenditure. If he said it was somewhere between 8 and 10 per cent. that depended upon what value they were getting out of a man, whether with a curtailment of hours there was an increase of output. That could only be proved by an accurate cost system.

Mr. H. C. Hill, in opening the discussion, complimented Mr. Mizen on his address, and described Mr. Goodwin as the archpriest of the costing system. The constant instances of price-cutting which they heard showed that printers had not adopted the costing system, or did not understand it. They had to tackle that question at once, and he sug-

gested the adoption of a standard estimatingform in conjunction with the hourly costs in the district. It was quite obvious if every printer was using the same estimating form and the same hourly rates, the only possible variation in the rates would be the calculation as to the time the job was going to occupy. He suggested that the Association should prepare standard estimating-forms for each class of work that required it, and a different form would be needed for different work, but they could all be on the same model. If that was done as a first stage, and then the hourly rates were adopted, that would get over a great many of their price cutting troubles. They wanted some self-discipline, and they could not carry on an association unless they adopted some method of that

Mr. Whitehead, as the representative of the association on the Costing Committee, said it was the intention that a price-list should be drawn up, and that it should then be sent to each of the local associations for discussion and criticism. He did not think it would be long before they would place that before the local bodies, and they would welcome all the help that could be given in order to draw up a practical list. The speaker went on to pay a tribute to the value of the Costing System, as introduced into his own office, a small one, by Mr. Goodwin. By means of it he had been able to keep his finger on the pulse of the business, and he knew exactly what was going on - whether there was sufficient work going through, whether the business was progressing as it ought to do-instead of finding it out at the end of the year. He advised every small printer to adopt the system.

After further discussion, a resolution proposed by Mr. Hill, and seconded by Mr. W. Williams, was adopted as follows:—"That this meeting of the North London Master Printers' Association supports the suggestion of standard estimating forms and hourly costs, and would be glad to see it adopted."

THE DEPRECIATION FUND.—On the jobs already paid for have you got the money that goes to the credit of depreciation? Do you make a separate account, or just let it all go in with the rest? Suppose you treat your entire equipment as an instalment proposition and divide the payments up to cover depreciation. Then any part not fully paid for could be financed from this account and the rest be left undisturbed. Whenever money was needed for additional new equipment or for other purposes it could be borrowed from this fund interest be reckoned just the same as if obtained from a bank; but it should be treated as genuine indebtedness. It would be folly to include depreciation in your costs and then fritter the money away. Whenever equipment needs to be replaced the money ought to be on hand to pay for it or something has gone wrong with the business assuming it was paid for at the start; otherwise it shows a lack of success on the face of it.—Ben Franklin Monthly.

Mr. Waller Hazell.

Printer and Philanthropist.

A re narkable personality has passed away with the death of Mr. Walter Hazell, J.P., at the age of 77 He was not only chairman of Messrs. Hazell. Watson and Viney, Ltd., but he initiated a vast number of benevolent schemes both inside and outside the printing trade. He was no mere visionary, but laid his plans on practical lines so that many of them will continue as a memorial to his genius and energy.

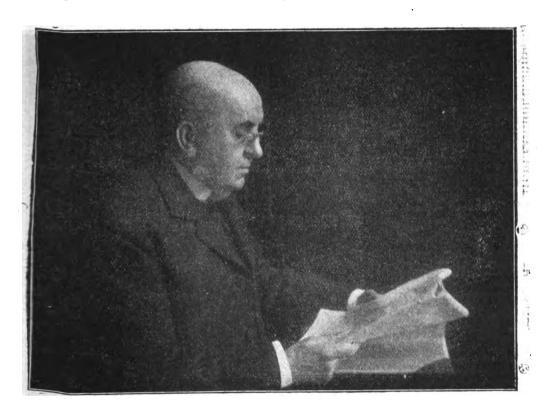
The only son of Jonathan Hazell, manufacturing goldsmith, of Clerkenwell, he joined

step in the progressive history of the firm was the incorporation of the well-known business of Ford and Tilt, of 52, Long-acre, the concern at the same time being converted into a limited company, carrying on three large works and a city branch, and giving employment now to about 1,600 people.

When Mr. Walter Hazell first became associated with the business, the principal publications were the British Workman and the Band of Hope Review. For many years the works of John Ruskin were printed by the firm, a signal proof of excellence to those who know how meticulous were Ruskin's

requirements.

To mark Mr. Hazell's jubilee as a printer and the signal success and high reputation of the firm he guided, a special celebration was held in April, 1914, when a large gathering at Prince's Restaurant testified to its apprecia-



The Late Mr. Walter Hazell.

Mr. George Watson. senr., in 1863, in the printing business which he carried on in Kirbystreet. In 1875 with the entry of Mr. J. Elliott into partnership, the firm took the title of Hazell, Watson and Viney. Mr. Hazell was one of the first printers to recognise the importance of printing in the country, and one of business was the opening of the works at Aylesbury with three employees. A further

tion of his work and worth. This date coincided with the 75th anniversary of the firm's foundation, and many noted men in the publishing and printing trades assembled to do him honour.

In the more public work of the printing trade Mr. Hazell took a prominent part until his activities ceased with his serious operation a few months ago. He was a past president both of the Federation of Master Printers and

the London Association. On the council of both bodies he was always of great assistance, and the value of his advice was fully appreciated by his colleagues. There were many schemes still in his mind for the benefit of the printing trade, and one of them, which used to be described as "Hazell's dream," is now occupying the thoughts of public men in one form or another.

Amid all his activities, Mr. Hazell never lost sight of the welfare of his staff, for whom he instituted many beneficent schemes. One of the last business matters to which he gave his personal attention, and which he impressed upon his partners, was that a new issue of workers' shares should be immediately promoted for the benefit of the workpeople. These shares are issued to the staff at their par value of £10, although they stand to-day at £15, payment being made at the rate of 1s. a week, or in some similar way. When the shares are acquired the worker is entitled to the full dividend of 10 per cent. The workers are only allowed to hold the shares while they are in the service of the company, on leaving the shares being bought back and reallotted. There is always a long waiting list for the shares issued under the existing schemes

Mr. Hazell was elected Liberal M.P. for Leicester in 1894, and remained in Parliament until his defeat in 1900. He was Mayor of Holborn in 1911-12, fulfilling his duties with dignity and hospitality.

In other directions Mr. Hazell's schemes of social reform were most extensive. He was the founder of the Children's Fresh-Air Mission and the Self-Help Emigration Society, chairman of the Homes for Little Boys at Farningham and Swanley; president of the Bloomsbury House Club; joint treasurer of the Canning Town Women's Settlement, and of other societies. He also took a life-long interest in the promotion of international arbitration.

Mr. Hazell was through his long and strenuous life a strong, consistent advocate of universal peace, being the original promoter of Peace Sunday, but when the war broke out he recognised to the fullest extent the gravity of the threat towards the freedom of the individual for which he personally had While the effects of war always striven. with all its brutalities were to him a source of constant pain, he threw himself most heartily into the struggle, feeling that unless the German aggression was defeated there would be little chance in the future for that development of individual life for which he had always striven. In this direction he did a great deal of public service. He was a member of the Appeal Tribunal for the City of London, which at that period was sitting almost continuously, and in connection with his own business he personally supervised the arrangements by which those who went to fight the country's battle were properly cared

When the Bucks Battalion (in which some hundreds of the Aylesbury staff joined up) left for the front, he arranged at their camp at Chelmsford a farewell social gathering, where he personally said good-bye to the members of his own staff.

So far as personal recreations were concerned, these consisted in largely devoting what spare time he had to supporting societies in one way or another which had for their object the betterment of his fellows. The only time he allowed himself for personal recreation was spent upon his farm in the Vale of Aylesbury, where his herd of milking cows was his great pride. When the food shortage came, he was asked by the Bucks County Agricultural Committee to take in hand two additional farms which had almost fallen out of cultivation, with the object of meeting the present need caused by the food shortage. He threw himself into this task with characteristic energy, with the result that on these two particular farms a substantial increase in food production was obtained. On a Saturday afternoon it was a familiar sight on the allotments occupied by the staff of the Aylesbury Works to see the old chief, clad in rough tweeds, wandering amongst the workers chatting about their personal matters.

Of his personal attributes, his friends speak "To have the privilege of working warmly. intimately with him," said Mr. J. Crowle-Smith, J.P., one of the directors, was to love He was a man of strict personal honour; one whose word was absolutely his bond. In addition to all his public work, he did an immense amount of private benevolence without anyone knowing anything about it." Mr. Hazell, a few months ago, underwent a severe operation from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He has left a widow, two daughters and three sons. Mr. W. Howard Hazell, Mr. Ralph C. Hazell, and Mr. Ernest Hazell.

There was a great manifestation of respect from the printing trade on the occasion of the funeral on Saturday. A service was held at Christ Church, Woburn-square, which was filled with mourners, and at the same time a similar service took place at Aylesbury Parish Church, where the firm was represented by Mr. R. J. Elliston, J.P. (the head of the Aylesbury Works), the Mayor and a large number of representative men of the district also attending. The three works were entirely closed in memory of the Chief, a term of affection by which his staff liked to address him. After the service the mourners proceeded to Golders Green for the ceremony of cremation.

The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard Hazell and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Hazell, with their children; Mr. Ernest Hazell (the immediate members of the family); and the two partners, Mr. J. Crowle Smith, J.P., and Capt. Oscar Viney (who also represented his brother, Major H. B. Viney, M.C., now in Palestine).

Among those who were present at Christ Church were: The Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Spicer, the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Whittaker, M.P., Sir Richard Stapley, Mr. Percy Alden and Mr. Arnold Pye-Smith, J.P. The London Master Printers' Association was represented by Mr.

J.J. Keliher (president), who was accompanied by Mrs. Keliher, and the following members of the council: Sir Wm. Waterlow, Sir Cecil Harrison, and Messrs. Edward Unwin, E. C. Austen-Leigh, R. A. Austen-Leigh, C. A. Bates. H. C. Hill, J. R. Burt, A. Langley, H. Carter and G. Poulton. Mr. Reginald J. Lake, director of the Federation of Master Printers, was also in attendance, together with many employing printers, representatives of various societies with which the deceased gentleman was identified, and workpeople from Long Acre and Kirby street.

The service was of an impressive character and the Rev. H. Edmonds, in the course of an address, gave a striking appreciation of Mr. Walter Hazell's work. He mentioned that when he realised that his days of activities were coming to a close Mr. Hazell expressed his thankfulness that those who would inherit his position and opportunities were sharers in

all his social and humane ideas.

Photo-Mechanical Printing surfaces.

Under an invention by Mr. A. J. Hain in the preparation of etched photo-mechanical Printing surfaces, the printing plates are prowided with isolated uniform areas of hardened gelatine which are light sensitive, or are associated with a sensitised emulsion, and are treated so as to increase their size laterally in accordance with the tones of the images to be printed. The following methods of procedure may be employed:—(1) The areas are produced by depositing a film of gelatine sensitised with potassium bi-chromate either directly on to the plate or on to a layer of eching resist thereon, exposing the film to light beneath a screen having spaced openings or transparent areas, and washing out the soft gelatine. Other methods of producis clated areas may be employed, if desired. The areas are sensitised with silver bromide or Other metallic salt and the spaces between the areas are filled with soft gelatine, the plate being then immersed in a solution comprising to grains of potassium ferricyanide and 10 grains of potassium bichromate in one ounce of water. A positive print is squeegeed into contact with the plate after it has been impressed in water, left for about 15 minutes and removed. The contact with the print causes Chemical reaction which hardens the soft Selatine in the neighbourhood of the areas so that they are increased in size in accordance with the tones of the print. The with hot water. (2) The steps up to and in and the sensitising with a metallic salt the filling in of the spaces with soft gelatine ming in or the space of the plate plate are carried out as is the same immersed in a solution comprising to each of bromide, ferricyanide, and bich each of profitting, formate of water, and as before. the soft gelatine is removed as before.

(3) The solution employed in method (2) is replaced by a solution of pyrogallic and citric acids, 3 grains each, and 15 drops of 20 grain silver nitrate solution, in 2 ounces of water, the plate after treatment with this solution being immersed in a 5 per cent. solution of potassium bichromate and afterwards treated to remove the soft gelatine. (4) The isolated areas are produced and sensitised as in (1) and the plate is exposed beneath a negative or in a camera, developed, and fixed, being then immersed in a solution of lead nitrate 100 grains, potassium ferricyanide 150 grains; and acetic acid 25 minims, in 5 ounces of This treatment deposits lead on the isolated areas in accordance with the amount of metallic silver contained therein and appropriately increases their size. (5) The gelatine film first deposited as in (1) contains in addition manganous chloride, and after treatment as in (1) to produce isolated areas. the plate is flowed with a gelatino-bromide emulsion which surrounds and covers the isolated areas. After exposure under a negative, the plate is immersed for about two minutes in a solution of 10 grains each of bromide, ferricyanide, and bichromate of potassium in 2 ounces of water and r minim of sulphuric acid, drained, allowed to lie for 15 minutes, and then washed to remove the soft gelatine. In all cases in which the areas are deposited on an etching resist, the plate is treated to a solvent for the resist after treatment by one of the above methods and then etched. When the areas are deposited directly on the plate they are burnt into the plate to form an enamel before etching.

TEEDERS WANTED.—For a supply of stationery and printing for the Guardians of Woolwich Union; particulars from Mr. Cutter, Union Workhouse, Plumstead, S.E.18. -For printing, stationery and books for the Barking Town Urban Council; tender forms from Mr. H. Hargreaves, Public Offices, Barking, Essex. - For a supply of forms notices, and printing of ballot papers for the Penarth north and south electoral division; particulars from Mr. C. E. Edwards, Queen street, Cardiff.-For the supply of printing, stationery and office requisites required by the Clerk of the Crown and Peace, the county surveyor, the secretary of the County Council, Tullamore; forms of tender from Mr. C. P. Kingston, Court House, Tullamore.

It seems to be acknowledged that Australian books are being much more read than previously. Especially a good Australian sporting story with a clean, exciting atmosphere. There is a vogue now for books that bring a breath of the open plains to the stuffy air of the dining-room, and there is a fair demand for American fiction of froth and frills nicely dressed in a pretty coloured wrapper, with a few pictures of girls and athletic men sandwiched between the pages. Chambers reads well, and O. Henry has had a wonderful popularity. War stories are done with at present, even those with a slight thread of romance being seldom sought.

82 ROLONIA



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page ... £8 10 0 1 17 6 One-eighth Page 12 One-third Column 15 12 Half Page Third Page 0 1 0 0 One inch in Column 6 Quarter Page...

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and Dispriot—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

Scandinavia—Mr. JORGEN SORENSEN, Bygdo Alle 60,
Christiania, Norway.

United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,

East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to— STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, R.C.4.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1919.

Current Topics.

Conditions in the Printing Trade.

Some substantial progress is being made in regard to the various questions affecting wages and conditions in the printing trade, and so amicably are the two sides meeting one another that in due course something like harmony should prevail throughout the industry. Two subjects of prime importance received the practical approval of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers at their meeting on Tuesday, over which Mr. A. F. Blades presided. The first was a provisional agreement which had been reached between the employers and the union representatives as to a 48-hours week, payment for statutory holidays, and a week's holiday with pay. The president of the Federation regards the

meeting between the two sides as a very satisfactory arrangement between capital and labour. The other matter which the Federation approved was a provisional agreement for a national wage basis by which future wages are to be arranged by a joint labour committee. The scheme as at present outlined splits the country up into six grades with wages ranging from 75s. in the first grade (Liverpool and Manchester) to 60s. The spirit of betterment is introduced into provision that no scheme by the strike or lock-out shall take place pending the decision of the joint committee, while it is hoped that the arrangement will overcome the constant irritation arising from memorials for increased wages. It is a great achievement to have arrived at this stage in regard to these matters of high policy, a stage which promises great things for the future prosperity of the printing trade. Of course, with the concessions which the masters have granted under these two provisional agreements, it is hoped that the employees will respond and ensure the prosperity of the trade by increasing output. Reduced hours and higher wages of course represent a considerable increase in cost of production, so that it is absolutely essential, in order to meet this, that production should be accelerated. The masters, no doubt, will do their part, so far as improved machinery is concerned, and it rests with the rank and file to assist, so far as they are able, by efficiency of work.

Openings for Trade.

We have at various times referred to the lack of enterprise shown by British manufacturers when endeavouring to secure trade in foreign countries. It is quite common to endeavour to push the sale of entirely unsuitable articles for the markets there and to quite neglect the requirements of buyers, and so, unfortunately, other nations have stepped in and secured the trade. British manufacturers too often forget that what is suited to British requirements is often quite unacceptable to the foreigner. There is also neglect in the matter of language, and it is quite a common thing for a Home house, on receipt of an inquiry for goods, to send catalogues and partilars in English, a language which may not be understood by the recipients. Mr. Jorge A Mitre, editor of the Argentine newspaper, La Nacion, of Buenos Aires, referred to this in the course of a speech made in London, on Friday last, in which he said: - "It happens in these days that you are holding in the markets that your enterprise has created a position in-

ferior to that which is being established by later comers. This is due mainly to the fact that British trade never cared to study the taste of its customers. You all know that the South American countries are practically a virgin field for enterprising men. It must be a matter of some concern to you that Great Britain, with the control of roads, railways and waterways in Argentina, has an inferior position to other countries in the markets. The United States are ahead of you, and this is purely because the American exporter has made himself familiar with the requirements, and, if you like, with the fancies, of the buyers. The South American people during the next few years will have money to spend. We shall want to buy not only machinery but other goods. Who is going to supply us with these things? You must send out your travellers properly equipped. They must speak our language. Your competitors are fully alive to the value of the language asset. All the efforts of British manufacturers to meet the requirements of the South American markets will fail to be fruitful so long as your commercial travellers are ignorant of Spanish."

Preserving a Paper Trade Mark.

In order to preserve a trade mark, Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., Liverpool and London, recently made and application before Mr. Justice Lawrence in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, that the Register of Trade Marks might be rectified by the removal of the mark therein which had been registered by Mr. Samuel Webster in Class 39, and numbered 382,476.

In the evidence filed by the applicants they alleged that for many years past they had used both the word "Centaur" and the device of a Centaur in respect of the goods in which they traded in the course of their business as paper merchants and stationers, and that such goods came within Class 39, in which the respondent, Mr. Webster, had succeeded in getting the device of a Centaur registered as a trade mark. The applicants had successfully opposed the respondent from registering the word "Centaur" at the Trade Marks Office, but they had not seen the advertisement which appeared in the Trade Marks Journal, of the respondent's application to register the device of a Centaur, and consequently the latter mark had been registered as a trade mark in the name of the respondent. The applicants, although they had not got a registered trade mark in respect of either the word "Centaur" or the device of a Centaur, alleged that it would cause confusion and deception, were the respondent's mark allowed to remain on the Register.

Mr. J. Hunter Gray, for applicants, stated that the respondent had agreed to consent to an order being made for the cancellation of the registration of the mark, and the Judge accordingly made an order that the mark be removed from the Trade Marks' Register, and ordered the respondent to pay the applicants' and the Registrar of Trade Marks' costs in respect of the application.

New British Patents.

Applications for Patents.

Beeson, C. H. Means for filing papers, letters, etc. 2,989.

Brockhurst, H., and Brockhurst, J. F. Car-

tons. 3,062.

Chipperfield, W., and Roneo, Ltd. Manuallyoperated type-composing machines. 2,789. Dalziel Foundry, Ltd., and Dent, Half-tone, etc., plates for moulding or

printing. 2,948. Hattersley, J. M. Memoranda or writing appliance for telephones. 2,984.

Howard, W. Calendars or diaries. 2,720. Jackson - Mellersh, W. J., and National Binding Machine Co. Machines for feeding, moistening, and cutting lengths of gummed tape. 2,961.

Kaber, D. Paper sign. 2,838.

Lanston Monotype Machine Co. and Lanston Monotype Corporation. Casting type. 2,686, 2,687.

Apparatus for binding books, Lutolf, O.

etc. 2,869. Moser, W. E. Show cards, etc. 2,732.

Reed, E. Seals for envelopes 2,969.

Starmer, E. M. Blotting pad, etc., holders. 2,699.

Walker, J. Loose-leaf binders, files, etc. 3,080.

Watts, M. Commercial directories. Letter binders, files, etc. Wilson, H. L. 3,130.

Stilettos for forming E. M. Worsnip, Braille characters. 2,640.

Wright, D. M. Guards for die presses, dieing machines, etc. 2,915.

Specifications Published, 1917.

Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., and Bassham, W. W. Copper-coated printing rollers. 122,433.

1918.

Howarth, A. A combination note and envelope. 122,567.

Winkler, C. Adjustable locking bearings for the inking rollers of printing machines. 122,596.

OFTENTIMES opportunities are merely the results of hard preparation; not infrequently they are misconceived obstacles.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 6d., 18s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 9d., 14s. 6d., Ord., 21s., 22s.; Cassell and Co., 6g. 6g; Sir J. Causton, Pref., £5 15s. 6d.: John Dickinson and Co., 33s. 3d.; Financial Times. 2, 2g. Pref., 3g., 1; Ilford, 19s. 6d.; Illustrated London News, 4s. 4g.d., Pref., 13s. 1gd.; International Linotype, 62g; Lady's Pictorial, Pref., 44s., 45s.; Lanston Monotype, 17s. 3d.; Edward Lloyd, 19s.; George Newnes, Pref., 15s.; Novello, Pref., 51g; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 71s. 3d.; A. M. Peebles, 52s. 6d.: Roneo, 34s. 2gd.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 19s. 7gd., 19s. 9d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 17s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 25, Pref., 91g; Weldon's, 29s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WATERLOW BROTHERS AND LAYTON, LTD.

—The directors announce a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year ended September 30th last, placing £7,500 to reserve.

OLIVE BROTHERS, LTD.—The directors report a net profit for the year of £17,743 and a disposable balance of £22,154. They recommend dividends of 10 per cent. on the preference shares (less tax) and of $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the ordinary shares (free of tax), and a bonus of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares, place £5,000 to the reserve fund, and carry forward £7,878.

NEW COMPANIES.

C. SHARP AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, as printers, stationers, rulers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are H. J. Ryman and C. Sharp. Private company. First directors, C. Sharp and H. J. Ryman. Registered office, 27, Poland-street, W.1.

WRAPTYN Co., LTD. — Registered with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of, manufacturers of, and dealers in, tinfoil, metal foil. and metal paper, carried on at the Old Forge Works, Walworth. Private company. First directors, C. R. Freemantle and S. E. Boyden.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

Andrews Printing Co., Ltd. (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £200 on January 1st, 1919, of debentures dated November 11th, 1916, securing £600.

Tearne and Son's, Ltd. (transfer and colour printers, Birmingham). — Second debenture, dated January 9th, 1919, charged on the general assets to secure liability of A. George, A. J. L. Menzies and F. E. Tearne, under a guarantee of company's banking account, not exceeding £800.

STANDARD CATALOGUE Co., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £12,000, on or before December 31st, 1918, of first debentures dated 1916-17, securing £36,500.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

BRITISH WIRE STITCHING MACHINE Co. LTD.—At a meeting of the company, held at London, on January 20th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on February 4th was duly confirmed, viz.:

—"That the British Wire Stitching Machine Co., Ltd., be wound up voluntarily; and that Edward F. Champion be appointed liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company."

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Preston Bros. and Co., manufacturing stationers, 2-4, Fox street, Huddersfield. Debts by T. and H. Preston, who will continue the business under the same style in partnership with P. Preston. January 31st.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

Bowes, J. B., late of 18, Hawthorn-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, printer and stationer. Claims by March 14th to Richardson and Elder, 6, Grainger-street, Newcastle, solicitors for the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION TO APPROVE COMPOSITION.

Roberts, T., 81, Grange-road, Ramsgate, newsagent. Date of order, February 4th. Payment of a composition of 20s. in the pound on all debts provable against the estate. Payment in full of all proper costs, charges, fees, and expenses of and incidental to the bankruptcy proceedings and any preferential claims. Receiving order discharged. Adjudication annulled.



Trade Notes.

Mr. Edwin Guest, a London journalist, has just passed away. He was 83 years of age, and until a year ago was a frequent contributor to several newspapers.

THE death has taken place of Mr. Tighe Hopkins, a writer on French history and literature, and a frequent contributor to the columns of the Daily Chronicle. Mr. Hopkins was 62 years of age.

At a meeting of the Manchester Education Committee, on Monday, it was agreed to recommend the City Council to advance the salary of Mr. J. C. Maxwell Garnett, Principal of the Municipal College of Technology, from £1.000 to £1,400 per annum. Mr. Garnett has had no advance of salary since his appointment, seven years ago.

JOURNALISTS' SALARIES.—At a meeting of sub-editors and reporters on the staffs of news agencies in London at St. Bride Institute, a resolution was passed calling on the National Union of Journalists to wait on the managements of the agencies concerned and to demand the minimum scale of salaries which has been in operation in the newspaper offices for over a year.

A NEW revised and enlarged edition of "The Industrial Situation after the War." has been issued. It is the work of a group of men who came together at the instance of the Garton Foundation, to discuss the industrial situation in this country at the close of the great war, and the book deals with the building up of industry and the problems that affect capital and labour. It is published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, at 2s. net.

The death took place last week, at Brighton, of Sir Frederick Atterbury, K.C.B., late controller of H.M. Stationery Office. He was Controller of Stamps and Taxes for Ireland in 1901-3, and from 1909-13 Secretary to the Boardof Inland Revenne, Controller of Stamps and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. He was appointed Controller of H.M. Stationery Office and King's Printer of Acts of Parliament in 1913, and was promoted to K.C.B. on his retirement from the position of Controller.

EDUCATING THE PRINTER.—Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of St. Bride Foundation Printing School, visited Manchester recently and gave two interesting addresses, one to the members of the Printing Crafts Guild, the title of which was, "Is High Production Obtained at the Expense of Craftsmanship?" and the other to the Printers, Managers and Overseers Association, on "Technical Education for the Printer." At both meetings there was a keen and interested audience, the lecturer being kept well employed in replying to various points raised by those present. Mr. Riddell has been requested to publish his addresses with the view of further consideration by the respective associations.

The death has occurred at Sidmouth, of Mr. Stephen Reynolds, the writer and novelist.

SIR WILLIAM A. WATERLOW, head of Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd., has been appointed chairman of the Committee controlling the City of London and Lord Mayor's Courts.

THE Federation of Master Printers have accepted the invitation from Manchester to hold their annual meeting in that city in May. At the same time it is suggested that their headquarters should be in Blackpool.

By a fire which broke out last week in the premises in Campbell-street, Hamilton, occupied by Mr. William Taylor, stationer and printer, a large quantity of paper was destroyed, and the printing machinery damaged.

The death took place at Inverness on Thursday, of Mr. James Barron, proprietor and editor of the Inverness Courier. Mr. Barron joined the staff of the paper 53 years ago. He was 72 years of age, and is succeeded in the editorship by Mr. Evan M. Barron, his only surviving son.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON MASTER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The February meeting was held at the Battersea Public Library. Three new members were elected who were also new to the parent association and more are coming along. After passing the minutes and the election of members, the coming official price list was discussed. It will, no doubt receive a hearty welcome from the members. The great need of it by the small printer was emphasised at the meeting. The small weekly or monthly jobs for the churches were instanced as work which required a set price. The terms on which returned apprentices were to resume work was touched upon among other matters. The day for holding the next meeting was changed from Tuesday to Wednesday, and the date fixed for Wednesday, March 5th, at Chelsea Town Hall.

ARGENTINE EDITOR HONOURED.—Mr. Jorge A. Mitre, editor of La Nacion, of Buenos Aires, was entertained at luncheon on Friday, by the proprietors of the Times. In the absence of Lord Northcliffe, the chair was taken by Mr. Howard Corbett. The company present was representative of diplomacy, finance, commerce, industry, literature and art. Mr. Mitre, in response to the toast of his health, made a long speech in the course of which he sald, "I am establishing almost immediately in Regent-street, an office, which, though it will be primarily the British office of my paper, La Nacion, will also, I hope, be regarded by business men as a kind of unofficial consulate. Callers desiring any information with regard to trade prospects and other matters relating to South America will be welcomed there. If through that office I can do anything to further the cordial relations which have so long existed between my own country and yours, it will give me the greatest possible pleasure and gratification."

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The spirit of the times is reflected in the decision of the Manchester Branch of the Master Printers' Federation to form a Sectional Committee especially to concern itself with the interests and welfare of the bookbinding and ruling trades. Under the able chairmanship of Mr, Bethell, with Mr. H. A. Maddox assecretary, the committee has already held its inaugural meetings and schemed its plan of campaign. The main objects are to promote social intercourse, not only among master binders, but also with the trade and its Union. It is felt that a great deal of good will result from a better and closer comradeship of all those to whom bookbinding and ruling means livelihood. Papers are to be read by authorities from both sides the trade, and discussions are to be raised at monthly meetings. The uplifting and development of the trade is to be aimed at by all possible means. In Mr. Bethell, the Committee have made a wise choice of chairman and one who embodies the post-war spirit of progression combined with broad views on the subject of co-relationship between administration and labour. The progress of this particular sectional committee will be watched with keen interest by those who have the Betterment of the bookbinding and ruling trades at heart.

Business has not visibly improved in the bookbinding trade during the past four weeks, for although small miscellaneous work is fairly abundant, the larger users are still holding up orders in hopes of a decrease in the price of paper and boards. Since our last notes appeared there has been a considerable drop in prices, and boards which were then in the region of £35 to £40 per ton are now obtainable at £30. That is, referring to Dutch strawboards, English millboards have fallen from £50 and £52 to £45 and £48. It is felt that this figure must shortly be lowered, though mill people are inclined to prophesy a move the other way. Personally we are inclined to think that the price will fall toward at least £40 per ton. Too much must not be expected from imported boards, for it is the policy of the Government to continue restriction of imports of ready-made paper or boards.

Leathers have not shown any marked decline in price, and are not obviously likely to do so for some time ahead. Supplies of hides and skins are scarce, though there is a vast quantity waiting in India for shipment. Calfs and russias are in evidence once more, although the price is almost prohibitive. Basils are quoted at is. 2d. to is. 4d. per square foot for glazed coloured, Royal Hide Fleshes are offered at 7d., 10d, 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per foot, according to quality and size. Skivers are still 10d. per foot, moroccos and calfs average 4s. A complaint reaches us that certain

tanners have adopted a new policy in regard to supplying skins dyed to shade. always been the custom that odd skins of morocco could be obtained in customers' own shade. Recent orders have been returned with the comment that not less than six skins could be supplied to own shade. With leather at 4s. and upwards per square foot, it is not to be expected that small users will make the investment. Fortunately there are still leather people willing to oblige, and it will go hard with the manufacturers who adopt such a conservative policy in regard to dyed skins.

In war time it was customary and correct to gauge the progress of the price of bookcloth from the publication of cotton price lists. So long as the cotton quotations went forward this policy appeared to be justified by results. Now, however, we wait in vain for a repetition of events in the reversal of the pro-Cotton price lists have been issued showing a reduction, but so far no corresponding move actuates the bookcloth market. Similarly, in regard to linen and cotton threads and tapes, it is obviously more simple and speedy to put prices up than to reduce them. Binders and other users of these materials will facilitate matters by withholding, orders and adopting the policy of hand-to-mouth buying.

Publishers have, in many cases, been seriously inconvenienced by the shortage of labour and materials, but the shortage of paper is not the only problem that confronts the publisher to day. The binding of books is an even more acute one, for delay in binding involves heavy losses to both authors and publishers. One publisher announced twenty books in his autumn list of last year, of which only five appeared before Christmas, and ten of the remaining books have still to make their appearance. In a case like this the market may go past, and a heavy loss be sustained. .

Among the new devices which have been introduced in the United States is one from the Christensen Machine Co., of Racine, Wisconsin, a stitcher-feeding machine, the principal claims for which are perfection in quality of work combined with quantity, and simplicity of adjustment. Mr. Christensen has withheld his announcement until he was himself fully satisfied with the perfection and commercial success of his new feeder, and he now states that it has been worked down to such a fine point that small commercial runs of saddle-stitching can be handled on it profitably, and it is a distinct time-saver on long runs.

The seventy sixth annual report of the Vellum Binders' and Machine Rulers' Pension Society shows that the years' work has been very well and carefully carried out, and, notwithstanding the adverse conditions of war time, the accounts for the year are of a satisfactory character, the amount of the funds in hand totalling up to £2,624. Owing to catering and other difficulties the annual outing for the pensioners of the society had to be abandoned, but the usual shop collections were made and the proceeds distributed among the pensioners at midsummer and Christmas. No vacancy occurred on the pension list during the year, so that there was no election, but the society trusts that, with the more hopeful outlook, it will be possible at no distant date to relieve some of the deserving candidates who are urgently needing assistance. The society, since its establishment, has paid upwards of £12,000 in pensions, and could still further extend its benefits if those employed in the bookbinding trade would give their support by becoming members. The committee meet on the third Thursday in each month at the St. Bride Institute at 7 p.m., where all information may behad as to the work of the society.

Writing in an American contemporary, a writer says that :—" In spite of all that we may feel with regard to the fundamental importance of books, it has to be acknowledged that most people consider them as luxuries, to be allowed for in the year's budget after living expenses and many more passing forms of pleasure have been covered. Prices of books must go up, but how can they go to a price that will give the full needed relief to all parties without reaching a point where sales will be diminished in marked degree to the harm of all. Everytime the list price of books is raised by 15 cents the author gets approximately 11 to 3 cents, the retailer or jobber 5 to 6 cents, the publisher 8½ down to 6 cents toward his overhead and manufacturing costs. And while that increase is being made the costs of printing and binding may have gone up double that amount leaving the publisher worse off than before." The problem facing all who earn their livelihood by making books is how to find a net profit between the restricted limits of costs and selling

Mr. Walter White, who has for many years been the manager of Messrs. Oliphants, Ltd., of Edinburgh, has now been made a director of that firm. In future he will take the position of controller of their bookbinding factory, which is carried on under the style of Anderson and Ferrier, St. Mary-street, Edinburgh.

Mr. Samuel Barling, manager of the American branch of Thomas Nelson and Sons from 1892 to 1905, has died at Pasadena, California, where he had resided for the past twelve years. Mr. Barling served his apprenticeship in the bookbinding trade. He went to the United States and became associated with Thomas Nelson and Sons in 1869, having charge of the New York City trade. He was

one of the pioneer travellers, going to the Pacific Coast via coach and around by the Isthmus of Panama, and in his time was known to the trade in all the book centres_of the country. Mr. Barling died at the age_of seventy-four.

The advance in cost of binders' materials in the United States during the past two years is shown in a list issued by the W. B. Conkey Co., who run a large bindery at Hammond, Indiana. Vellum de luxe, from 13 to 32 cents per yard; common inter., from 17 to 35 cents per yard; binders' board, from \$1.40 to \$2.25 per bundle; super, from 4 to 11 cents per yard; gold, from \$7.75 to \$11 per package; endsheets, from 41 to 9 cents per lb.; muslin, from 8 to 18 cents per yard; heavy muslin, from 15 to 35-40 cents per yard; glue, from 8 to 24 cents per lb.; thread from 85 cents to \$2 per lb.; glycerine, from 17 to 65 cents per lb.; lumber, from \$11 to \$43 per M.; binders' inks, from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per lb.; paste, dry, from 2 to 9 cents per lb.; tape for sewing, from 35 cents to \$1.40 per gr. yards; wrapping paper, from 6 to 12 cents per lb.; nails, from 22 to 6 cents per lb.; wire, from 8 to 22 cents per lb.; lining paper, from 3 to 7 cents per lb.; cotton string, from 17 to 70 cents; labour, from 33 to 100 per cent., and in some cases even more.

In facing the problem of increases in binding some houses have made economies by leaving off gilt on the cover, omitting gilt tops on many books that would in ordinary times have had them and in a few cases substituting paper sides for cloth, but such watchfulness has not prevented average increases that have been variously estimated as from 35 to 50 per cent. in the past twelve to fourteen months.

The Australian book trade is suffering from a scarcity of material and the publishers have had to raise the prices of books and magazines. Bookbinders in the Colonies had to put up with a shortage of strawboards for book covers as well as a big rise in the cost of that material which went up from the pre-war price of £4 to nearly £80 per ton. The book trade was badly hit by the war and it will be a considerable time before trade is normal again.

In a recent issue of the Publishers' Weekly (New York), Mr. Melvil Dewey, writing on the titling of book backs, says: "The life long habit is to read from top to bottom and left to right. In libraries we always read shelves from left to right. We therefore carefully impress on our pupils in library schools that in binding they should never letter from the bottom up. The statement that it has been demonstrated by tests to be easier and more natural to read from the bottom to top contradicts all the experiments and investigations I have made for forty years. The entire world, including the Chinese, read from top to bottom. I think your correspondents have been misled because of the great number of

books improperly lettered from the bottom to top, and being so used to seeing them so, they got the impression that it was easier. If they will put this to the test of the psychologic laboratories where gravity chronometers measure to the 1-1000 of a second, I am sure they will find that top to bottom is the only logical thing for the shelves as well as for the table. There ought to be a concerted movement among the publishers forbidding the awkward lettering from the bottom to the top.

An authority on bookbinding, as quoted in the Daily Chronicle, says that our bookbinding will cost us more, because, for one reason, the cost of millboard has increased enormously. But why, he asks, use millboard at all? Why does not some enterprising binder adopt Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, and use thin iron plates for the sides of books. Some volumes that he had bound according to this idea were said to be a decided success. Perhaps some enterprising firm will put this idea into practice, but metal costs money these days as well as straw and mill boards.

A writer in Book Auction Records protests against the practice of calling a "doublure" a "double," and points out that a "doublure" is a lining, and is therefore a noun. "Double" is a verb, and you therefore can't and mustn't state that a binding has a "double." What it has is a "doublure." This is a mistake often made, especially by cataloguers, who are prone to use the shorter word in describing a "doublure."

Organising the Federation.

Mr. A. F. Blades, president of the Federation of Master Printers, who presided at the Council meeting on Tuesday, was very cordially thanked for the energy and time he is now devoting to the organisation of the Federation throughout the country. He has recently spent very busy periods in Manchester and Leeds in forming the Alliances, so far with very happy results.

At the Council meeting, on Tuesday, Mr. E. G. Arnold, ex-president, said the success of the meeting which had been held in connection with the scheme of organisation had been largely due to the way Mr. Blades had thrown himself into the work. He had spent day after day on the scheme, and the cordial thanks of the Council were given to the president for his valuable exertions, one member remarking that Mr. Blades' ability to devote so much time to the Federation was due to his firm having taken full advantage of the Federation Costing System.

It is better for a printer to know everything about something than it is to know something about everything.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS. REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three-Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be recknowed for each line.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling for Twenty-Four Words, and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.

OFFICES-58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

WORKS MANAGER-ASSISTANT.—Firm of Book Printers and Binders in the country have a vacancy for a First-Class Man, about 30 years of age; must be smart and capable of taking sole charge if required.—State age, experience and salary, Box 238, F. E. Potter, Ltd., Temple Chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C. 13627

Machinery for Sale.

DOUBLE DEMY WHARFEDALE, by G. Mann and Co., for sale; also BOARD LINING MACHINE and TIME RECORDER CLOCK for 100 Hands. Machines may be seen by appointment—Write, Enderby and Co., Ltd., St. Ives, Hunts.

DOUBLE DEMY WHARFEDALE (Newsum's) for sale, with Flyers, Geared Inkers, Double Driving Gear, Counting Apparatus, and Two Sets of Rollers, price £60 as it stands, or near offer considered (specimen of work on application); also a 4-h.p. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE, with Tube Ignition, Gas Bag, Tank, Exhaust and Fittings complete. May be seen in City. Offer wanted.—Box 13588.

FOR SALE at Bristol. — QUAD-DEMY WHARFEDALE, with Flyers, Geared Inkers and Rollers, complete; in good condition. Reasonable price for quick sale.—Box 13624.

Miscellaneous.

INOTYPE WORK.—Firms able to do Linotype Setting for City Firm, with dispatch, please quote terms to No. 13622.





HAROLD HOOD

to the Printing Trades, Borough Road E., Middlesbrough.

Ask for my Valuation and Sale Terms

Practical Estimating

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc.

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

From-

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58. Shoe Laue. E.C.4

Now-1919-Ready.

CHROMO ALMANACS

Cheap, Choice and Charming. Subjects,

Full Particulars on Application.

Almanacs, Leeds.'

TAYLOR BROS. CIRCIILAR

Is issued about Quarterly fully illustrating our new productions.

If you do not receive a copy issued, send us your name and address.

Every Description of

COLOUR

Cheaper and Better than usually offered.

Get our Prices before placing Orders elsewhere.

TAYLOR BROS, Colour Printe Colour Printers

Phone: 461 Central.

You require Representatives in

SCOTLAND

YOU SHOULD COMMUNICATE WITH THE ADVERTISERS WHO HAVE A LARGE EXPERIENCE OF

Aggressive and Successful Salesmanship,

AND WHO POSSESS

A LIVE AND **LONG ESTABLISHED** CONNECTION WITH PUBLISHERS, BOOKBINDERS AND PRINTERS.

Box 15749, British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 4.



H& COLON PRINTER & STATIONER

Proposed Paper Exchange.

Mr. W. C. Corke instances the Metal Trades as an Example.

Mr. W. C. Corke, to whose proposals to form an exchange day for the paper and allied trades in London we referred in our issue of January 24th, now calls attention to a similar step taken by the metal trades in the metropolis, who have decided to establish an exchange. "Although there are metal exchanges in several provincial towns," he says, "nothing of the kind has hitherto existed in London, and the trade has now taken steps to provide for themselves a common meeting place for those interested in the iron and steel industries where they meet to transact their business. For the present, the Exchange will be held in the great hall of the Cannon-street Hotel every Tuesday, from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and the first business meeting was held on February 11th, when the Exchange was formally opened by Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade. Up to the present, 450 applications for membership have been received, and the success of the innovation is assured.

Mr. Corke mentions that the chairman, Mr. J. W. Whitby, at a luncheon in connection with this matter held on January 28th, summarised the objects of the Exchange as under:-

To provide, regulate, and maintain a suitable meeting place in the city of London for those engaged in the iron, steel and allied trades

If necessary, to adjust controversies between members of such Exchange.

To establish just and equitable principles in these trades.

To maintain uniformity in rules, regulations, and usages.

To adjust standards of classification.

To disseminate useful information connected with the industry throughout all

Generally to promote the interests of the

iron, steel and allied industries.
"This," remarks Mr. Corke, "appears to epitomise very aptly the common purposes of an exchange, in addition, of course, to the tremendous saving of time by buyers and sellers meeting on a common ground, and the saving of long and vain journeys in so large a city as London; and if the words 'PAPER TRADE ' were used instead of 'Iron and Steel' the general objects set out above might well form the basic principles of our own proposed Paper Exchange. It is certain that such a project as this would be an immense boon to the trade and would tend to closer and more intimate working amongst the wholesale sections of the industry."

You can't provide a family with loaves and fishes if you do nothing but loaf and fish.

Cigarelle Paper.

Export Business Lost owing to Official Supineness.

Another criticism of the methods of the War Trade Department and their effect in transferring to other countries business which might have been kept for England comes to us (says The Times) from a firm of export and import merchants in the City of London.

Soon after the war broke out the firm began to receive orders from the East for cigarette Quotations of prices previously paid were almost invariably supplied in marks or kroner, showing that the goods had previously been obtained from enemy firms. Several good orders were fulfilled, and it seemed likely that the trade might be definitely captured. In the middle of August year an order for 2,000,000 papers was cabled from Siam. manufacturers of the papers were communicated with, and promised delivery within a month, but intimated that an export licence would be required. Application was made to the War Trade Department for the licence, but this was refused, without any reason being Further correspondence produced no change in the attitude of the department. The suppliers of the papers made it known that they were not short of paper and had sufficient in stock to carry them on for months, but it was not until November 22nd that the licence was finally granted. By this time the firm had been compelled to cable to their clients in Siam that the licence was refused, and when they tried to reopen the business they were informed that the order had been given to a Japanese firm.

The firm concerned inform The Times that this is only one out of numerous cases of delay, and their experience has been that if expedition in the issue of a licence was specially asked for on the grounds of urgency—such as the sailing of a steamer on a certain datea longer period than usual passed before the matter received the attention of the Department.

ENVELOPE AND STATIONERY MANUFACTURES. The Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee in the envelope and manufacturing stationery trade is getting to work. At the last meeting it was decided that in the event of the employer needing to displace any labour from his factory he should notify the local trade union branch secretary, who should endeavour to find other occupation for the workers in the industry; failing that, they are to be passed on to the exchanges. Another useful decision arrived at as the result of the meeting between representatives of the employers and the unions is that, in the case of a worker or demobilised soldier who does not desire to resume his occupation in the area of his employment in pre-war days, the local trade union branch secretary shall be advised, with a view of employment being found for him in the district where he wishes to reside.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

NUMBER 9.

LONDON: FEBRUARY 27, 1919

EVERY THURSDAY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition. SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills, Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

"IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR

WASTE PAPER

Go to the people who use it."

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS, 24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E.16

Tel: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OFConfidential Documents

CAN BE PERSONALLY WITNESSED, viz.: Ledgers, Cheques, Pass Books, Private Correspondence, etc.

These Mills were erected at the suggestion of the Ministry of Munitions to provide raw material for Munition Paper. :: Mills also at Barnsley, Wakefield, Tamworth, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxford, Donside, Aberdeen, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, Ivybridge, Devon, Rowlands Gill. near Newcastle.—Paris, 375 Rue St. Honoré.

FULL MAXIMUM PRICES.

MERCHANTS PERMIT No. 512.

Clear Waste Paper and Ledgers out of your Cellars and Warehouses, and we will collect it promptly.

COLLECTORS PLEASE NOTE

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16.

TAKE A No. 4 OR No. 47 BUS TO DOCKHEAD-2 minutes' walk.



[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV.

· LONDON: FEBRUARY 27, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Hours and Holidays.

A Meeting in London Approves the Provisional Agreement.

A general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association was held at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday last week, when there was placed before them the provisional agreement as to hours and holidays which had been arrived at between the Federation of Master Printers and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation at a joint conference held at General Buildings, Aldwych, on January 30th. This was the last of several conferences at which all the unions in the trade were represented except the binders and rulers.

The agreement specified a 48-hours working week for all departments; re-arrangements of hours to be subject to mutual agreement; piece rates to be advanced in proportion to the reduction of working hours; the six bank holidays to be paid for; and a week's holiday with pay to be taken between March 31st and September 30th, unless otherwise agreed between employer and employee, provided that the employee has been in the employ of the firm for six consecutive months prior to June 20th

In the event of any employee having been in the employ of the firm for six months after June 30th leaving such employment before taking his holiday, such employee shall be entitled to a pro rata allowance in respect of the week's holiday, on the basis of one day for each completed two months' service. Any disputes arising as to the construction of, or in connection with the agreement, is to be referred to a joint committee, consisting of the president of each Federation and three representatives and a secretary to be nominated by each Federation. The agreement is to come into operation from March 3rd, 1919. Where the term "mutually arranged" is used in the

agreement, it means a decision arrived at by the employer and a majority of the employees concerned.

Mr. J. J. Keliher, president of the London Association, was in the chair, and, after a tribute to the work of the late Mr. Walter Hazell and Sir Frederick Atterbury, described the negotiations which had led up to the provisional agreement. The terms, he said, were the very best they were able to get, short of strife in the trade, which the representatives of the unions as well as employers were anxious to avoid. In that respect the printing trade was to be congratulated on differing in their methods from other trades in the country at the present time.

country at the present time.

Sir William Waterlow, at the request of the president, moved that the agreement be approved, and Mr. J. S. Elias (Messrs. Odhams), seconded.

Appeal for Sympathetic Treatment.

Mr. A. F. Blades, president of the Federation of Master Printers, remarked on the record size of the meeting, probably the largest in the history of the Association. He was glad to see employers taking an interest in matters which affected their pockets, but he asked them to consider at the same time whether it was not up to them at the present moment to deal sympathetically with their men. (Hear, hear.) Conditions of work, he said, must now be entirely different from what they were before the war. It was for the employers to meet their workpeople fairly on every occasion and to deal with them sympathetically and considerately, and he submitted, in putting that provisional agreement before them, they were only doing what was right. The

BRITISH & COLONIAL

meetings with the union leaders were of an amicable character, and he thought that the outcome would be satisfactory to both sides. After all, employers had to have a holiday, and therefore why should not their employees have one, and if they did then the masters should pay for it. Although the holiday should not be computed in money, he thought the employers would get the benefit of it, because he hoped the result would be a greater ontput. That question of greater output was a difficult matter, but he thought if they dealt sympathetically with their workpeople and took action through their house committees, the employers at the same time improving their machinery and the different processes, they could do a good deal towards arriving at larger production. He hoped they would pass unanimously the resolution placed before them, and show the men that they intended to do what they could for them.

Replying to Mr. J. Rissen, who raised the question of bad time-keepers, Mr. Blades said the only remedy was to discharge the defaulter.

With regard to a memorial from the binders' union, he said it was hoped to arrive at a settlement on the basis of the agreement placed before them that day.

Saturday Ciosing.

Major Low (Messrs. Vacher and Sons) suggested closing-down on a Saturday and making up the three hours during the week.

Mr. Blades thought the men would welcome this arrangement, and added they might shut down for a whole week in the summer if they liked, though in some small jobbing offices it was impossible to arrange that. These questions were matters for the mutual arrangement provided for in the agreement.

The Increased Cost.

Mr. Harry (Messrs. Merritt and Hatcher) asked what the new arrangement would involve in the way of additional costs.

Enlightenment on this point was given by Mr. Boyle (Messrs. Boyle, Son and Watchhurst)

and Sir William Waterlow.

Sir William said the matter would in due course be dealt with by the Costing Committee, which had not yet had an opportunity to consider it. His own view was that the concessions as to hours and holidays would mean about a 10 per cent. increase on their costs. They might reckon that "in the future you will be paying twelve months' wages for eleven months' work," but for a, certain proportion of the period they would have all their standing charges running on, which they would have to recover in the hours they were working.

Mr. Bailey (Press Printers, Ltd.) did not like "the mutual arrangement" regarding the Saturday closing referred to in the agreement, and thought it would be better if a general practice one way or the other was adopted.

The president referred to the varying character of work in printing offices, which rendered it difficult to provide for absolute uniformity.

Mr. G. F. Tomkin, on behalf of the East and North-Eastern Master Printers' Associa-

tion, said that Association had unanimously passed a resolution "that the qualifying period for a summer holiday should be not less than twelve months' continuous service."

Mr. Blades said they had endeavoured to get this into the agreement, but they had to give way. He sympathised with the East and North-East Association, but he hoped they would be generous enough to appreciate that the employers got the best terms they could.

Non-Union Houses.

Mr. W. H. Burchell (Caxton Press) raised the question of the non-union houses. Were those who were not Society houses going to do as they liked in future, and allow the union houses to make the running for them? He described the national wage basis as another eye-opener, and asked Mr. Blades to explain it.

Organising the Country.

Mr. Blades said the employers' organisation had not the same powers as the trade unions in imposing conditions upon their members; they could only recommend a certain course. They had done their best with the trade union representatives, who undoubtedly represented by far the largest number of workers both in London and outside London, and it followed that those workers who were not at present in the unious would demand to work under the same conditions as those who were in trade union houses. As to non-union houses, it was up to the master printers to improve their organisation, and he had been spending a good deal of his time lately in going through the country in this connection. He had been to Manchester and Leeds and other parts of the country with very good results, and they hoped in their new organisation scheme they would be able to introduce a penalty clause. Under this scheme the whole country would be divided into Alliances, and he hoped London would follow their example. It was absolutely necessary for them to have the power to enforce a penalty so that the wishes of the majority might rule. The men on the other side were thoroughly organised, and so long as they got a majority, they could say what they wanted. He thought employers should be in the same position. His answer to Mr. Burchell was that it was up to the employers to improve their organisation. Then they would be in a position to say that if a majority decided upon a certain course it should be carried out.

National Wage Basis.

With regard to the national wage basis, Mr. Blades explained that so far it only related to the members of the T.A., and he, although president of the Federation; represented London on the conference with the T.A. representatives. The whole of the towns had been classified into six classes, with a wage difference of 15s.; that was from 75s. to 60s. Every town had been classified into what was considered the proper status. That status was not absolutely fixed until the agreement was signed. When it would be signed



FEBRUARY 27, 1919. BRITISHSE COLONIA

he could not exactly say, but probably the increase would come about in the T.A. areas about the end of March. It would mean roughly a 5s. increase on the average, but the particular increase depended upon the classification of the town.

Mr. A. Harris (Romney Press) mentioned that in Australia there were three organisations, including the papermakers', and where a printing house would not come into line, the papermaker charged him up to 25 per cent. more for his materials with satisfactory results. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jay (London Colour Printing Co.) asked if women took the holidays as well, to which Mr. Blades replied that the agreement applied to all members of the federated trades unions, to which a large number of women belonged.

In answer to Captain Oscar Viney (Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney), Mr. Blades said that where less than 50 hours had been worked, the re-adjustment of hours could be mutually arranged. Where less than 48 hours had been in operation they could not expect the hours to be increased.

Agreement Approved.

Sir William Waterlow's resolution approving the provisional agreement was then put and carried nem. con. Mr. Blades thanked the meeting for this decision.

In answer to Mr. Bonner (Messrs. A. Bonner and Co.), Mr. Keliher pointed to the difficulty of altering the commencing hour, which was 8 o'clock, on account of workmen's trains.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Keliher for presiding, and to Mr. Blades for the assistance he had given, was warmly carried.



Co-operative Buying.

SIR,—As a report of Mr. Bennett's address on "Co-operative Buying" appears in a recent issue, I take the opportunity of supporting the scheme he so ably enunciated, not only on account of its reasonableness, but because of its necessity during the strenuous times before us.

Labour in the printing world has recently strengthened its position in many ways, and quite rightly demands a fair and reasonable return for its efforts. to which we all subscri be.

Various suppliers have already consolidated their aims and circumscribed their charges, and the printer hitherto has been left to "chew the cud" of bitter reflection on his

apparent impotence to secure better prices.

The great need at the moment is "every man in his union and every printer in his lederation." so that in the one case organised labour may be able to bargain with every confidence in the loyal support of its members and no blacklegs, and on the other, that the

masters may, by united action and co-opera tive effort, secure at last an honourable competence commensurate with their activities the use of their capital, and the exercise of their brains, without the fear of unfair or cutthroat competition.

There are still jealousies to be exorcised, anomalies to be removed, confidence to be engendered, and the position of the London house and its country works to be cleared up before the smaller printer can be induced to appreciate the fact that larger houses do not desire to freeze him out. After hearing Mr. Bennett's cogent reasoning, however, as to the benefits of "Co-operative Buying" as a panacea for many of the existing evils and difficulties of a printer's life, I am convinced that such a scheme has not only infinite potentialities for raising the status of the craft, but that its adoption would be the strongest possible card for inducing every master printer to join the association. As a matter of fact, he could not afford to remain outside; and in the scheme suggested -although it was only in broad outline—the smaller printer would have the same opportunity as the large buyer to secure his goods at reasonable prices, and would, in addition, be freed from the incessant worry of wasting valuable time in looking round for suitable markets for his various requirements.

The members of the Central Districts who were privileged to hear Mr. Bennett's address were so enamoured of the idea that they passed a resolution unanimously approving of the principle adumbrated, and pressed for an early meeting to go further into the question and to study the mass of detail involved. Due notice will be given when this meeting will be held, so that all master printers in favour of the scheme may have an opportunity of being present. The whole matter will then be thoroughly threshed out prior to appointment of a representative committee to prepare a complete scheme and draft a constitution for submission to a further meeting to be convened.

To my mind there is no more pressing need in the printing industry than that of a method of "Co-operative Buying." During the war such a scheme would have been of immense assistance—especially to the smaller printer in coping with the abnormal prices he was compelled to pay, and which were not wholly due to the alleged shortage.

Apart from this aspect, however, it would enable us to tackle "Betterment" with a clearer view of the possibilities of the future, and our ultimate capacity and scope for uplifting the craft and its workers to a higher plane of thought and activity, with a guarantee of more leisure and a greater measure of prosperity.

I commend the scheme to the thoughtful consideration of all master printers.

> Yours, etc., J. D. McAra.

46, Peartree-street, E.C.,

THE printer that stoops to revenge will bite a dog because a dog bit him.

Digitized by GOOGIC

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

the Printing Crafts Guild.

"Is High Production Obtained at the Expense of Craftsmanship?" was the title of a lecture given by Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of St. Bride Foundation Printing School, before the members of the Printing Crafts Guild, in the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. H. Nuttall, president, Manchester Centre Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Riddell said: First let me say a few words about increased production. I question if there are any really thoughtful men who would to-day deny that if we, as a nation, are to hold our own with other nations in the race for industrial supremacy, there must be an increase of production over that obtained before the war. We cannot compete in the markets of the world unless our productions are increased, neither can we acquire further wealth without producing it, How is it to be done? By rushing? No; there is too much "rush work" in the printing business to-day; rush saps the enthusiasin and the interest of the workman; rush work—the old story of "anything will do so long as the job is got out"—is undermining the pride of the craft of which at one time we were so proud; rush is responsible for the inefficient training of our apprentices; rush is accountable for the present day position of our fine old craft. Think of the irony of it: the "art preservative of all arts" being degraded to such a level, mainly through "rush" undermining the enthusiasm of the man desirous of expressing himself in his Workers must now dfop preworkmanship. conceived and obsolete ideas, and be prepared to make renewed efforts to attempt the seeming impossible so that the best can be obtained from modern equipment. The highest possible output can only be obtained by all pulling together. The desired end must be arrived at by providing necessary material and utilising labour saving devices to the utmost extent, together with the intelligent application of scientific principles, which will assist to eliminate wasted labour and misdirected energies. The Craft Guild movement can be of great assistance. Keep it going, for it is by voluntary efforts and love of craft that our art can best be kept on a high plane.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M Sc.Tech., said that whilst the American craftsmen encouraged the introduction of machinery and labour-saving devices, the position at home was not so favourable In the near future labour might awaken and find that its present methods were not reaping the benefits expected. The firms that possessed modern machinery, and good organisation, would be able to procure the most efficient craftsmen, and the craftsmen would be better remunerated according to the output. The introduction of machinery always meant better con-

ditions for everyone concerned, therefore, if labour desired to bid for betterment it should not attempt to clog the wheels of progress by limiting legitimate production. He sincerely hoped the members of the Guild would take a pride in becoming good craftsmen.

Mr. John Taylor advocated employers looking after the welfare of their employees, and as far as possible the elimination of overtime. In America the output was much greater than here, the hours were shorter, and the wages more, yet the ultimate cost was only a matter of 5 per cent. difference between the two countries, thus showing that a high production combined with scientific management was profitable to the employer, the employee, and the public.

Mr. Robt. Marshall said a high production did not mean "rushing." Any overseer who had method and system could prevent the waste of energy and time in useless hurrying. His instructions to the craftsman should be clear and concise and everything planned so that one job would come along with another without unnecessary delays.

Mr. Wilson argued that some of the great faults causing a loss of production were due to the employers who did not pay sufficient attention to the machine room. In the past the composing department had been treated like a spoilt child. Who could blame a worker who had to produce a three-colour job if he found he could not obtain accurate register at 750 per hour when the machine was supposed to run at 1,500 per hour.

Mr. Edward McVay said that pressmen in this country looked upon all stories about American output as mere bluff. It was surprising to see the large sheets of tip-top colour work that came from America. It was due to good management and good organisation.

Mr. J. R. Riddell, in replying, said encouragement was a great factor in high production. A kindly work dropped now and again encouraged the craftsman to put the best into his work. In this country the craftsman had to deal with poor paper, poor stones and second-rate materials. If we were going to do high-class work we should have high class material. We should set out for a high ideal and try as far as possible to reach it.

WEE MAC.

Messrs. A. B. Fleming and Co., Ltd., printing lifk manufacturers, Edinburgh and London, have issued a remarkably well executed example of offset printing which has been produced in twelve printings by Messrs. Geo. Stewart and Co., of Edinburgh, with the special offset lithographic inks manufactured by Messrs. Fleming and Co., at their factory, Caroline Park. The specimen is a reproduction of a painting of White Horse Close, a historic bit of Old Edinburgh, and the beauty and richness of the colouring testify to the excellent quality of the firm's offset inks, the picture being one of the finest we have seen executed by this process of lithography.

Some printers make friends and others make them tired.

Digitized by GOOGIC

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

The British Industries Fair.

This year's British Industries Fair was opened on Monday in the Pennington-street premises of the London Dock. The Fair is again restricted to the same four trades as last year, but the number of exhibitors has increased in each section, and there is a remarkably good show made by the paper, printing and stationery houses. As the Fair is a strictly trade event admission is confined to trade buyers only, of whom over 80.000 have received cards of admission, and it is anticipated that a considerable number of firms in overseas countries will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them to visit the Show. Everything possible has been done for the comfort and convenience of the visitors, and a special service of motor buses is run between Mark-lane Station and the Fair buildings.

Among the firms that are showing their manufactures in the dock buildings are the following:—

The Aerograph Co., Ltd., 43, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.I, shows that useful apparatus and a selection of examples of the artistic effects that can be produced by its use in the decoration of show cards, posters, pottery, textiles, colouring photographic prints, stencil work, etc. Practical demonstrations are given to those interested.

The Debecy Wholesale and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Worcestershire, at Stand K. 10, makes a display of the specialties for which the firm is noted. These include manifold books, pencarbon duplicate books, receipt books, telegraph and telephone books, writing pads and compendiums, counter check books, office files, the D.B.C. loose leaf ledgers, calendar blocks and clips, "Permink," the permanent ink carbon paper, and other lines. This firm makes a feature of supplying the trade only, and assists their customers to secure business and compete with direct selling firms.

John Dickinson and Co., Ltd, Old Bailey, E.C. The exhibit of this firm at these annual fairs is always marked by the originality of design and construction of the stall. This year an antique design in oak has been utilised and the exterior and interior of the erection is of a harmonious character, the diamond-paned windows of the front adding to the effect. The firm's specialties in papers and stationery, which extend over a very wide range, are displayed on tables and stands, and, judging from the crowded state of the stall at the time of our visit, good business was in progress.

The Drayton Paper Works, Ltd., Fulham, S.W.6, make a display of wrapping papers in rolls, carrying bags, collapsible boxes, the "Stowaway" collapsible letter files, commercial and fancy stationery, and other proprietary lines which this firm specialises in.

Hollingsworth and Co., Turkey Mill, Maidstone. The notable lines for which this mill is famous are well displayed and there is a good show of high-class drawing papers, litho papers, writings, and typewritings, and the firm's celebrated ledger and bank papers all of which are attractively shown.

Millington and Sons, Ltd., 32, Budge row, E.C.4. In this firm's display there is a large selection of attractive lines in business and private stationery, writing pads, compendiums, cabinets, etc., and a remarkably extensive range of envelopes for official, commercial and private purposes. Account books, labels and tags, files, writing cases and other manufactured stationery articles are also displayed.

The Oxford University Press exhibit is worth the notice of visitors, as there is an enticing display of early printed books, and the many varieties of bookwork for which the Press is noted. The printing of books on thin paper has been brought to perfection here, and the examples shown are most interesting, are as also the fine bindings, of which there is a good display made.

The Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd., exhibit specimens of the work done by their beautiful photogravure process. Some examples of colour photogravure are very fine, and the selection of prints for calendars, show cards and other commercial purposes shows excellent work. A new feature shown by this firm is photogravure on blotting paper, and some excellent lines in desk blotters, with illustrations by the process, are shown.

Smith, Stone and Knight, 190, Upper Thames-street, E.C., are showing the products of their various mills in wrappings, manillas, ticket papers, jacquard cards, strawboards, corrugated papers, and a number of special lines for special requirements of a number of trades.

Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., Russell street, W.C. Note paper, envelopes, fancy stationery, typewriting papers, and a wide selection of writing pads, compendiums blotters and other goods are shown at this firm's exhibit, which is well and attractively arranged.

James Spicer and Sons, I.td., 50. Upper Thames-street, E.C.4.—A capacious and well-arranged stand is utilised for the display of the firm's special lines, of which a fine display is made, including an extensive range of all kinds of cards, plain and fancy, commercial stationery, account books and other office requisites. A feature of the display is the wide selection of the new cardboard food containers, which are shown in many forms and for various purposes. Vulcanised fibre boards are also shown, and papers for all requirements.

Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., Ltd., Reddish, Stockport, are showing a selection of examples of printing in half tone, photogravure, three-colour and other processes, and some very fine work is to be seen at this stall.



Thomas and Green, Ltd., Soho Paper Mills, Bucks.—Fine esparto papers, cartridges, bonds, cover papers, laids and woves, photo mounts and other papers are shown here, as also a number of special makes for which the Bucks mill is famous. The exhibit is very complete and attractive, and the various lines are well shown on a fine corner stand.

Raphael Tuck and Sons, Moorfields, E.C.2. -Quite a fine art display is made here, and the exhibit is one that will attract attention. The firm's greeting cards for all' occasions, post cards, reproductions of coloured pictures, "oil facsims," photogravures, oilettes, and other special work being shown in profusion.

Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd., Aldgate, E.1. have an attractive stand, at which samples of their papers are shown, including photographic base papers and other special lines; this exhibit is notable for the fine selection of photographs that is shown on the tables, and the decorations are in keeping with the general get-up of the whole.

New British Patents.

Applications for Patents.

American Printing and Novelty Advertising Co. Packing eggs. 3,201.

American Type Founders Co., and Wade, H. Printing presses. 3,371.

Berner, G. Inker setting gauge for printing

machines. 3,183.
Clarkson J. H. Invoice books. 3,610.
Cotton, W. E. Attachment of cords, handles, etc., to paper, cardboard, or textile fabrics.

3,314. Davis, C. H. Sheet delivery apparatus for printing machines. 3,644.

Hackett, E. A. Envelopes. 3,233. Julius, G. A., and Wilkinson, F. A. Machines for printing, issuing, and recording fare and admission tickets. 3,459. Kirkbride, C. D. Envelopes. 3,568.

Marsh, G. H. Electric reading lamp attachable to cover of a book. 3,794. Nasmith, J. W. Wire-stitching machines.

3,398

Norris, T. G. Apparatus for supplying strips of adhesive tape. 3,529.

Pitman, F. Rubber stamps. 3,536 Smith, H. Cardboard boxes 3,318 3,318.

Tattershall, R. B. Delivery and folding apparatus for rotary printing machines. 3,500

Tracy. F. Le R. Binding-plate for letter files, etc. 3,597.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Hopkinson, H. Opening device for velopes, wrappers, packages, and the like. 122,752

Anderson, W. J. Show-cards, calendars, and the like. 122,802.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO **PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE** ACCEPTANCE.

1919.

Lutolf, O. Apparatus for binding books, etc. Reed, E. Seals for envelopes. 123,098.

Trade Notes.

Owing to Lord Burnham having received a Royal Command, the lunch of the London Master Printers' Association arranged for February 27th, is postponed to Thursday, March 6th, when it will be held at the Holborn Restaurant, at 1.15.

THE Croydon Advertiser has completed fifty years of existence.

SIR BERTRAM LEWIS LIMA, K.B.E., chairman of the Daily Mirror, Sunday Pictorial, Glasgow Daily Record and Leeds Mercury, has died from

Following the example of the Times the New York Evening Post will commence the publication, in April next, of a Foreign Trade Review, which will deal with overseas markets from an American point of view.

In our report of Mr. A. E. Goodwin's address last week at the meeting of the North London Master Printers' Association on the hourly cost of hand composition, the figure for lighting and heating should have been id. per hour, not 10d.

Scottish Printers' Hours .- The Federated Trade Unions in the Scottish printing and kindred trades have made application to the employers for a 40 hours week, without any reduction in wages, to come into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The present working week is The employers take the view that the question of hours is one to be settled by the wages board about to be formed for the trade.

THE annual election of pensioners for the benefits of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queenstreet, W.C.2, on Saturday, March 15th. The poll will commence at one and close at three o'clock, p.m. The annual close at three o'clock, p.m. The annual general meeting of subscribers to the corporation will be held at St. Bride Foundation Institute, on Saturday, March 22nd, at two o'clock.

Printers' Medical Aid Association. - A large number of printers, male and female, attended the Kingsway Hall on Saturday last, when a matinee concert was given on behalf of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association, who desire to retain in full benefit their soldier and sailor members. carrying out of this during the war has made a large drain upon the resources of the Association, so much so that Lord Northcliffe has

Digitized by GOGLE

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

issued a stirring appeal for help. The concert was much appreciated and included The Aston Banjo Orchestra, Messrs. Chas. Coborn, Maurice Cowan, Fred Howse, Bert High, Emest Newman, W. Geo. Waters and Powell O'Connor (who in conjunction with WoodgateStevensand Geo. Bennett stagemanaged). Also Misses Mollie Mercer, Susie Welsh, Winnie Denver. Elsa Joel, Nora Atlas, Gwen Lean, Adelaide Bennett and Annie Douglas. Mr. J. Batten was an accomplished accompanist. It is expected that this concert together with Lord Northcliffe's appeal will materially benefit the "P. M. A."

Personal.

MR. H. G. SPICER (president) presided at the annual dinner of the Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants at the Trocadero Restaurant on Tuesday evening, the company present including Mr. H. A. Vernet (the Paper Controller).

Mr. W. Potts, proprietor of the Banbury Guardian, and Mr. J. Humphries, foreman printer, has been placed on the Commission of the Peace for Banbury.

MR. A. F. BLADES (President of the Federation of Master Printers) attended the gathering at the Mansion House last week when Mr. Winston Churchill delivered his address on demobilisation.

MR. BLADES carried to the subsequent meeting of master printers at Stationers' Hall the message that employers should assure their men who were not yet released from the army that their places would be kept open for them.

In this way, said Mr. Blades, they would be helping to preserve peace, because it was necessary to keep the undischarged men satisfied in their present positions.

MR. GEOFFREY DAWSON has resigned the editorship of the *Times*, and Mr. Henry Wickham Steed has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Dawson succeeded Mr. G. E. Buckle in August, 1912.

MR. WALTER RUNCIMAN has entered into negotiations with a view to purchasing the Field, Queen, Law Times and Crockford's Clerical Directory, which are the property of the "Field and Queen," Ltd., of Breamsbuildings, Chancery-lane.

We understand that owing to circumstances beyond his control Mr. C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P., has been reluctantly compelled to resign his position as secretary of the Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietor' Association, Ltd., which he has held since its inception in 1913.

Social Stationers.

Happy Gathering at the Holborn Restaurant for the 31st Winter Dinner.

Now that the long and weary period imposed by the war is passing away, members of the Stationers' Social Society are resuming their activities, and they commenced with the 31st annual winter dinner on Saturday.night at the Holborn Restaurant. That the return to social amenities is appreciated was indicated by the large gathering of ladies and gentlemen which assembled under the genial presidency of Mr. W.J. Whyte. From every point of view the affair was a distinct success, and all who had the arrangements in hand are to be congratulated on their completeness. A special invitation was extended to ladies, wbo represented quite half of the 200 who sat down at the tables. The president and Mrs. Whyte received the members and visitors in the York Room, after which dinner was served in the Venetian Chamber, which presented a gay aspect with the large company attired in " evening dress or uniform."

In the place of honour on the right hand of the president sat Mr. H. G. Bradly, Technical Adviser to the Paper Controller, with Mrs. Bradly on his left. Others who occupied seats at the top table were Messrs. F. L. Cayzer, Rev. F. W. Armstrong, Mason, H. H. Hardy, P. S. Porteous, A. J. Green, W. E. Green, C. Newell, G. J. Relph; W. A. Kershaw, A. E. Brown and C. T. Corke. Presiding at the side tables were Messrs. C. D'Oyley Mears, E. Bradshaw, E. M. Fells, R. G. Craster, M. Henry, G. E. Oswick and A. E. Mist (assistant hon. secretary). Others present were Messrs. G. H. Wilkinson, Raynham, R. Cummings, M. Relph, W. H. Day, Saword, E. S. Lendrum, Surgeon-Lt. H. Whyte, R.N., T. G. Larkin, J. H. Lowe, P. Gale, Hy. Ling, A. Woollacott, E. J. King, Woodroffe, Wedgwood, H. Baldwin, J. H. Howard, J. S. Peacock, Jesby, A. Heath, Buck, T. G. Edward, Slacey, Beaumont, A. H. Edwards, Nardill, T. V. Olsen, J. N. Marsland, B. Lomax, Thomerson, F. E. Cooper, A. E. Burton, L. J. Greaves, T. C. Bailie, Ellwood, Hugh Dixon, J. W. Carroll, Weeks, W. M. Thom, Griffin, F. E. Williams, Leicester Williams, H. Spalding, F. E. Wrigley, Muir, L. Brown, H. H. Brown, Smith, M. F. Black, W. H. Collings, J. C. Lake, Booth, W. S. Bradshaw, J. N. Taylor, McGregor, A. S. Hopkins, H. J. Hobson, Whitburn, Beso, J. S. Blagden, F. Berry, C. Davidson, A. S. Bishop, H. Haslon and J. Atkins.

Something approaching a pre-war menu was provided, and the whole scheme of entertainment was excellent, thanks to the energy of the hon. assistant-secretary (Mr. A. E. Mist) and Mr. E. Bradshaw, who had arranged an admirable musical programme. After dinner, the loyal toasts were duly honoured and the company settled down to a thoroughly enjoy-

Digitized by GOOGIC

able evening.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS.

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page ... £8 10 0 Half Page ... 1 17 6 One-eighth Page 12 One-third Column 15 1 17 6 Third Page Quarter Page ... 1 0 0 One inch in Column 6 An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HERRY C. WILLMOTT. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia Mr. Jorgen Sorensen, Bygdo Alle 60, Christiania, Norway.
United States-Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,

East 39th-street, New York. Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to— STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LANE, LONDON. E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-

· THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919.

agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

Current Topics.

The British Industries Fair.

IT is a pity that the shortage of large hall accommodation in London has caused the British Industries Fair to be held in what is practically an East End slum. Nevertheless the best has been made of the conditions, and the large storage shed in which the show is held has been adapted for the purpose in a remarkable manner, and made most comfortable by means of the extensive installation of gas stoves. The vast floor space is crowded to the full with the displays of exhibitors who this year number about 150 more than last year, and most of the firms showing their wares have erected handsome stands, some of which are of quite striking

designs. Although the war has prevented much that is new from being shown, yet the volume of business that is done at these fairs is considerable, and even on the opening day buyers were freely placing orders. The value of the actual orders taken at the Fair each year has been very considerable. According to the figures supplied by the exhibitors at the close of the last Fair, the total orders booked during the eleven days amounted to over a million and a half sterling, but that figure by no means covers the total amount of the trade done, for much of the business commenced at the Fair is not completed till long afterwards, and many of the orders placed are only sample orders. One order which amounted to several thousand pounds was placed six months after the last Fair by a buyer for a foreign market with a firm with whom he had not speken but whose goods he had seen and noted when he visited the Fair. As over 80,000 prospective buyers have received invitations from the Board of Trade to visit the Fair, this year should see a considerable volume of business done.

Time to Advertise.

Now that the war is practically over, and business is beginning to resume its normal course, there is a need for manufacturing firms who desire to regain their business, lost during the war, to bring their specialities to the notice of prospective purchasers by means of judicious advertising. Many firms formerly catering for the supply of the printing and allied trades during the war had their plants working on munitions, and dropped their advertising entirely, but now the situation has changed, the munition work has practically ceased, and these plants are now available for the usual lines of manufacture, which means entering the field of competition, with the result that a thorough campaign of advertising is essential if a renewal of business is desired. Buyers have short memories, and the firms that once held customers may now lose them if other houses in the same line of business get first in the field in bringing their machines or other specialities to the notice of the trade. In addition, American competition, especially in printing machinery, may be expected, in fact, even now, a campaign to secure British trade is being organised by our transatlantic friends. It is, therefore, up to our British firms to be first in the field in bringing to the notice of the trade whatever they may have to sell, and by means of advertising to bring British goods to the notice of British buyers. -00gle

Digitized by

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Last Month's Government Contracts

H.M. Stationery Office.

From the " Labour Gazette "

Miscellaneous.

50 Leather Attaché Cases; 50 Rexine Attaché Cases. – M. and A. Hess, London, E.C.

800 Millboard Boxes; 150 Boxes.—A. E. Walker, Ltd., Canonbury, N.

750 Charts.—W. Clowes and Son, London, S.E.

10,000 Portfolios.—Straker Brothers, Ltd., Bishopsgate, E.C.

3,000 Forms.—H. R. Danford, London, E.C. 630 Reams D'ble Foolscap; 20,000 Books.—J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.

10,000 Portfolios; 600 Postmen's Attendance Books; 250 Making Books.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

400 Books.—G. Hargreaves, Manchester.
10,000 Volumes of Leaflets.—J. Truscott and

Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.
70 Leather Pouches.—Weeks and Sons, Ltd.,

70 Leather Pouches.—Weeks and Sons, Ltd., London, E.

7,250 Assessment Books. - Suttley and Silverlock, Ltd., London, S.E.

225,000 Crown Sheets.—Palmer, Newbould and Co., West Norwood.

7,500 Duplicate Books - Roberts and Leete, Bermondsey, S.E.

20,000 Books.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

1,250,000 Manilla Labels.—Cooper, Denni-

son and Walken, Ltd., London.
640.750 Posters.—J. Weiner, Ltd., Acton, W.
375.000 Forms.—Howard and Jones, Holbom, W.C.

100,000 Royal 4tos.—Roberts and Leete, Bermondsey, S.E.

10,000 Books.—Howitt and Sons, Notting-

40,000 Books.—Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C. 2,550 Books; 750 Cases.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Herne-hill. S,E.

6,200 S.O. Books—Rutland Printing and Binding Co., Ltd.; London, E.C.

400 L/L Metals; 250 L/L Metals.—British Loose Leaf Metals, London, S.E.

400 L/L Binders.—Presswork, Ltd., London, W.

200,000 Books. — Hugh Howarth, Manchester.

300,000 Books. – R. Johnson and Sons, Manchester.

8,000 Memo Books.—T. Shackelton, Manchester.

100,000 Books.—McMillan and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

300,000 Books.—Abel Heywood, Manchester. 12,000,000 Pads Telegram Forms.—Manifoldia, Ltd., West Bromwich.

100,000 Books No. 136 A.—S. Brighouse, Manchester.

300,000 Books No. 136 A.—Cartwright and Rathray, Hyde.

13,000,000 Pads Telegram Forms.—Nicholls and Co., Manchester.

1,500 Books D.4; 25,000 Books D.4.; 200,000 Exercise Books—Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

576 L/L Metals.—C. H. Hare and Son, Ltd.,

Birmingham.

2,000 Guard Books; 250 L/L Binders.—Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd., London, S.E.

5,000 Covers.—Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., London, W.C.

500,000 Exercise Books; 1,400 Books; 5,000 Memo Books; 1,000 Letter Copying Books.— Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. 150,000 Pamphlets.—Harrison, Jehring and Co., London, W.C.

10,000 Copies; 2,000 Books; 300 Books.—J.

Adams, London, E.C.

3,000 Books; 500 Books; 400,000 Books; 5,000 Books.— J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

200,000 Exercise Books; 250,000 Exercise Books; 20,000 Memo Books; 1,050 Books; 1,000 Reams Double Foolscap.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

"200,000 Exercise Books; 250.000 Exercise Books; 3,000 Books.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

250 Copies — Leighton, Son, and Hodge,

Ltd., London, E.C. 1,000 Books; 4.995 Books; 4,300 Books.— A. W. Bain and Co., Ltd., Cambridge Heath,

100,000 Books.—Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 5,000 Making Books.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Changes at St. Bride Institute.

Two important changes in the management of the Institute have recently been made at St. Bride Foundation. Mr. C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P., who for a number of years was chairman of the governors, has given place to Mr. F. Gillett, J.P., C.C., Mayor of Bromley, Kent, who is well known in city circles, and has been long associated with the Institute and its activities, including the Printing School.

Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., until recently the highly esteemed chairman of the London Society of Compositors, now secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd., follows Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart as chairman of the Printing School Committee. Mr. McAra's wide experience of trade matters, will stand him in good stead in continuing and developing the good work done with so much distinction by Mr. Hart during his occupancy of the chair—a period which has left its mark in a remarkable degree on the progress of the School.

We trust that the changes will provide a closer link between the Institute and the printing business, still furthering the excellent work done by the Printing School during the last few years.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 9d., 17s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 6d.; Country Life, Pref., 15s.; J. Dickinson and Co., 33s. 3d.; Financial News, Pref., 5s.; Ilford, 18s. 6d., 18s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 13s. 6d.; International Linotype, 65; Lady's Pictorial, Pref., 55s., 56s. 3d.; Edward Lloyd, 19s. 3d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 69s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; Roneo. 34s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 19s., 19s. 4\frac{1}{2}d., 19s. 9d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 17s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 25\frac{1}{2}; Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Pref., 6\frac{1}{4}, 6\frac{3}{4}.

NEW COMPANIES.

ESTCOURT AND PHILLIPSON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as paper manufacturers, dealers in materials for paper manufacturing, etc. Private company. Permanent directors, R. B. Estcourt and G. Phillipson.

Britism Illustrations, Ltd. — Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of press photography carried on by S. E. K. Richardson, at 4, Johnson's-court, E.C., as the "News Illustrations Co., Ltd." The subscribers are S. E. K. Richardson, and J. W. Parker. Private company. First directors—S. E. K. Richardson (permanent), J. W. Parker, and W. W. Gore. Registered office, 4, Johnson's-court, Fleetstreet, E.C.

RECORD TRADE PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as printers, publishers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. Agreement with W. E. Thomas, W. Reddeford, and H. S. Warden, trading as "Thomas Warden and Co." The subscribers are W. Reddeford, W. E. Thomas and H. S. Warden. Private company. First directors, W. Reddeford, W. E. Thomas and H. S. Warden. Registered office, 72, Regentstreet, W.

Anglo-Latin-American Press Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as advertising contractors and agents, newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, typefounders, stationers, booksellers, etc., particularly in connection with Central and South America, Spain and Portugal. The subscribers are Achille Bandouin and Adrien Caro. Private company. Table "A" mainfy applies. Registered office, 1-5, Copthall-court, E.C.

ST. JAMES'S PRESS Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, as newspaper proprietors, publishers, printers, etc. First directors—G. H. Cooke, and S. H. North. Private company. Registered office, 15, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

PRESS PUBLICATIONS, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £2.500, in £1 shares, as newspaper proprietors, publishers, printers, etc. Agreement with J. J. Woods. Private company. First directors, J. J. Woods and C. Bowen. Registered office, Byron House, 85, Fleet-street, E.C.

FEDERAL PAPER Co., LTD. — Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as stationers, printers, rulers, ticket manufacturers, advertising agents, manufacturers of toilet roll, paper serviettes, paper bags, paper in the flat or reeled, Christmas crackers, cardboard boxes, etc. Private company. First directors, S. H. Tigg and H. F. Johnson. Registered office, 31-3, High Holborn, W.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

STANDARD CATALOGUE Co., LTD.—Issue on February 3rd, 1919, of £3,750 first debentures, part of a series already registered.

JOSEPH WOODHEAD AND SONS, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Huddersfield).—Satisfaction in full of debenture stock covered by trnst deed of April 12th, 1905, securing £20,000. (Notice filed February 7th, 1919).

ARTHUR FOOTE, LTD. (stationers, London).—Particulars of £1,750 debentures, created and all issued January 22nd, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an aimost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case matisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Croombes and Broglia printers, 109, Nortoft-road, Bournemouth. Debts by F. R. Broglia, who will continue the business. February 5th.

Spencer, W. H., and Kirk, W. J., trading as the London and Suburban Advertising Co., 6, Dansey yard, and 30, Gerard street, London. Debts by J. W. Kirk, who will continue the business at 6. Dansey yard. February 1st.

business at 6, Dansey-yard. February 1st. Ransom Brothers, 265, Anlaby-road, Hull, newsagents, etc. Debts by A. Ransom. November 4th.

RITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

Davall, E., late of Hornsey, book edge gilder. Claims by March 17th to R. P. Hamp, 22, Southampton-street, W.C.I. solicitor for the executor

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDER.

Thomas, T., 2, Williams-row, Fochriw Glam., late newsagent. Date of order and of adjudication order, February 17th. Made on debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, March 4th, 2.15 p.m., at the official receiver's office, Town Hall, Merthyr. Examination, same date, 2.30 p.m., at the Court House, Merthyr.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND. Templeman, B., formerly trading as Wood-

land and Co., 13 and 14, King-street, Snow-hill, London, E.C., fine art publisher. Claims by March 12th, to E. J. W. Saville, official re-

œiver, 14, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
Roberts, T., 81, Grange-road, Ramsgate,
sessagent. First and final dividend of 20s First and final dividend of 20s., February 28th, at the official receiver's office. 69a, Castle-street, Canterbury.

Departed Printers.

When he presided at the meeting of master printers at Stationers' Hall last Wednesday, Mr. J. J. Keliher, president of the London Master Printers' Association, paid a tribute to the work of two recently deceased printers. He began by referring to the loss which the Association had sustained by the death of Mr. Walter Hazell. His presence, he said, they had always been able to rely upon at such meetings as that, and the words he addressed to them from time to time had been full of wisdom and very helpful. Mr. Walter Hazell was a man who had been wonderfully active for many years, and in a multitude of directions he endeavoured to do good. They, as master printers, knew him best by his constant efforts for the uplifting of the printing trade, both in regard to masters and men. He (Mr. Keliher) was sure that at their council meetings they would miss very much his voice and his eloquence, and for a very long time to come Mr. Hazell would be conspicuous by his absence.

Mr. Keliher went on to deplore the loss of another distinguished man in their trade, and that was Sir Frederick Atterbury, until lately Controller of the Stationery Office. Sir Frederick was a man remarkable for the courtesy and consideration which he extended to them in the printing trade. He always displayed a desire to be just in the dealings they had with the Stationery Office. Mr. Keliher recalled the charming and learned address which the late Controller gave at the menthly lunch of the Association in June last, an occasion upon which Mr. Hazell proposed a vote of thanks to him.

Votes of condolence with the families were carried in silence.

Printers and Journalists

On Saturday afternoon, a service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral to commemorate the journalists and printers, to the number of over 5,000, who fought and fell in the great war. The cathedral was filled, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state. Before their arrival the band of the Grenadier Guards played Sullivan's In Memoriam Overture.

The service was a simple one. It opened with "O God, our help in ages past" and "Jesu, lover of my soul," and ended with "Now the labourer's task is o'er." The psalm was "Lord, thou hast been our refuge," and the Dean read the lesson from Revelation-"After this I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and peoples, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes.

A quiet and earnest address was given by the Bishop of Hereford, who spoke of the brotherhood of the Press and the printers, and the great sacrifices made by the youth of these professions in the war.

The service closed with the Dead March in Saul, followed by the "Last Post," sounded by the buglers of the Guards.

om War to Wo

At the outbreak of war the British Government quickly realised the possibilities of the accurate tools used by Linetype & Machinery Limited in the regular course of their manufactures, with the result that the war was but a few days old when the Broadheath Works had adjusted itself to the making of munitions. For four and a-half years the whole of the resources of the company-mechanical, manual and managerial-were utilised in the prosecution of our war aims on the productive side. Their output since August, 1914, included 9'2in. howitzers (crane-loading gear and sight-elevating gear), 6in. and 8in. howitzers (cradles and recuperators complete), 18-pdr. guns (cradles, firing and range gear), Vickers 303in gun (feed-boxes and gun-locks complete), aero engine parts, road track links for tanks, tank engine parts, motor lorry engine parts, fuse components, cartridge adapters, exploder containers, trench bombs, 18-pdr. shells, etc., as well as miscellaneous work in connection with the 7.5in naval gun, 4'5in. howitzer, 4in. howitzer, 60-pdr. gun, bomb throwers, rifles, etc. The reversion to normal output is now complete, and the company's works are already busier than ever on the production of high-grade machines for the trade.

Conference of Master Printers

OF THE

FOUR NORTHERN COUNTIES.

At Newcastle the other dayan important conference was held of employers in the printing trade for Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland and Cumberland. Over seventy master printers responded to the invitation and the keen interest taken in the discussions augurs well for the success of the Northern alliance it was decided to form. There was a brief interval in the proceedings during which the visitors were entertained to tea by Mr. Bowes, president of the Newcastle Association, and he was warmly thanked by Mr. W. G. Appleyard on behalf of the guests,

Mr. Charles F. Bowes in opening the proceedings said: - I am pleased to see such a representative gathering here this afternoon, and I trust that much good will come from our deliberations. This is indeed a perilous time in the industrial world, and it is only by earnest consultation and interchange of ideas that the captains will be able to bring their ships safely into port, and, if I may say so, the Whitley Report, the problems resulting from which are a subject that we are here to consider, is, in my opinion, a sort of chart that has been drawn up for our guidance to help us to keep off the rocks. Speaking generally, lopsided system of organisation has until recently been the outstanding feature of the modern industrial world. Since the inrevolution at the end of the eighteenth century, labour has been steadily organising; whilst their employers' sole interest in industrial questions as a whole was limited to an abstract discussion of a small point raised by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations," probably in reference to international trade, or to a practical discussion as to the advisability of compulsory whitewashing of factory walls, the more intelligent of their employees were finding out that "unity is strength," and endeavouring to interest the less intelligent of their fellowworkers in their schemes. Funds were raised, discussions were encouraged, and educational propaganda was started. Until a few years ago only very feeble attempts had been made by the masters to meet this movement, and even now but few of the masters' associations are organised to any degree of efficiency such as is demanded by modern conditions.

As in the case of the men, the pioneers of this new movement had to undertake a great deal of uphill work in rallying a sufficient number of supporters to make the results of their task effective; successful as the results have been, there is still much more work to be done, and to gain a maximum result even more workers must be enlisted. The biggest job that the Master Printers' Federation ever undertook was the costing campaign, and I am sure that those of you that responded to the appeal to adopt the system will readily assent to its value and agree as regards the

wonderful effect that it has had on the trade. Labour has gained a position of power and dignity by its own efforts, chiefly through the vehicle of the trade union movement, and is demanding more say in the management of its industry. If from the seemingly material device of a costing system we masters have gained such spiritual betterment as the fostering of the spirit of brotherhood amongst ourselves, and a more enlightened and scientific method of conducting our own establishments, who can ascribe the limits of the good that will accrue from the extension of the scope of our work and the number of

our members?
Finally, I ask in the best interests of our craft for more co-operation amongst ourselves, for I feel sure that this is our only salvation, and this afternoon let us discuss principles and not details of our schemes.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin then proceeded to outline the proposals for strengthening the organisation mainly by the formation of district alliances of local master printers associations, and he also explained the position of the "Betterment" scheme, the national settlement of wages, and the reduction of hours and holidays negotiations.

An interesting discussion followed, and it was ultimately resolved to approve the formation of an alliance for the northern district, to give assent to the Betterment scheme, and to support the Federation Council in its efforts to secure a settlement of wages, holidays and hours on a national basis.

Printers' Managers and Overseers

MANCHESTER & DISTRICT CENTRE.

The February meeting was held at the Crown Hotel, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. H. Nuttall, president. The minutes were read and confirmed, and correspondence read and passed on to the next meeting of the council. Later, a special general meeting was held, when the following requisition was approved, on the motion made by Messrs. Chas. N. Knowles and Thos. Kirkwood:—

"Rule 19-Annual Delegate Meeting.—A meeting of delegates, two from the parent association, the president or vice president, who shall preside at the meeting, and the general secretary ex-officio, and one from each provincial centre, shall be held, etc."

Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the St. Bride Institute Printing School, then lectured on "Technical Education for the Printer: Past, Present, and Future." In the course of his remarks the lecturer said: There is no need to linger over the shortcomings of the old style printing technical class, which died a natural death. It attempted too much, its curriculum was impossible, and included many subjects which were not closely identified with the craft. Altogether it was too ambitious, aim-

Digitized by GOOGLE

919

ada

200

IN

dis

16

nı

274

tt:

ood

26

12

50

000

19

62

u'

1

015

oc:

13

(či

1

ari

ιĊ

4

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

ing at training men for the top rather than for the ranks. The technical instructor is a much-abused individual by those who do not search deep into his responsibilities and limitations. If those critics would only attempt to verify their disparaging remarks they would be inclined to show more sympathy. Technical instructors should undergo a course of training to qualify them, and they should be drawn from the ranks of those who have had practical experience. And, further, their work as teachers should not be gauged by the results of a written examination. In the future training of the printer's apprentice there may be said to be four main points which call for consideration: (1) Selection of a better type To attract a better type of boy to our craft I would suggest that the educational authorities afford facilities for placing before the elder boys in their central and secondary schools the opportunities and scope provided by the printing business as a career. Before a boy is finally selected for apprenticeship his schooling, habits, home conditions, health and aptitude for the work of a printer should neceive careful consideration by a local independent apprenticeship board, such as the industrial councils outlined in the Whitley scheme. (2) Standard rate of wages and indenture.—The chief points of an indenture should be: (a) The introduction of an apprenticeship board; (b) the definition of the work an apprentice shall be taught year by year; (c) a recognised and standard rate of pay for apprentices; (d) compulsory attendance at a technical school for a period of whole time training, or for a number of hours in the day time during a part of the apprenticeship; (e) relief from working overtime until a certain age is reached. (3) Apprenticing the boy.—The function of an apprenticeship board should be: (a) To arrange for a careful selection of apprentices; (b) to draw up and approve of a standard indenture detailing the work a boy should be taught year by year according to the facilities provided by the office in which the boy is employed; (c) to arrange an established rate of wages for each stage of the apprenticeship; (d) in cases of dispute between the other parties to the agreement, that the facts be ascertained and a settlement arranged; (e) to deal with other matters incident to the education and training of the apprentice; (f) to be responsible for the examination of students attending the technical schools. (4) Technical education and training.—The schools must be self-contained, i.e., they must provide instruction for, and have within their walls equipment for, the training of those employed in all sections of the printing and allied They must be run on workshop lines, trades. directed and staffed by skilled and practical men possessing the qualities of teachers, men who have been accustomed to control in the works, and who have intuition in how to handle and direct the young mind.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. E. Law said that great care would have to be given to the selection of a boy as he might be intellectually fit, yet at the same time-physically unfit for the craft.

Mr. C. Knowles desired to see the craftsman remunerated for the time spent in closely studying the ramifications of the printing business. As to capturing the smart, intelligent boys from central and secondary schools, it would all depend upon the prospects of remuneration when the boy became a journeyman.

Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech., said that craftsmen who had gone through a technical school had been the ones to succeed. He agreed with the lecturer that there was immediate need for the definite training of technical instructors. The instructors of the past had no opportunities of receiving proper training, and why they had succeeded was because they had special gifts, and opportunities in the workshop. Technical education was the backbone of the country, and when commerce again got into its stride, technical training would be necessary if we were to keep abreast of foreign competitors.

Mr. Thos. Rignall believed in training the

employer as well as the craftsman.

Mr. Robt. Marshall blamed the local managers and overseers for the poor support the College of Technology received in the way of students. He found that the youths from outside districts were more keen in attending the College, and at the classes they could regularly be found in their places.

Mr. F. J. Hughes would like to see apprentices paid journeyman's wages when employed on overtime, so as to prevent employers from taking away the leisure and studying hours which belonged to the apprentice. When attending part time junior technical schools the apprentice should not be asked to attend during the morning as he probably would get into a bad habit as regards punctuality.

Mr. J. H. Nuttall, F. E. Robinson, C.

Mr. J. H. Nuttall, F. E. Robinson, C. Doughty and several others also spoke.

Mr. Riddell, in reply, stated that his experience proved the boy to be a good timekeeper when attending morning classes, and the system he had in operation immediately notified the employer when a boy was late. A scheme affecting apprentices which he had put forward, had been adopted by some half-dozen trades. He asked the managers, overseers and other craftsmen not to ridicule a boy who was attending a technical school. It was poor sport to upset the enthusiasm of a bright, in telligent lad who was striving to make a good craftsman.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—The annual meeting of this fund was held on Saturday in London. Lord Burnham, the president, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said the report was a very satisfactory one, and the financial success of the past year most gratifying. Mr. F. J. Hillier said the council was fully alive to the desirability of increasing the scale of pensions, but not until they were able to do so without unduly trespassing on the funds.

MEN of principle are the principal men.

DITISH & COLONIAL

Printers' Wages.

The Labour Gazette notifies the following increases in wages in the printing and allied trades during January:

Bury St. Edmunds .- Compositors, machinemen and linotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper); increase of tos. per week. Minimum rate after change for job-

bing compositors, 58s.

Eastbourne. — Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper); increase of 5s. per week in the minimum rate. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 58s.

Glossop and Hadfield.—Compositors, machinemen and linotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper); increase of 18.6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 57s. 6d. plus a bonus of 6s. 6d.

Isle of Thanet (including Broadstairs, Margate and Ramsgate). - Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper); increase of 3s. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 56s.

Lowestoft.—Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper); increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rate after change for

jobbing compositors, 55s. Plymouth.—Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper); increase of 8s. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing com-

positors, 60s.

Tonbridge.—Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper); increase of 1s. 6d. per week in the minimum rate. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 62s

Tunbridge Wells.-Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper); increase of 12s. per week. Minimum rate after

change for jobbing compositors, 60s.

Certain towns in North Wales with Aberystwith and Oswestry).—Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper); increase of 5s. per week and a corresponding increase in piece rates. Minimum rates after change for jobbing compositors: Wrexham, 52s. 6d.; other towns, 50s.

Scotland.—Bookbinders and machine rulers; increase of is. 6d. per week in minimum time Minimum rates after change: Aberdeen, 64s. 6d.; Dundee, 65s. 6d.; Edinburgh

and Glasgow, 66s. 6d.

Dundalk.-Compositors, machinemen and linotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper); increase of 2s. per week in the minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: jobbing compositors, 50s.; linotype operators, 55s. 6d.

Londonderry. - Compositors, machinemen

and linotype and monotype operators (book jobbing and newspaper); increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 50s.

Newry. — Compositors, machinemen and linotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper); increase of 4s per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 46s. 6d. (including war bonus).

Printing Trades Exchange.

With reference to the suggestion made by Mr. W. C. Corke of a paper Exchange for London, Mr. W. H. Burchell (Caxton Press) calls attention to the fact that in 1907 he produced a scheme for establishing a Printing

Trades Exchange and Market.

The exchange was to have been held at the headquarters of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades, St. Bride Foundation, every Wednesday from twelve till four. The idea was to provide a central meeting place, so that members of the trade might be able to come together regularly to discuss business and trade matters generally. In the prospectus, which was issued in the names of Messrs. C. J. Drummond and W. H. Burchell, it was urged that such an exchange would tend to a better understanding and appreciation of each other's ideas and requirements, and lead to more profitable business, which, it was contended, were the primary objects of such an institution. The exchange was to bring together under one roof, regularly every week throughout the year, buyers from all parts of the United Kingdom, and the commodities to be dealt in were machinery, type, inks, and paper, together with all other articles and materials required by the printing and allied trades. No industry-British, Colonial or foreign-connected in any way with the printing trades was to be excluded.

It was proposed to furnish the large hall of the St. Bride Institute with numbered stands possessing locker boxes, which were to be placed at the service of members at a fee of half-a-crown a week, or five guineas per annum, which would include the annual subscription to the institute and the privileges of

the St. Bride Foundation.

On exchange days typewriting machines and operators were to be available for the use of members, and the scheme also included a series of exhibits of the latest novelties and new inventions relating to printing, book-binding and stationery. There was also to be a classified register for the use of buyers, · together with an information bureau. In the prospectus which was issued in 1907 there was a picture of the institute as it would have appeared on exchange day-an interesting piece of imagination on the part of Mr. Burchell.

The scheme, however, was not put into operation, and it is still open to some enterprising individual or organisation to have the credit of setting one on foot.

Digitized by GOOGLE

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878.

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 10.

LONDON: MARCH 6, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE



"Fryotype"



PRINTING METALS

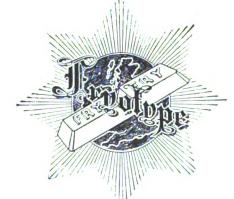


PERMITS are NOT now REQUIRED.

USED REGULARLY



DESPATCH.



ALWAYS RELIABLE.

In every corner of the BRITISH ISLES.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Telegrams: "Frymetalos" Friars, London Telephone: Hop 4720, (two lines). Also at MANCHESTER.
BRISTOL.
DUBLIN.
GLASGOW.

Digitized by GOOGLE

OURTERING AND ALLIED TRADES, SUR Rutes of Amiliation of the

Stationel

Special Qu

The

"IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR

WASTE PAPER

Go to the people who use it."

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS. 24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E.16

Tel: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OFConfidential Documents

CAN BE PERSONALLY WITNESSED, viz.: Ledgers, Cheques, Pass Books, Private Correspondence, etc.

These Mills were erected at the suggestion of the Ministry of Munitions to provide raw material for Munition Paper. :: Mills also at Bárnsley, Wakefield, Tamworth, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxford, Donside, Aberdeen, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, Ivybridgε. Devon, Rowlands Gill, near Newcastle.—Paris, 375 Rue St. Honore.

FULL MAXIMUM PRICES.

MERCHANTS PERMIT No. 512.

Clear Waste Paper and Ledgers out of your Cellars and Warehouses, and we will collect it promptly.

COLLECTORS PLEASE NOTE.

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK Co., Ltd.,

24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16.

TAKE A No. 4 OR No. 47 BUS TO DOCKHEAD-2 minutes' walk.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 10.

LONDON: MARCH 6, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Institute of Printers Dissolved.

Existence of Twenty Years Brought to a Close with Reluctance.

Mr. H. C. Bolton, as chairman of the Council, presided at the twentieth annual general meeting of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades of the British Empire, held at the St. Bride Foundation on Wednesday last week, when it was decided to windup the Institute.

The minutes and the accounts having been approved, an honorarium of 50 guineas was voted to the hon. secretary, Mr. C. J. Drum-

The chairman then moved the following resolution: —" That the Council of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades of the British Empire, after careful consideration, have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the support given to the Institute by the members does not justify its continuance and therefore reluctantly recommend that it be wound up." He explained that the Council had given to this decision their very careful consideration. He referred to the appointment of a committee which had gone carefully into the question of drafting a new constitution for the Institute, but after working throughout the year they came to the conclusion that to carry on the Institute was impossible, owing to the lack of interest shown by the members. The recommendation put before the meeting had been carried unanimously a month ago at the Council meeting, and he submitted it with real regret.

Mr. A. Langley seconded the adoption of the recommendation.

Mr. Low referred to the enjoyable social functions which had been held since the Institute was founded, and thought it was a pity the Institute should cease its operations now after having passed through its recent time of trouble.

Mr. G. H. Linbrey opposed the recommendation at some length, attributing it to caprice on the part of a few. He thought that meeting was not strongly representative enough to say that the Institute should cease.

Mr. Penman, as an old member of the Council, said a lot of work had been done and he did not think it had been appreciated. He did not think there was anything else to be done but accept the recommenda-

Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of St. Bride-Printing School, said if anything could make the Institute go it would have been the enthusiastic work of the chairman, and he recalled that two years ago he had suggested the winding-up. It was sometimes said he was before his time. (Laughter.)
The chairman: All good men are.

Mr. Riddell said an Institute like that should not exist for the mere purpose of giving dinners and childrens' parties, and declared that before the war it was effete. He added that he had not been in agreement with the resolution coming before the meeting in this way. It was his view that the committee was appointed to go into the question of reconstruction.

The chairman, in answer to points which had been raised, said that the membership was approximately 300, and last year they had increased it by 50 or 60, principally through the efforts of one or two members of the Council. Their attempts to raise the Institute from its lethargy had been in vain. It seemed to him the fault had been that the Institute had a title which it could not live up to. He repeated that it was with very great regret that the recommendation was put forward.

Mr. Barnett described the recommendation on the agenda as a mistake, because it must have a disheartening effect. It was altogether contrary to the British spirit to accept defeat, and the thing should not go through without a fight. He asked them if they could not appoint a committee that night to see if some scheme could not be brought forward.

Mr. Langley, while regretting the only alternative before the meeting, pointed out that everything had been done to see if they could carry on the Institute, but they found there was not a niche that was not already

occupied.

In answer to questions, it was intimated that there was no alternative scheme to be put forward.

Mr. Glen Steele remarked that there had been no constructive suggestions advanced by the critics.

The amendment by Mr. Limbrey that the opinion of members of the Institute be tested through the press was lost, and the recommendation to wind-up the Institute was carried, with two dissentients.

It was agreed that the council and officers should take the necessary steps consequent

upon this decision.

Mr. Limbrey mentioned the bitter pangs which the proceedings that evening must cause Mr. Drummond after twenty years of work on the Institute's behalf. They thought they should recognise the services of the founder of the Institute.

The chairman said they would not allow "Charlie" Drummond to go out without "a vote of thanks," and added that there must be a general meeting to receive the report regarding the funds, etc.

Mr. Penman moved a vote of thanks to the chairman not only for presiding that night, but for the hard work he had put in during

the year.

Mr. Drummond, in seconding, paid a very warm tribute to the labours of Mr. Bolton, who, he said, had the interests of the printing

trade at heart.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and Mr. Bolton, in reply, said besides living out of the trade they all wanted to do something else, and that was to benefit the trade in return. He had tried to do that. He mentioned the fine effort they had made on behalf of distressed French printers, which he thought was the best piece of work they had done, the sum of £1,400 having been raised.

The death has taken place of Mr. William Ord, who for many years occupied the position of publisher for all the publications issued by the proprietors of the Newcastle-Chronicle. Mr. Ord was 59 years of age.

THE law of averages shows that sooner or later the weak printer finds himself up to his neck in the slough of despair.

west and north-west London Master Printers' Association

The first of a series of meetings on "Matters of Money and Moment to Printers" was held at Westbourne-park Institute the other evening, the president (Mr. F. A. Perry) in the chair. After the transaction of the usual routine business, Mr. J. R. Burt gave an interesting address on "Co-operation and Competition."

Mr. Burt said in the course of his remarks:—
To-night we are starting a series of meetings to be devoted to subjects which we are pleased to describe as "Matters of Money and Moment to Printers." The word money might very well have been left out of the title, but there is a ring about it that is attractive and the commodity itself is so necessary to all of us, besides being what we are in business to acquire, that its inclusion may not be out of place. Especially will this be the case if some in our trade who still act as if they remained quite novices in the art of demanding proper profits are led to believe that it may be to our mutual advantage to adopt methods that are calculated to obtain them.

I have selected the subject of "Co-operation and Competition" in the desire to further, if I can, the efficient working of the former, in our practice of the latter. To achieve this we need to get a right conception of both. The necessity of co-operation to-day must be re-cognised by all. The practical impossibility of accomplishing anything for the advancement of any particular cause without cooperation is acknowledged, and one has no fear of contradiction in asserting that the unfortunate conditions of the printing trade in the past are due to the almost criminal unapproachability of members of the craft to one another. Not only has it resulted in the long hours of the employees with the consequent lack of leisure and time for recreation and social intercourse, which, in its turn has killed all inducement for insisting on adequate profit as means to enjoyment, but it has put the employer in a wrong position for sympathising with the desire of the employee for leisure for self-improvement or sport, both of which are necessary to contentment and health in the often very difficult and undesirable surroundings in which he has to work. This in its turn has been conducive to the excessive claims made during the late scarcity of labour and national pressure, and helped to strengthen the discontent and unrest that is leading to extreme demands at the present time for every conceivable concession, with-out consideration of the difficulties, and often impracticability, of complying with them, added to which the customer has been encouraged in the belief that a printer is always open to pressure and possesses a conscience as elastic as his prices are at variance.

The varying conditions under which we trade, the diverse character of work in different districts and offices, and the enor-

4

eli

ti.

7.3

þ.

ı.

::

Ġ

23

Ċŧ

ρl

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

mous range in the size of the houses represente cl in the association present many obstacles to be overcome. On the one hand we have companies and combinations, financed largely by the surplus wealth of the fortunate, amalgamated that they may command the market and cope with the possible demands, and customers rightly or wrongly, are inclined to put their faith in bigness. At the other extreme is the man who has no capital and expense, except personal, who lives where he works and employs little labour but his own, and another section of the community fix their standard of value by the price that he is willing to charge. Between these two classes are the majority of traders, mostly practical men, whose right to live is as great as either of the others, but yet whose position is jeopardised by both. To bring these three classes into conformity is the problem that is in front of our trade. Can it be managed?

l venture to think that the claims of all are capable of arrangement, given a willingness to give and take, and by more concentration on profitable results than on quantity of output; and that many of the complaints we hear could be avoided if a stricter adherence to a specialising prevailed, and a more generous attitude were taken by the big firms to

the smaller,

We have heard it said that the facilities of some firms are such that others cannot compete with them. That may be true, and I recognise that those fortunate firms are entitled to benefit by them. In such a case with co-operation the man without such facilities should be able to transfer orders to those firms and obtain the recognition he is entitled to for introducing custom without fear of his client being approached direct, and other work which he can do himself being lost to him. Would it not be better for all that the benefit of such facilities should remain in the trade rather than, as in many cases now, be given to the customer to the increasing disadvantage of the original possessor.

Co-operation would, I believe, be accelerated by increased specialising, by the establishment in our midst of what I believe operate successfully in the U.S.A., trade houses for special work; and I should like to see co-operative ownership of such, managed by periodically-elected boards, so that there could be no chance of preference being given to any customer in priority of execution or price of work. Such would save immensely costs in individual houses, as well as reduce prices by reason of continuity of work and the full employment of permanent staffs; by the employment of trade houses debarred from dealing direct with the general public, and by the employment of qualified men only as travellers, and stricter oversight of their

transactions with clients.
It is well to aim high, but is it wise considering all things for the man of limited resources to enter into competition for that which he knows is beyond his capacity, or can only be done by trespassing on his own physical strength and by making undue demands

on his staff? He may succeed, but the price of success in the majority of cases is undeserved loss to another, with no financial return to himself, whilst the mere fact of his having ousted a bigger firm encourages someone else to try to oust him. If the work comes his way I should be the last to say turn it down, for with wise co-operation it then becomes a case in which assistance can be rendered by another without loss to anybody. Is it wise to start a number of departments with the object of doing everything on your own premises? I think only in exceptional cases can it be justified. With local associations, in the absence of co-operative binderies, foundries, etc., and trade houses available, it should be possible to get all such departmental work done by our friends without fear of advantage being taken, for let us remember that empty departments, like idle machines, will lead to the cutting of prices for filling-up purposes. We might go further and ask-Is it wise to attempt to do on the premises what you can get done better and cheaper out? That is get done better and cheaper out? open to argument and must be answered by each one for himself. Music and foreign work if they come our way should be placed with those who have laid themselves out to do

If we the smaller men of the trade expect recognition and considerate treatment from those whose position enables them to compete advantageously with us we must avoid poaching, and we must not hesitate to accept their services; and I don't think it would be resented if we referred to them as cases in which we needed protection and any others where we thought the bounds of reasonable compe

tition had been passed.

Within the last few years several means for increasing co-operation have been introduced as well as methods for regulating competition, such as the Costing System, the publication of average hour rates, the imprint movement, and the publication of recognised rates of wages; whilst the issue of lists of members and the facilities given by monthly lunches for friendly talk have brought printers into closer touch with each other. My purpose will have been attained if I have said anything that will help us to think more broadly, to consider more charitably, and to act more unitedly in all matters pertaining to our craft, in the critical period of peace and social reconstruction through which we are now advancing in our country's history.

Mr. Burt's address was followed by an interesting discussion. After which Mr. H. C. Hill, of the North London Association, gave an address on "Standard Estimating and Costing." Mr. Hill, amongst other things,

said:-

Now war conditions are over our customers are now beginning to expect lower prices and relying on the weak and easily persuaded printer for securing them. It is a matter which must be tackled now, if at all, while we are still within the period of more satisfactory prices, created for us by the high costs of paper and the shortage of labour.

The intentional price-cutter has to be con-

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

vinced that to undersell his product is to inflict an injustice on his trade and on all engaged in it-for an employer is after all a trustee for his men's labour and has no right to undersell it. The unintentional price-cutter is of course the man who does not know his costs or whose method of estimating is imperfect. I am not going to suggest that there are any printers to-day, or at any rate not more than a negligible few, who do not use an estimate form of some kind—the old system of reckoning up cost on your blotting pad is surely dead, but what I do suggest is that many of the estimate forms in use are inadequate, do not cover the "little things that matter," and so fail to enable a man to estimate as accurately as is necessary in these days.

The adoption of standard estimating forms, for various classes of work, calculated on the basis of the recognised hourly cost rates must, if rigidly adhered to, of necessity do much to regularise our estimates and to get rid of the ridiculous variations of prices which have been a disgrace to the intelligence of our

trade.

As to the form itself, it will no doubt be necessary to have more than one kind according to the nature of your business. In my own case we use two forms, one for lithographic and the other for jobbing letterpress work. We find these cover go per cent. of the jobs we are called upon to estimate for. Others whose businesses consist mainly of periodical printing or any other specialised class of work or who have an extensive bookbinding department may find it necessary to have a special estimate form for such work, but whatever the special nature of the work may be, the same model can be adapted, the great thing being uniformity, to cast estimates in the same mould, I think a small committee could be formed who would have no difficulty in preparing standard estimate forms to suit the requirements of all. The next and equally important point is the hourly costs. For it is obvious that the standard estimating form is of little use unless worked out of the same hourly rates.

I suppose one might divide printers into three categories—those who have a perfect costing system in operation—those who have partially adopted one and are satisfied that they are on the right side, and those who have no costing system. Comparisons would no doubt show variations in the hourly rates of all three, and what we have to arrive at are rates that all can accept. This should not be difficult. I quite believe that investigation would reveal that such variations that exist are due mainly to different methods of calculating overhead expenses, etc., rather than to any real difference in the actual costs among a number of printers in the same district, where the same

wages are paid.

Well, having got your standard estimating forms and hourly rates agreed, the next question is to get them adopted. For this I look to the signatories of the Imprint resolution—they should be the first to take this useful step—they now number—from the point of

view of capacity of output—by far the larger proportion of the London printers, large and small—they have recognised the principle of co-operation and it should be an easy step for them to pledge themselves to this further measure having for its object the protection of prices or to borrow the West and North-West motto "Proper Profits for Printers."

That is the scheme I commend to your consideration. I do not claim for it perfection and it will no doubt encounter objection, but I put it to you, that it is time we ended the state of things which makes it possible for estimates to vary as much 100 per cent. or more as they frequently do. Further than this when there is little variation to be obtained by asking for a number of estimates our customers will cease that practice and we shall be saved the expense of much useless estimating.

estimating.

Votes of thanks to Mr. Burt and Mr. Hill for their addresses were moved by the president, and carried unanimously, and it was decided to recommend the adoption of an estimating form on the lines suggested by Mr. Hill for the use of members of W. and N.-W.

Master Printers' Association.

THE LAKE DISTRICT CONFERENCE OF Printers.

There was a representative attendance of the employing printers of Westmoreland, Cumberland and the Furness District at Kendal on February 26th. Mr. W. H. Moss presided, the arrangements made by Mr. Wilson being well thought out, and the success of the conference was largely due to his efforts. Prior to the conference the annual meeting of the North-Western Group was held and an encouraging report presented and the officers elected for the current year.

The chairman with commendable brevity welcomed all visitors and explained the main

purpose of the conference.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin said: I have heard a great deal of the beauty of the Lake District and hoped to pay a visit, but the calls from less picturesque districts have been so insistent that this is the first occasion I have had the pleasure of catching even a glimpse of this wonderland.

Labour Unrest,

It is difficult here in these peaceful surroundings to realise all the turmoil and unrest in the labour world now going on, and yet it is impossible not to be conscious of the fact that it is only a question of time ere you also will feel the effect of the disturbance in industrial circles elsewhere.

I am here to-day to tell you what is now going on in the printing world and to take counsel with you as to how in the difficult time that lies ahead we may best meet the changing conditions. You are all probably aware that a determined effort is being made

é:

e'

Ċ

X.

Ç.

1

BRITISH & COLONIAL

to strengthen the organisation of employers the printing trade for several reasons. The Prime Minister himself has said that when the demands of labour are just and reasonable they should be conceded, but when otherwise they should be clearly shown to be unreasonable and not granted. We are organising the employers not with the object resisting any requests for bettering conditions, but so that all questions may be discussed on equal terms, and the feeling of mutual respect strengthened. The clear idea in mind is to ensure a greater measure of security and prosperity for the entire printing industry

The Alliance which it is suggested you may form to-day is intended to link up all the associations in this N.W. area. Any that are not quite as much alive as they should be will be stimulated and helped. The idea is to provide the machinery for focussing opinions on all questions appertaining to trade much quicker and with more certainty than we are

able to do at present.

It is also of vital importance that decisions arrived at which meet with the general approval of the majority should be carried into effect without delay by the whole trade. A good deal of time and thought has been spent on working out a plan which provides for dividing the country into fourteen districts and to form an alliance of all associations in these districts, and then all employers shall be urged to join the nearest association.

The associations will send representatives to an Alliance Council. These councils will elect representatives to the Federation Council, and so we have a complete chain from the individual master printer to the national authority entrusted with making the general work in the industry. working conditions for the industry

There is another weighty reason for organ-

ising without delay along these lines.

The 'Betterment' scheme, which means the formation of a National Industrial Council, has been approved by the workers and employers, and will come into being within a month or so. Then we shall have Joint District Councils, and where practicable Works Committees formed without delay. To constitute these District Councils we need the Allia nees to be formed forthwith, so that the machinery for securing proper representation of the employers may be brought into being.

One important object of the scheme is to ensure proper remuneration for employers and

work people.

has been pointed out in connection with the mining dispute that a combination of the employers and employed in any one industry may result in the exploiting of the public and be harmful to the general community. With this view I agree. But the work of the Costing Country has provided the ing Committee of five years has provided the necessary safeguard and also laid the foundations for a fair basis of prices. The purpose for which the committee was formed has been misunderstood in some quarters—its main object was to remedy the strange discrepancies in prices which have been long current in the prices which have been long current in the Drinting trade. Differences not due to

one printer having exceptional views as to profits, but to the diversity of opinions as to the cost of a job.

The war upset all traditional prices, and with the constant changes still going on the need of a reliable cost system is now felt by

every firm.

The Federation System was designed by the best brains in the trade, and has since been tried in offices of every size and character, and proved to be simple, effective,

reliable and adaptable.

To day I should like to see the definite outcome (1) from this meeting of the Alliance for this area being formed into a provisional committee to make arrangements. (2) As many firms as possible deciding to instal the Federation System, thus making it easy to arrive at and adjust standard rates from time to time. (3) A decision as to the possibility of making the imprint arrangement applic-

able to the whole district.

The organisation along these lines has made rapid progress this month. Following the Newcastle meeting, at Manchester, Leeds, and Cardiff remarkable meetings have been held, great interest shown, and the money forthcoming for initial expenses. Mr. Goodwin proceeded to explain the position of the hours and holidays agreement and national wage settlements. I feel assured this district is ready to take its share in the scheme when it understands it, and if not quite clear should be glad to deal with any point.

An interesting discussion followed this address, and a resolution to form an alliance and appoint a provisional committee was

unanimously adopted.

Stationers & Paper Manufacturers' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the members of this society was held at the offices of the society, 15, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, the other

day.
Captain Sir G. Rowland Blades, M.P., pretrade were present, amongst them being:—Mr. A. W. Dagley, Mr. A. Darvill, Mr. R. B. Hayward, Mr. B. J. Head, Mr. J. Hollier, Mr. Alfred Jones (Messrs. W. N. Jones and Son), Mr. C. LeMage, Mr. S. J. Peacock. Mr. J. Put-man, Mr. T. Harrison Savory, Mr. F. C. Smith, Mr. S. Stacey, and Mr. J. D. Watson.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the committee and auditors' reports, strongly urged young men in the trade to take advantage of joining the society and so make provision for their declining years. He pointed out that during the past year the fund had been increased by £1,309 11s. od., making a total of £51,737 4s. 9d., which showed that the society was in a stronger position than ever.

The officers for the ensuing year were duly elected and the committee and auditors' re-

ports adopted.



BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Trade Notes.

MR. WILLIAM ELLIOTT has retired from the printing department of the Warwick Advertiser after 61 years' continuous service.

The Printers' Managers and Overseers Association (Parent Association) at their meeting on Tuesday night passed a resolution urging the claims of the Association for representation upon the Industrial Council of the Printing Trade. A full report of the proceedings will be given in our next issue.

MESSRS. LANGLEY AND SONS, Ltd., The Euston Press, have acquired the goodwill and a portion of the plant of the old-established book and music printing business of Messrs. Kenny and Co., 25, Camden-road, N.W.I, and will transfer it to The Euston Press, 6 and 8, Euston-buildings, N.W.I (near Euston and Gower-street Stations), where they will be able to give the clients of Messrs. Kenny and Co. a much extended service in all departments.

MR. GEO. G. JACOB (Messrs. Alexander Jacob and Co.), waste paper merchants, etc., Wapping, London, E., intimates that he is being joined in partnership by his brother. Lieut. Ellis E. Jacob. His brother, Lieut. Victor V. Jacob, was killed in action in France in September, 1915. Messrs. Alexander Jacob and Co., who import large quantities of continental rags, both woollen and cotton, have spened an office at 3, Cite d'Hauteville, Paris under the direction of Mr. David Levy.

GLASGOW. — Mr. Michael Graham, J.P., editor of the Evening Times, who has for 52 years been on the staff of Messrs. George Outram and Co., Ltd., and Mr. Hugh N. Livingstone, chief sub-editor and deputy editor, who has been 43 years a member of the staff, have retired from active journalistic work. To mark the occasion of their retirement they were last week entertained by their colleagues of the Evening Times, the Glasgow Herald the Weekly Herald, and the Bulletin, and were presented with handsome gifts. Mr. H. D. Robertson, a director of the firm, presided at the gathering, which was held at the offices, 65, Buchanan-street.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTS EXHIBITION, 1919—The King has consented to act as president of the British Scientific Products Exhibition, 1919, which will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, during the month of July. The president of the Exhibition is the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., and Professor R. A. Gregory is chairman of the organising committee. The Exhibition will include sections dealing with Paper, Illustration and Typography. Firms desirous of exhibiting are invited to communicate with the organising secretary, Mr. F. S. Spiers, 82, Victoriastreet, London, S.W.I.

The death is announced, from influenza, of Mr. W. Lotinga, age 52. Mr. Lotinga was well known as a sporting journalist under the name of "Larry Lynx" and also "Magpie."

MESSRS. HILL, SIFFKEN AND Co., printers and lithographers and specialists in posters, have issued a useful blotter-calendar. Each sheet of the pad contains the dates for the 12 months, the whole being mounted on stout boards. The pad is adorned with apt business phrases such as "Are you prepared for the big trade boom?" and "Our posters have helped to win the war."

DISSOLUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—A notice appeared in the London Gazette for February 25th, to the effect that at the expiration of three months from that date, the following companies, among others will be dissolved, unless cause be shown to the contrary:—

Auto-Publicity Co, Ltd.
Brighton Periodicals, Ltd.
Carl Hentschel, Ltd.
Cymograph, Ltd.
Cymograph, Ltd.
Bryoden Publishing Co., Ltd.
Eswood Advertising Co., Ltd.
Jewish National Press, Ltd.
London Book Co., Ltd.
Midland Paper Co, Ltd.
Purchasing Copyright Syndicate, Ltd.
Russian Advertising Agency, Ltd.
Town Crier Publishing Co., Ltd.

Personal

MR. A. E. GOODWIN addressed the Dundee Master Printers on Friday last, explaining the terms of the National agreement and its effect on the cost of printing, and also visited Aberdeen on Monday when the whole question of the present and future cost of printing was fully discussed.

MR. A. WILLIAMSON is taking up the duties of secretary of the Yorkshire Alliance of Master Printers until some permanent arrangement is made.

EVERY district in the United Kingdom has now been visited and the Federation organisation scheme has been approved and active work is being done to constitute the District Alliances in all centres.

MR. A. F. BLADES (president of the Federation of Master Printers) and Mr. A. E. Holmes (Federated Unions of the Printing Trade) have been appointed members of the committee of masters and men set up by the National Industrial Council to consider the problems of labour unrest.

MR. Tom Collings, head of the stereo and electro department at Messrs. Hazell, Watson

and Viney's Aylesbury Works, was, last week, presented by the directors with a handsome clock, on completion of 50 years' service, 42 years of which has been as overseer. The presentation was made by Mr. Howard Hazell, J.P., in the presence of the managers and the heads of departments.

MR. A. G. Aves, the president, was in the chair at the meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association at St. Bride Foundation on Tuesday. Several new members were elected and Mr. Isaac (Artists, Ltd.) was down for an address on "Process and Line Blocks." We hope to refer to the proceedings at greater length next week.



JOSEPH PENNELL'S LIBERTY-LOAN POSTER A Text Book for Artists . . . and Printers; 4to., 9 illus. Lond.: J. B. Lippincott Co. 4s. 6d. net.

The poster of which this book treats was prepared for a competition in connection with the "Fourth Liberty Loan," set on foot by the Government of the U.S.A., and was selected and published. In itself it was not specially remarkable, just a two-colour (purple and red) poster depicting the ruin that might overtake New York if the Huns won the war. The chief interest of the book, to our mind, is that so far from being a dry text book of the ordinary kind, it is a thoroughly typical example of Mr. Pennell's well known racy literary style. To those who, like the present reviewer, have heard "J." hold forth at length, at the Society of A." of Arts rooms and elsewhere, on the many vices and few virtues of the common or garden litho printer, the pages of this work recall many Pleasant and instructive evenings when Mr. Pleasant expounded his own views on lithe litho Printing, and was by no means backward those of certain other people, particularly print of the printing as about prefatory essay on printers. There is a short prefatory essay on the poster in general, and an introduction to the history of this one in particular Then the artist Proceeds to set forth the genesis (i e., the original crude sketch), development and technical Production of the picture, from the transfer of the drawing on the plate to the final Printing, with illustrations of the work at each of the Papall as is his wont. at each stage. Mr. Pennell, as is his wont, not hesitate at relating his various struggles with, and victories over the Poster Committee and the printers. These last, Committee, and the printers. though they will probably seldom agree with "I's Femarks on their craft and its members, will ne vertheless be able to pick up some useful hints on artistic lithography. One point on which Mr. Pennell lays stress is the need in

the U.S.A. for schools of training in the graphic arts.

New Brilish Patents.

Applications for Patents.

Alexander, A. E., and Stokes and Smith Co. Gumming wrapper blanks for boxes, etc. 4,256.

Alexander, A. E., and Stokes and Smith Co. Manufacture of container structures.

4,257.

Alexander, A. E., and Stokes and Smith Co.

Manufacture of paper boxes, etc. 4,258.

Baker, C. W. Self-addressing labels. 4,139.

Black, W. G. Books. 4,431.

Bruce, D. R. Gripper arms or attachments

for gripper bars of platen, etc., printing machines. 4,496.

Curtis, F. C. Indicating devices for calendars, time tables, maps, etc. 4,054.

time tables, maps, etc. 4,054.

Dennis and Sons, E. T. W., and Wray, T.

Mounts, calendars etc. 4,085.

Mounts, calendars etc. 4,085.
Elsy, A. E. Postal wrapper. 4,361.
Evans, K. K. Blotting appliances. 4,060.
Hattersley, J. M. Memoranda or writing appliance for use with telephones. 3,972.

Lely, G. P. Calendars. 4,207. Marsh, J. B. Eook covers or temporary binders. 3,997.

binders. 3,997.
Mayer, C. W. Coating machines. 3,889.
Roy, W. Envelopes, wrappers, containers,

etc. 4,425. Smith Bros., and Smith, C. J. Paper, etc., carrier bags, etc. 3,844.

carrier bags, etc. 3,844.
Smith, H. B. Paper box construction. 4,259.
Smith, H. B. Making covered box shells.

4,260. Strain, W. Window, etc., advertising transparencies. 4,104.

Walton, T. Apparatus for printing or copying music, etc. 4.373.

Wesley, H. Envelopes, wrappers, etc. 4.078.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Hoe and Co., R. Folding and delivery mechanism. 122,868.

Loewenbach, O. Envelopes. 122,879. Grant, J. C. Typewriting machines for coding and decoding messages. 122,886.

Drysdale, H. Manufacture of containers or boxes of cardboard, paper, woven fabric, or other suitable material. 122,960.

Marks, E. C. R. Foldable typewriting machines. 122,972.

Bowns, S. Machines for perforating paper. 122,976. Haddan, A. J. H. Mail or post marking ma-

chines. 122,978.
Winkler, C. Impression cylinders of printing

machines. 122,985.
Corsan, J. T. Paper weight and absorbent blotter. 123,020.

To the printer who sits and waits there comes—oid age.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Quarter Page An Extra Chai	ge		Co	One inch in Column ver and Special Positi Number of Insertions.	a 6	6
Whole Page Half Page Third Page		10 17 6	0 6 0	One-eighth Page One-third Column	8. 12 15	6

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. Jorgen Sorensen, Bygdo Alle 60, Christiania, Norway. United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Hours and Holidays Agreement.

MR. WOODGATE STEVENS, secretary of the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, has sent out the terms of the hours and holidays agreement, which has been signed by Mr. A. F. Blades, Mr. Reginald J. Lake and Mr. A. E. Goodwin on behalf of the Master Printers' Federation, and by Mr. C. W. Bowerman, Mr. G. A. Isaacs and Mr. A. E. Holmes for the Federated Unions. As we have already stated the agreement provides for a 48-hour week and the payment for statutory holidays and a week's holiday in the summer. It is intimated that the agreement was to come into force on March 3rd, and Mr. Stevens apologises to the employers for the shortness

of the notice, which was only received on the preceding Saturday. The covering letter expresses the hope that the agreement will not have the effect of disturbing the friendly relations hitherto subsisting between employing printers and the societies in the men's federation. If both sides loyally abide by the terms there should be no fear of any disturbance. Rather should the effect be to improve relations, which we sincerely hope will be the case.

Against the Metric System.

A GREAT deal has been written, recently, on the desirability of a universal adoption of the metric system, and at the same time a considerable number of opponents have aired their objections to its adoption in this country. The latest opponent of the adoption of such a system of weights, measures and money is Mr. Samuel S. Dale, and a striking address was recently delivered by him before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in which he endeavoured to demonstrate that, while neither of the two systems is perfect, the English system of weights and measures is better adapted to the work of the world than is the metric. The English system, he says, has reached such a commanding position throughout the world, and its identity with other natural systems of weights and measures is so great as to make it the only feasible basis for unification of the world's weights and measures. Seventy per cent. of the world's industrial energy before the war, Mr. Dale asserts, was exerted on the basis of English weights and measures. The English system. he says, no longer belongs to England and America, but is the common property of mankind, and if the world's weights and measures are ever to reach or move towards uniformity. it will have to be on the basis of the English system. This was plain before the war ended, but the terms of the armistice make it "so evident it will glimmer through a blind man's eye." Mr. Dale advocates the simplification of the English system of weights and measures, to the exclusion of the metric system, and recommends the organisation of an Anglo-American conference for the thorough study of the question in all its bearings.

Paper Control to Cease.

The announcement that Paper Control is to be abolished at the end of April is welcome news to the proprietors of periodical and magazine literature, to say nothing of the book publishers, whose enterprise has been sadly curbed since control was instituted.

Publishers claim that they have suffered even more than newspaper owners from the shortage of paper supply, and the Liverpool Post commenting on this points out that a newspaper does not as a rule print a second edition when the first is sold out, whereas both author and publisher depend almost wholly upon subsequent editions for their profits. In most cases the sale of one edition of a thousand copies will only meet the cost of production and secure the author about £50. The small author with an unexpected success has suffered heavily, for the publisher has often chosen to make a reserve of paper for subsequent editions of well-known authors and no reserve for a new author who could not expect to sell more than one edition. For this reason poetry has had an excellent chance, since the editions are always small-two hundred and fifty copies to five hundred-and the consumption of paper proportionately less than other kinds of book.

The Fight for World Markets.

A MEMORANDUM from the provisional committee of the British Manufacturers' Corporation sent out to firms associated with the Corporation describes interesting developments in Connection with Sir Charles Mandleberg's scheme for the expansion of the British export trade. Those proposals attracted considerable interest and obtained substantial support arnong business men when they were put for ward a little over a year ago. It will be recollected that in September last a representative meeting of manufacturers held in Manchester resolved to form an organisation to carry the plan into effect, and a provisional committee was appointed, with Sir Charles Mandleberg as chairman, to bring the British Manufacturers' Corporation into being for that Purpose. Over 300 firms in England, Scotland and Ireland had agreed to be associated with the proposals, forming a substantial nucleus for the new organisation, and a couple of months' spadework in committee resulted in concrete proposals, being ready for submission to the associated firms. Matters had reached this stage when, towards the end of November, the committee were approached by the Federation of British Industries with a view to effecting a fusion with that organisa-The Federation has a membership of over 800 individual manufacturing firms and about 170 trade associations. Its overseas trade Committee, desirous of a progressive overseas trade policy, reported that after careful consideration they had come to the con-

clusion that the principles first formulated in Sir Charles Mandleberg's scheme were sound, and that they had made them the basis of their own proposals. The terms of the proposed amalgamation make it clear that the export trade development policy on which the Federation is about to embark is identical in essentials with the scheme first suggested by Sir Charles Mandleberg. It is proposed to appoint commissioners in such foreign and colonial markets as may be determined, who will act for members of the organisation in various ways, such as appointing selling agents when requested to do so, protecting members' interests when desired, and taking prompt measures in emergencies. The commissioner would necessarily be a British subject, with previous experience of the country to which he was appointed, and thoroughly acquainted with the language, the commercial needs and the trading customs of its people. At home, an important feature of the scheme will be the organisation of the Federation's branch offices throughout the country as centres at which all necessary information on export trade routine can be promptly obtained by members. An annual subscription of £100 entitles British Manufacturers' Corporation firms to this Overseas Commissioner service as well as to the other services which the Federation already renders to members. The Provisional Committee of the British Manufacturers' Corporation in their memorandum state that they have been largely influenced in their decision to recommend fusion by their belief that under the conditions arranged the commissioner service will be carried out in the spirit in which the proposals were first drafted by Sir Charles Mandleberg and afterwards adopted by the British Manufacturers' Corporation as a hopeful and practical working policy for the speedy expansion of British export trade.

Annandale and Son, Ltd.—The directors' report states that, after maintaining as far as possible the mill and machinery in thorough efficiency, and making provision for excess profits duty, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account as at December 28th, 1918, amounts to £ 20,611 12s. 6d. This the directors propose to deal with as follows: To place to the credit of depreciation and reserve account, £5,000; to provide for the preference dividend already paid to November 11th, 1918, and for amount accrued to December 28th, 1918, £1,798 16s. 6d.; and to pay a dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per anaum, free of income-tax, £6,000; leaving to be carried forward to next year, subject to directors' and auditors' fees, £7,812

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s., 15s. 9d.; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 5\frac{1}{3}; John Dickinson and Co., 33s.; Financial News, Pref., 6s. 6d.; Ilford, 18s. 3d., 18s. 6d., 18s. 9d., 19s. Pref.. 18s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; Illustrated London News, 4s. 6d., Pref., 12s. 9d.; International Linotype, 62; Lady's Pictorial, Pref., 53s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype, 15s. 6d., 16s.; Linotype, A Deb., 62, 62\frac{1}{2}; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 9d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 6d., 15s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 68s. 9d.; A. M. Peebles, Pref., 64s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; Roneo. 33s. 9d., 34s.; Spicer Bros., Pref., 7\frac{1}{6}, 7\frac{1}{6}; Raphael Tuck and Sons. 19s. 9d., 19s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., Pref., 78s. 9d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 14s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; Weldon's 29s. 6d., 31s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

D. F. TAYLER AND Co., LTD .-- The report of the directors states that the net profits of the business during the year ending December 31st, 1918, added to the balance brought forward from last account, after deducting directors' remuneration, expenses of management, depreciation of plant and machinery, and all other expenses, amount to £18,106 7s. Id. From this amount has to be deducted interest on debentures, £855; interim dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share, less income tax, for the first six months, paid June 30th, 1918, £801 10s. 7d.; interim dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax, for the first six months, paid June 30th, 1918, £1,625; leaving available for distribution a balance of £14,824 16s. 6d. The directors recommend that this sum shall be dealt with as follows: To pay a dividend for the second six months on the preference shares at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share, less income tax, £787 10s.; to pay a dividend for the second six months on the ordinary shares at the rate of 7s. 6d. per share, less income tax at is. in the £ (income-tax being 6s. in the £ for the year, and the company paying tax up to 5s in the £), £4,631 5s; to place to reserve fund (making it £33,000), £3,000; to carry forward, £6,406 is. 6d.

CULTER MILLS PAPER Co., LTD.—The report of the Culter Mills Paper Co. for the year ended December 31st last states that profit, after making provision for excess profits duty, is £29,095; £6.868 was brought forward, making £35,903. The directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., or 2s. per share, less income tax at 5s. 9d. in the £, payable half on March 7th and balance on September 1st next; to reserve for dividend of 1s. per share, less income-tax, on the 35,000 new shares proposed to be issued, £1.750; to place to works and property £8.620, thus reducing their book value to £65,000; to add to reserve fund

£10,000, leaving at credit of profit and loss £8,593. The directors have for some time had under consideration the advisability of increasing the capital with a view to making it more commensurate with the overturn and resources of the company, and have decided to recommend that it be increased from £87,500 to £131,250 by the creation of 35,000 new shares of 25s. each. They further recommend that £35,000 of the reserve fund be capitalised and divided among shareholders by way of capital bonus, satisfied by the allotment of the 35,000 new shares, having 20s. per share paid thereon, in the proportion of one new share to each existing two shares held. It is proposed the new shares shall carry a dividend of 1s. per share, payable on September ist next, and shall thereafter as regards dividend and in all other respects rank pari passu with the existing shares.

NEW COMPANIES.

PETERBOROUGH PRESS, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £14,000, in £1 shares (4,000 6 per cent. preference). Agreement with G. Knights, newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers and advertising agents. The subscribers are P. H. Goodwin, and T. Dawson. Private company. Directors appointed by subscribers.

CLEGG METAL ENGRAVING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £4,500, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of engravers, die sinkers, metal and ivory workers, machinists, printers and stereotypers, carried on by Henry Clegg under a similar title, at Worthing. The subscribers are A. T. Rowe, and L. P. Parsons. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

E. SYMMONS AND SONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, as publishers, printers, stationers, bookbinders and dealers in machinery and materials used in such trades. The subscribers are H. G. Alldis, and C. M. Caplen. Private company. Permanent managing director—H. G. Alldis.

Kent, Milne and Partners, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, as paper merchants and agents, manufacturers of and dealers in paper bags and wrappings, manufacturing stationers, printers, publishers, manufacturers of playing, fancy and other cards, etc. Directors for five years—F. B. B. Kent, W. A. Milne, and C. G. Saunders. Private company. Registered office, 82, Victoria-street, S.W.

MUTUAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as advertising agents, billposters, etc. The subscribers are F. J. Hetherington, and G. E. Hetherington. Private company. Permanent director—F. J. Hetherington. Registered office, 29, Ludgate hill, E.C.4.

JOHN DUTTON (CHELMSFORD), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of printers and publishers carried on by W. D. Dutton, at 8, Tin-

dal-street, Chelmsford, as "John Dutton." The subscribers are W. D. Dutton, and G. S. Bacon. Private company. First directors—W. D, Dutton, and Mrs. E. H. Dutton. Registered office, 8, Tindal-street, Chelmsford.

British Industries Review Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £300, in £1 shares, as newspaper proprietors, publishers, printers, etc. The subscribers are F. Willings, and W. G. Batrick. Private company. The first directors are to be appointed by subscribers.

PHILLIP RAPHABL, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as advertising contractors and agents, manufacturers of advertising appliances, printers, publishers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. The subscribers are Phillip Raphael and J. Higgins. Private company. Subscribers are point the directors. Registered office, 8, West-street, Cambridge-circus, W.

L. CHAUNDY OF OXFORD, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,500, in £10 shares, as booksellers, bookbinders, publishers, art dealers, etc. First directors, T. Sulton, T. Sulton, junr., L. F. Chaundy, and A. J. Shipton. Private company. Registered office, 2, Albemarle-street, W.

Business Builders, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £10,500, 9,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 39,000 deferred shares of 1s. each, as advertising agents and contractors, compilers of catalogues, pamphlets and prospectuses, designers, artists, sign writers, circular distributors, designers and installers of business systems, etc. Private company. First directors, A. F. Shepherd and E. Louis.

HUDSON AND STRACEY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, as printers, stationers, publishers, advertising agents, newspaper proprietors, etc. Permanent directors, S. Hudson and G. Stracey. Private company.

PATENTS MART AND TRADE AGENCY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to deal in patents and copyrights either as principals and agents, to obtain and supply information, to promote British trade, and to publish trade periodicals. First directors: R. J. Sutcliffe and P. R. Thornton. Private company. Registered office: 115, High Holborn, W.C.

John P. Gray and Son, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £3,500, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of John P. Gray and Son, at io, Green-street, Cambridge, and to carry on the business of bookbinders, map mounters, restorers of manuscripts, books and prints, engrossers and illuminators and dealers in books and works of art. The subscribers are A. T. Bartholomew, E. H. T. Broadwood, A. B. Gray and W. A. H. Harding. Private company. First directors: A. T. Bartholomew, E. H. T. Broadwood, A. B. Gray, W. A. H. Harding and S. Gaselee.

FLEET PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as publishers, printers, booksellers, etc. The sub-

scribers are G. A. Macdonald and Miss E. E. Martin. Private company. Subscribers appoint the directors. Registered office: 3, Wine Office-court, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not computery.)

Cumberland Evening Mail Publishing Co., Ltd.—Particulars of £7,000 debentures created February 19th, 1919, of which £2,050 were issued on same date. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

FULTON'S, LTD. (advertising contractors, printers, etc.).—Particulars of £2,000 debentures, created June 10th, 1918, of which £1,138 was issued on October 26th, 1918. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including un-called capital. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

JOURNALS AND PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on March 25th, for the purpose of having laid before it the accounts of the liquidator.

Famous Copyrights, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation).—Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on March 26th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not apperr on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Pemberton, R. S. and A., trading as Robert S. Pemberton and Co., rope, twine and paper merchants. 3, Shepley-street, London-road, Manchester. Debts by R. S. Pemberton, who will continue the business at the same address, under the old style. February 28th.

Vellum Binders and Machine Rulers' Pension society.

A good attendance of members and friends assembled at the St. Bride Institute upon the occasion of the 76th annual meeting of the above society, presided over by Mr. John Rissen (Messrs. John Rissen, Ltd.). The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, said their chairman that evening needed very little introduction to the members of the society, as his firm was one of the best known and respected in the trade, and his presence there proved the interest he took in the welfare of their less fortunate brethren.

The minutes of the last annual meeting having been duly read and confirmed, letters of apology were read from numerous friends regretting their inability to be present, in most cases owing to attacks of the prevailing

epidemic.

The secretary said he had heard with deep regret of the decease from the same cause of Mr. Percy W. Edwards, of Messrs. Edwards and Smith, one of their best friends and supporters. Most of those present would recollect his presiding at the annual meeting in 1916, and the generous support given to the society both by him personally and by the Robt. Wm. Edwards Trust.

Mr. Frank Willmott (Willmott and Sons, Ltd.), said all present felt this society and the trade generally had sustained a deep loss by the death of his friend, Mr. Percy Edwards, and he moved that the secretary send a letter of sympathy and condolence to his firm.

This was seconded by Mr. W. G. Finch, who said it was his good fortune to enter the firm of Edwards and Smith when a very young man, and when Mr. Percy Edwards, then a young man also, was making his entry into the trade, and although many years had passed and changes had occurred since then, he had never forgotten the kindness and assistance he received from Mr. Percy. The resolution was then carried in silence.

The next business upon the agenda being the adoption of the report and balance-sheet for 1918, the chairman, Mr. J. Rissen, said it afforded him very great pleasure indeed to move that the 75th annual report and balance sheet be adopted. It had come upon him somewhat as a shock to find that he had heard and knew so little about a society in the trade which had been in existence so long and had done so much good work as he found in looking up its records, and although regretting this, he felt that some of the blame must rest with the society itself in not bringing its needs and claims more prominently under his notice. He thought it was not talked about sufficiently and not known sufficiently. Here was work for the executive. The expenses of management were kept low, and were an example to many larger societies. Its reserves were well invested, and of a respectable amount, and its report and balance-

sheet concise and business-like these advantages, he felt the objects of the society should be brought more prominently under the notice of both employers and employees. Old age was one of those things that creep on us, and all present must have seen with sorrow both old men and women struggling at the bench, when they would have been so much better and happier, if able to take that rest which had in most cases been so well earned, and which this society was endeavouring to provide. He hoped all those employed in his firm would give it their generous support, and on the part of the firm he had much pleasure in handing a donation to the society, with the promise of an annual subscription to its funds. He moved with pleasure and confidence the adoption of the 76th annual report and balance-sheet.

This having been seconded by Mr. Erwood,

was carried unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks to the hon. trustees and auditors, proposed by Mr. P. R. Aves, and seconded by Mr. R. W. Pearse, jun., was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. Frank Garret (R. T. Tanner and Co., Ltd.), the hon. treasurer, was accorded similar honours upon the proposition of Mr. W. H. Stewart and Mr. W. G. Finch.

Mr. J. Keeley, of Messrs. J. Rissen, Ltd., was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy caused upon the committee by the retirement through ill-health of Mr. C. Burton, who for thirty years had taken an active part in the society's management, and whose presence will be greatly missed by his old colleagues.

Messrs. R. W. Pearse, sen., W. H. Stewart and Thos. Hunt, retiring committeemen in accordance with rule, were re-elected.

Mr. J. J. Harward said it would be very ungrateful upon the part of the members present if they failed to place upon record their sincere thanks to, and their sense of the good work done by the committee during the past year. The success or failure of a society like this was dependent upon how they, in conjunction with their secretary, performed their duties, and the fact that those duties were entirely honorary added to the value of the work done. The financial position, notwithstanding the war, proved their foresight, and the good record of attendances, which he was pleased to see published each year, proved the interest they had taken in the good work, and he had much pleasure in proposing that they receive the best thanks of the meeting. This being put to the vote, was carried with acclamation, and responded to by Mr. W. T. Higgins, who said all the committee wanted was more work, more money, and more members. They already had the deserving applicants for the benefits of the society.

Upon the proposition of Mr. J. Hall, seconded by Mr. H. J. Mills, the secretary, Mr. F. C. Peacock, was unanimously re-elected, and in thanking the members for their renewed confidence, he gave a short resume of the aims and objects of the society, also how its members were just as deserving of support by the employers and triends as those of the larger sections of the trade, but how the fact

of their smaller numbers had always had a tendency to get them overlooked when charitable donations were about.

Mr. Frank Willmott having proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, said it was always a pleasure to meet Mr. John Rissen, even when they were opponents for work or contracts. He was always the same genial, hearty personality, and he was sure the society would be the gainer by the interest he would take in its welfare in the future.

Mr. Rissen in a genial manner responded to the vote, and brought a very successful meet-

ing to a close.

The Paper Board Industry in Britain,

The war has brought forcibly before us the extent to which Britain has been dependent on foreign supplies, many of which might quite as well be produced in this country. The notable examples of aniline dyes, drugs and optical glass have been frequently commented on. We are here concerned with card-

board, and particularly strawboard.

For some years prior to the war a determined effort was made to establish a boardmaking industry in this country. hostilities commenced considerable progress had been made, and the total annual production of the various mills was approximately 85,000 tons. But, to quote the words of a very candid box-maker, "We did not trouble about British board while there was plenty of Dutch strawboard to be had." (The total imports of strawboards for the year 1913 were 176,526 tons). The war altered all this, and as the restriction on imports began to be felt, British board was more and more in demand. Unfortunately, the conditions that reduced foreign supplies militated also against any considerable increase of production here. Indeed, the scarcity of labour, transport difficulties, and the restrictions on machinery all tended to retard production.

One cannot help wondering what would have happened, however, had we been entirely dependent on foreign supplies throughout these last two critical years. More than half the total consumption lately has been produced by British mills, and with the increased production of munitions the Government demand for board became insistent and imperative. In spite of many difficulties these heavy demands were to a large extent met by the home sources of supply. The following list of articles of vital importance have been made from British board in large quantities, and are alone eloquent testimony to the part

played by the British board mills:—
Boxes for small arms ammunition.

Howitzer cartridge boxes. Howitzer cartridge linings. Boxes for detonators

Boxes for detonators.

Smoke boxes for high explosive shells.

Rings for high explosive shells.

Wads and washers for shells.

Fuse cylinders.

Boxes for holding fuses.
Amatol explosive tubes.
Exploder tubes.
Obturator boxes.
Components for rifle grenades.
Boxes for aeroplane components.
Military pyrotechnics.
Containers for gas masks.

Containers for holding jams and preserves (replacing tin).

Outers for carrying said containers.
Boxes for various food commodities.
Outer containers for packing small cardboard cartons (replacing wood).
Boxes for conveying provisions to prisoners

of war.

Fibre boards or wall board used for lining huts and for partitioning purposes.

To have imported all the board that was thus used would have meant a considerable additional strain on our already overburdened and much tried mercantile marine, not to take into consideration the risk of loss and delay involved in submarine attacks, and would, moreover, have still further placed us at a disadvantage in regard to rates of exchange. For the service thus rendered some measure of consideration alone is due to the board mills of this country. And it is hoped that it will not be overlooked by those who, in their anxiety to secure a cheap supply of board, are urging the immediate abolition of all restrictions on importation. Large quantities of board are said to be held up in Holland only awaiting the opportunity which will permit them to be dumped into this country at prices which cannot be expected to bear any relation to the inflated costs of production at home. If this accumulation is thus to be sprung upon the British market without any let, hindrance or regulation of any kind, the result will be a catastrophe for the board industry in this country, and in the end do no one much good. These stocks will be absorbed after a time no doubt when the countries now at a standstill begin to re-establish their industries.

The board trade, in common with many others, is passing through a crisis. The high prices from which the board user naturally desires to escape are the inevitable result of the sacrifice which this country has been compelled to make, and it is manifestly unfair to expect the British manufacturer—even before peace is signed—to meet the competition of a neutral country in which labour has remained practically at its normal supply, and which has not been shackled with all the disadvantages with which mills in this country have

had to contend for so long.

As a direct consequence of the restrictions on the importation of wood pulp, there has been an unprecedented run on waste paper—a staple raw material for the manufacture of the cheaper grades of boards—and this has reached a price, even for the lowest grades, which is higher than the cost of finished board in normal times. Coal has heavily advanced, wages have considerably increased, and every item that enters directly or indirectly into the production of board has risen abnormally—in some cases 500 or 600

per cent. Many of these factors are transient, and as things become more normal, selling prices will naturally be lowered.

But the board user naturally wants cheap board, and as he is not in business for philanthropic purposes, he is not to be blamed if he looks at the matter from his own point of view. As, however, any form of protection must come from the State, the question we have to ask is, not whether it suits any particular trade, but is it in the interests of the nation as a whole that the board industry should be saved from the effects of ruinous competition from abroad. We contend that it is, and when the case is fully considered, there is much to gain and little for anyone to lose by fostering this important branch of production.

One of the most important and most urgent problems is the ensuring of a satisfactory livelihood for the men, who having borne the brunt of four years of war, are now returning in large numbers to civil life. Great promises have been made; hopes of a better and a brighter future have been held out to them. These promises have to be redeemed. The high cost of living involves the need of maintaining at least the present rate of wages. Then there is the promise of better conditions, shorter hours, etc. It is useless to acclaim these praiseworthy ideals, and then make them impossible by allowing the foreign manufacturer to drive the home producer out of the market by means of his cheaper labour and accumulated war stocks.

The present high taxation will also be a heavy handicap to the British mills, and will tend to place them in a disadvantageous position as regards neutral manufacturers who have nothing of this sort to face, but who have, if anything, benefited by the vast expenditure of the belligerent countries.

Another and equally important matter is the restoration of our credit abroad. Before the war we were a creditor country, and could afford to import more than we exported because of the interest on capital invested abroad. Now we must curtail imports, and increase exports; produce more and consume less. Every penny spent abroad helps to increase the unfavourable balance of trade which exists against us in neutral countries. Every penny spent abroad helps to increase the price of all imported goods by raising the rate of Moreover, the world's shipping exchange. will be quite sufficiently occupied for some time to come bringing to our shores those commodities, which we are not yet able to produce at home. Why further burden it with goods which are to compete with our own manufactures?

As a great paper-using country there are vast quantities of waste paper available for which little outlet exists apart from the manufacture of board. Here we have a valuable supply of raw material, and its economic exploitation would make an important addition to the national wealth. In the past we have been satisfied to export large quantities of this waste paper, and while thus permitting the raw material to leave the country, have had

to purchase board from abroad which might well have been made at home.

Surely it is commonsense to develop an industry which is not only employing British labour, saving British gold, increasing the national wealth, but turning to account material which might otherwise be more or less lost to the community.

The full capacity of the board mills of the U.K. must now be in the neighbourhood of 150,000 tons per annum, and we may look forward confidently therefore to the time when it will be possible to supply the whole of our needs in this line from home sources, provided the foreigner is not permitted to destroy the industry by underselling, in virtue of the advantage that the war has given him.

In conclusion, we should like to deal with an argument often put forward by those who are anxious to have an unlimited supply of cheap board, viz., that a plentiful and cheap supply of foreign board enables the box-maker to export larger quantities of his own manufactures, so that what is lost by the importation of board is gained by the increased export of the manufactured article. This sounds very well in theory, but in practice the argument falls to the ground. Our export of boxes and in fact all goods made from board is very small. The total value, before the war (for the year 1913) of manufactures of cardboard, including boxes, was £110,004, so that with the imported board at its cheapest, our export trade in this line was very small indeed. Even this small figure is still further reduced in value when one takes into consideration the proportion that has been paid away abroad for the raw material, so that the net sum remaining to the credit of the country is infinitesimal compared with the large sums we pay annually for imported board. In 1913 the value of imported board was £1,644,311. It is obviously far better finance from the national standpoint to make this material at home.

FIAT JUSTICIA.

Prices have still further declined during the week, but business has not improved at all, and the position of many dealers, whose stocks of war-time papers are fairly heavy, is becoming desperate. Unfortunately, there is no immediate prospect of better business and no possible hope of selling war papers at a profit. Compensation will be found in the fact that a few months bad business does not neutralise the heavy and easy profits of three years. Excess profits may have been paid away, but that is a sure sign of excess profits that have also been made and retained. Recourse will no doubt be made to the Act which provides insurance against losses incurred in selling against a falling market. Taking everything into consideration, there The future holds good is no need for panic. promise, but will only yield its fruits as a return for high efficiency and hard work.

SHORTSIGHTED printers are generally very close observers.

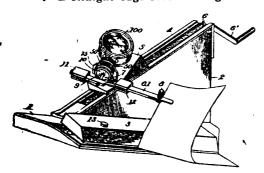
FISH & COLON PRINTER & STATIONER

TESTING THE

Tearing Strength of Paper.

Adevice has been patented by Mr. Robert 0. Wood (assignor to Arthur D. Little, Inc., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.), for the purpose of determining the relative tearing strength of different classes of paper, but it is also applicto testing or measuring the tearing strength of other fibrous materials.

The apparatus comprises, briefly, an incline, amechanism travelling on the incline, and adapted to clasp a portion of the paper to be tested, a straight edge set at an angle with



respect to the incline, and means for tightly clamping the paper under it along one edge.

In the perspective view shown in the figure, the sheet of paper is shown clamped under the tearing edge 3, and clamped also at the end of the lever 61, this lever being pivoted on a fulcrum indicated at pin 7. On the side of the lever opposite to the clamping device and at a relatively short distance from the fulcrum, is a mushroom-shaped pin 9, which bears upon a rubber diaphragm 10. Behind the diaphragm is confined a liquid, such as glycerine or any suitable fluid, in the chamber This fluid communicates through a very passage with an ordinary pressure gauge the object of the fine passage being to damp the vibrations of the needle of the pressure gauge. The adjustable weights II and 12 supply inertia to even out vibrations Produced by inequalities in the paper. The gauge may be calibrated to indicate tension ounces, or in terms of classification to indicate relative tearing strength.

An average tearing strength may be determined by tearing a number sheets at one time, and dividing the reading by the number of

sheets torn.

THE Society of Women Journalists offers three Prizes of £10, £5, and £3 for the three best articles on any aspect of "Reconstruction," sent in by May 31st. No article should be more than 1,000 words. The entrance fee is 55. and the competition is open to men and Particulars from Miss Evelyn Miller, Warriculars from only Society of Women Journalists, 2, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

PATENT FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietor of British Patent No. 6,989/12, dated March 21st, 1912, relating to "PRO-CESS OF MAKING A CONTAINER," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of a license or otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the above Patent and ensuring its practical working in Great Britain. - All inquiries to be addressed to B. SINGER, 29, So. La Salle-street, Chicago, Illinois.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPPESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three, Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be reckoned for each line.

Situations Vacant.

HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY have vacancy at Aylesbury on Office Staff for CAPABLÉ MAN with thorough technical knowledge of Printing and Binding, including Costing, Buying, etc.; experience in Superintending Repairs to Plant and Premises desirable. Good prospects for competent man.—Write fully, stating experience, age, salary asked, to Manager, Printing Works, Aylesbury,

Machinery Wanted.

ENVELOPE MACHINE wanted (New or Second-hand); Adjustable or Rapid Make; Fischer or Wantzen Machine preferred. - Box 13630-

Machinery for Sale.

OUBLE DEMY WHARFEDALE (Newsum's) for sale, with Flyers, Geared Inkers, Double Driving Gear, Counting Apparatus, and Two Sets of Rollers, price £60 as it stands, or near offer considered (specimen of work on application); also a 4 h.p. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE, with Tube Ignition, Gas Bag, Tank, Exhaus Fittings complete. May be seen in City. Tank, Exhaust and Fittings complete. wanted. -Box 13588.

Miscellaneous.

EGYPT: G. D. Catsaiti, P.O.B. 1271, Cairo, with good connection, is Open to Act for Many Lines in the Stationery and Allied Trades.

INOTYPE WORK. -Firms able to do Linotype Setting for City Firm, with dispatch, please quote terms to No. 13622.



Wholesale Stationers.

Active Developments Indicated at the Annual Dinner,

The annual dinner of the Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants at Trocadero Restaurant, last week, was an extremely pleasing function, and a representative gathering assembled under the presidency of Mr. H. G. Spicer (Spicer Brothers). The number of visitors present indicated the broader policy which is now being pursued by this association in the fulfilment of its object—the enabling of members " to act as one body in matters which concern the trade generally, and to regulate trade customs so that they may effectively promote the best interests of the trade." The wider scope which the Association is aiming at was indicated by a number of visitors, among whom were Mr. H. A. Vernet (the Paper Controller), Mr. G. R. Hall Caine (Deputy Paper Controller), Mr. W. L. Tod, chairman of the Scottish section of the Papermakers' Association, Mr. Foster Robinson (E.S. and A. Robinson, Bristol), president of the Paper Bag Manufacturers' Association of the United Kingdom; Mr. F. Machin, president of the Birmingham Association; Mr. A. I. Killeen, vice-president of the Birmingham Association; and Mr. S. K. Ramsbottom, of the Manchester Association.

Excellent arrangements were made for the entertainment of the company, and the menu and programme was appropriately adorned by a picture of No. 23, Buckingham-gate, which was described as "historic Westminster." After dinner the gathering settled

down to the toasts and music.

Following the toast of "The King," Mr. W. L. Tod proposed "The Association," and spoke of the importance of a distributing medium between the papermaker and the consumer. He pointed out that the interests of the papermaker and the wholesale stationer, although not identical, in a great many respects ran on parallel lines, and they ought to try so to arrange matters that they should act with greater harmony.

The president, who was cordially received on rising to reply, thanked the members for their forbearance in the past, which was shown by the fact that they had elected him as their president for the third year. Speaking of the restrictions to which they had been subjected, he thought the stationers as a whole had accepted the situation with a good grace. He proceeded to refer to the welcome change from the late Commission to the present Paper Controller and Deputy Controller, whom they were delighted to have with them that night. Mr. Spicer mentioned that the Association was started about the year 1903, but up to the time of the commencement of the war it was not a little lifeless. It was small, unrepresentative, and, to a considerable extent, ex-But the war had brought it out, and in 1916 there arose a feeling that it should be made effective as an Association of Wholesale Stationers with a widening of membership. With their assistance he had endeavoured to organise in that direction. Much had been done, and to day they had a live association, being on the point of merging and linking up with various stationers' associations in the country, such as those at Manchester and Birmingham. They hoped in this way to form one association which could deal with the whole of the questions that were common to and which affected the trade.

Mr. Henry Godfrey submitted the toast of "The Visitors," coupled with the name of Mr. Vernet. As to the late Commission, he said that he did not know whether it committed suicide or was deservedly destroyed. In any case it was regretted by none. But from its ashes the Paper Controller arose, and they were pleased that night to offer a tribute to Mr. Vernet for the manner in which he had

coped with a complex position.

Mr. Vernet was warmly received on rising to respond. He said he had told the papermakers the other day that their case was one for sympathy rather than for condemnation, and was promptly called down by a leading newspaper proprietor, who complained that he had expressed no sympathy with the news-The fact was, that as regards the papers. newspapers, it had been possible, and had been a great pleasure for the Department, to translate its sympathy into practical acts. But the wholesale stationers were deserving of sympathy, too, and so were most of the manufacturing and distributing branches of the industry. Overseas competition, largely suspended during the war, was going to be a very important factor in the industry in the near future; consumers in this country were urging the immediate removal of all restrictions on imports; manufacturers and merchants took the opposite view. The position was exceedingly complex and difficult because, while on the one hand, consumers were unwilling to pay what they considered unduly high prices, on the other hand, when prices were reduced by the mills, they still held off until they could see how far the fall was going. That was human nature, but it did not make the situation any easier for manufacturers and merchants. (Hear, hear.)

No one could realise better than a Controller that control of an industry by a Government Department was abhorrent, not only to the industry concerned, but to every business men in the country. Thank goodness, we were still a free country, and would, he hoped, shortly recover full freedom of action in busi-

ness and industry.

Mr. A. Dykes Spicer brought the toast list to an end by proposing "The Artistes," and Mr. P. J. Machin, who had arranged the programme, Those contributing to the agreeable entertainment of the evening were—Miss Adah Rogalska (soprano), and Mr. B. M. Machin (violin).

WHEN some printers talk they don't believe a word they hear.



BRITISH & COLONIAU PRINTER

FOUNDED

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV

LONDON: MARCH 13, 1919

EVERY THURSDAY PRICE TWOPENCE

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills, Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

Digitized by GOOSTO

WHY NOT BUY YOUR

PAPER

FROM

The French Paperstock Co., Ltd.—direct?

Send us your enquiries for All Grades of Paper.

NEWS,
BOOK PAPERS,
BAG PAPERS,
BLIND PAPERS,
BROWNS,
ANTIQUES,
CREAM LAIDS,
IMITATION ART, ETC., ETC.,
TOILET PAPER,

"TYKE"
AND "B.B." BROWNS.

MILLS also at:

Tamworth, Barnsley, Kinghorn, Aberdeen, Newcastle, Dublin, Northfleet and Ramsbottom.

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK Co., Ltd.,

24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.

Telephone: Hop 4267.

Telegrams : Brenchtock, Rothun.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 11.

LONDON: MARCH 13, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Co-operative Buying for Printers.

City Printers Discuss How it May be Started.

Under the presidency of Mr. J. J. Keliher, the members of the Central Districts Branch of the London Master Printers Association on Wednesday last week considered the question of co-operative buying, Mr. J. B. McAra (Messrs. McAra and Whiteman, Ltd.), initiating a discussion as to how co-operative buy-

ing may be started.
Putting before the meeting what he described as his "three acres and a cow" conception of Mr. Bennett's wide rolling prairie and full-stocked cattle ranch, Mr. McAra said: I am still enamoured of Mr. Bennett's idea; but as the stress of the high cost of labour, which is still mounting, and the rates and taxes, which we are assured have still to begin their upward tendency, it is of paramount importance that printers—especially the moderate houses-should use every means in their power to economise in their buying, and at once. It is for this reason, therefore, that I have ventured to open the ball to-night with a proposition for the incorporation of a co-operative supply association on a much smaller scale than Mr. Bennett thought desirable, and to deal with paper only as a beginning. All the arguments which Mr. Bennett brought forward so persuasively in his admirable address are germane to my pro-

Frankly, I am quite prepared at the outside to admit the purchasing ability of my scheme as well as the scope of its operations cannot be so effective as that obtained by the larger corporation; but I am strongly of opinion that it would enable us, by limiting its immediate pretensions, to tackle the scheme at once—a consideration of the first importance.

I have not had time, nor do I think it necessary at the moment, to do more than outline the suggested scheme, and in order to get down to practical politics I have set it out in the form of a prospectus, so that you may more easily criticise it, point out its weak points, and so improve it that we may be able to proceed to allotment at the earliest possible moment.

The Prospectus.

If desired, an association could be established in a manner similar to the C.W.S., with the necessary modification in the rules of membership. I have, however, followed the company idea, the genesis of which is due to Mr. Burchell in the Printers' Co-operative Wholesale Supply Co., Ltd.

Capital, £5,000, divided into 500 10 per cent. participating preference shares of £10 each, with the usual proportions payable on application and allotment. The surplus profits of the trading for each year would be divided as follows: 40 per cent. to the shareholders, 40 per cent. to the purchasers in proportion to the amount of their trading, 20 per cent. to a reserve fund to be used for further development or as may be decided upon.

Shareholders.—The shareholders would consist of printers only, and each printer, firm or corporation could only subscribe up to a limit of 10 shares, i.e., £100. Shares, of course, could be purchased from shareholders who desired to transfer, but any sale could only be made to a printer, whether an existing shareholder or not.

Capital.—The capital would be required to fit up a depôt, provide motor lorries, box carriers and other necessaries to work efficiently and to leave sufficient working capital to carry on.

All accounts in connection with the trading would be payable strictly one month.

The objects generally would be: To purchase in bulk in the best markets all the goods required by the shareholders-paper, ink, type, metal, machines and sundries of all descrip-The company would also under its articles, and if deemed expedient, be able to accept the sole selling agency for any commodity in connection with the printing or allied A depot would be established for trades. warehousing stocks purchased, thus securing the great saving in floor space in each printer's premises so ably demonstrated by Mr. Bennett. Instead of each printer wasting time worrying around he would order what he required from the depôt, and all trouble and anxiety would thus be placed on the shoulders of the expert dealing with that particular depôt, who would have all the markets and prices at his finger tips, and would deal with an inquiry at once. These are the general lines, but as paper is the main raw material of the craft, this would be the first consideration of the directors, and all the multifarious accessories of the printer would be added in due course. Shareholders would fill up a form setting out their probable requirements for the following month or for the period agreed upon. The total quantities, sizes and grades having been listed, the directors would at once make arrangements through the proper channel, for the necessary purchases to cover the gross requirements, and deliver as, and when required. Where possible deliveries would be made direct for a customer's immediate use, without passing through the depôt. In certain fixed grades and sizes which are readily marketable, the depot would maintain special stocks so as to be able to supply at once to meet urgent requirements. This holding of stocks could be extended as experience guided, and the needs of the shareholders warranted.

Exchange and Exhibition.

As complementary to this, it would be arranged that a form of exchange or exhibition would be held at the depot once a week, but instead of sellers meeting buyers - as is the custom at present—our own experts would obtain from suppliers samples of current or special lines, which would be set out on tables provided to enable shareholders to inspect regularly what was being offered as new lines or special bargains, and thus readily select what suited them. So many manufacturers and traders are adopting this form of exchange for meeting their customers and to facilitate barter, that it would be a great assistance to the printer to keep in touch personally with the markets, so that he might be able to secure lines and ideas that he might otherwise miss. This exhibition is capable of wide extension and development and special rules would be drawn up to cover the activities of the weekly fair. It might be conceded that printers who were not shareholders could also buy through the depôt, and participateout of the 40 per cenf. surplus profits referred to-to the extent of 20 per cent of the amount available in proportion to the value of their trading.

Profits.-It is impossible, of course, to ao more than suggest the amount of the distribution, but assuming that fifty printers took up their limit, the purchasing capacity of these fifty printers would be in the region of £ 100,000.

By buying in the large quantities required, special terms could be arranged with the mills which could not be obtained by private purchasers, the middleman's profit would be eliminated, and the sale price from the depot would be based on the lowest merchant terms, which would give an advantage to the smallest purchaser among the shareholders. This sale price would be settled by the directors at the beginning according to the data at their disposal, and could be revised from time to time as expediency dictated. Any extra margin available would naturally be reflected in the annual distribution. Believing that the amount that has been made out of paper to take one item only-has not been small, I think I am conservative in putting the figure at 10 per cent. as the gross profit which would result on a trading turnover of £100,000.

I estimate that the cost of running the depôt would be approximately £4,000 per annum, leaving a net balance of £6,000 to be divided.

shareholders. The preference would absorb £500; the balance of £5,500 would give, taking the allocation of 80 per cent. ...

£500 Half to preference shareholders, £2,200 2,200

Half to purchasers 20 per cent. to reserve 1,100-5,500

£6,000

So that on a shareholder's subscription of £100 he would get an annual return of a little over 50 per cent., his proportion on the basis of his purchases, and all the advantages of having his buying carried through for him by experts without personal worry. If, however, his return was considerably less than the amount stated, the benefits and the returns would be worth the investment.

I think I have indicated the general lines on which the company would run. There is a good deal of detail to limn in, but I have merely placed before you material to initiate a discussion upon the broad question: whether it is expedient to wait the fruition of the larger scheme, which offers fascinating possibilities and potentialities, or whether the time is not more propitious to start at once, but on a smaller scale. I am only anxious that either scheme should proceed to completion at the earliest possible moment, and leave the matter now for your consideration and criticism.

DISCUSSION.

The president thought if a scheme could be carried out successfully it would be of great advantage to master printers, and the chief difficulty he saw was the amount of confidence they would have to place in the experts of whom Mr. McAra spoke.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Hammond saw great possibilities in the scheme, but he thought profits ought to be divided amongst the purchasers in accord-

ance with their purchases.

Mr. Harris (Romney Press) mentioned that the war had taught printers a good deal more than they knew before about paper, and he believed the scheme was workable. trade had lacked confidence in the past, and prejudice among printers had been their undoing. Now they had to exercise confidence in one another.

Mr. Crowle-Smith (Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney) said this was one of the things which had to come, although he was not in agreement with Mr. McAra's scheme. first essential was that small master printers should be placed in a position in which they could buy cheaper. Larger firms who bought big quantities would get pretty low figures. To constitute an independent company would be a great mistake, because the mills and the paper merchants would be against it. He thought they ought to find enough friends to have a department open at 24, Holborn, which they did not use anything like enough. He pointed out that they must have a good buyer, and then he insisted that they must not launch any scheme which would not help the small printer. They had too many which had been almost exclusively for the benefit of the large firms. If the finance was guaranteed by one or two large firms, the small man need not find any capital.

Mr. Hammond spoke of the advantage to be gained by massing small orders together, and Mr. Harris complained of certain customers who expected master printers to warehouse paper for them.

Customers and Their Paper.

The president mentioned that catalogue printers had expressed alarm at the movement amongst customers to buy their own papers, and in several cases where this had been attempted printers had refused point-blank to quote. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O. G. Poulson (Messrs. Warrington and Co.) recalled that the original scheme entertained the idea of holding stocks from which the printer could draw, and so save his warebouse room. That would involve a considerable amount of capital, and he did not see how it could be operated from 24, Holborn.

Mr. Pritchard asked what would happen if the Federation buyer was the only buyer, and asked if the mills would not form a ring

against him.

Mr. Hammond added that if they could buy at a lower price outside the scheme, then he thought the scheme would have to be given up, but if the scheme was properly made known the orders they could place would be so attractive that the mills would give them very favourable terms.

Mr. Harris suggested that if the scheme had been in operation before the war printers would have been able to see that they got their proper proportion of paper during recent years, instead of the newspapers getting it.

Although Mr. McAra was in favour of the wider facilities allowed under Mr. Bennett's scheme, in order to ventilate further the question of "co-operative buying" and to raise discussion to a definite issue on the broad question, he elaborated the idea of starting on a very much smaller scale so that the difficulties might be more clearly understood as compared with the larger conception.

Several speakers criticised the high prices which have been charged for paper, and the president intimated that if paper was free there were sufficient raw materials at the disposal of the mills to bring down paper imme-

diately.

Mr. Bennett's Views.

Mr. Albert Bennett (Messrs. James Truscott and Son) who described the subject under discussion as a very important one for the printing trade, traced the inception of the scheme and covered much of the ground dealt with in his address which appeared in our issue of February 13th. Some people had said that the mills would not take their orders, but he emphasised the point that they did not want to shut the door to any manufacturer: what they wanted was that the manufacturers should the do best . they could for the printers. He had asked Mr. Bolton (Messrs. Morris and Bolton, Ltd.), who was present, whether he would take an order to run off five tons of 2s. black, or whether he would prefer to take his order in dozens, and Mr. Bolton's reply was, "It wants no answer." Of course it would be to the advantage of the manufacturers to turn out a large order. And so master printers, by placing orders of sufficient magnitude, would get the same advantage as a printer gave for a large order for circulars. Referring to the sore point of a publisher's filling the printer up with stocks of paper, Mr. Bennett said he thought the scheme would enable them to supply customers more reasonably than they could supply themselves, and he thought they would be able to give a mill an order which would extend over practically twelve months. He added that neither collective buying nor any other form of buying would compel him to pay more for goods than was their value in the open market. Mr. Bennett went on to speak of the advantage of standardised papers, and the economy which would ensue.

In answer to a question, Mr. Bennett said a small committee of the master printers had been sitting on this matter, but they felt that until they could get a consensus of opinion from the trade it was not politic to go any further at present. He did not think there would be any difficulty in getting a scheme

going

Mr. Hammond suggested approaching the whole trade on the matter and getting statistics to show what amount of business such a co operative body would be likely to handle.

The Next Step.

The president mentioned that the Organisation Committee of the parent body had for some time felt that they ought to be able to offer greater inducements to master printers to join the Association. One of the steps in this direction had been to approach the

Digitized by

blockmakers, to whom it was proposed that printers should be placed on better terms than private buyers. He suggested that the views expressed at that meeting be placed before the Organisation Committee by Mr. McAra and Mr. Bennett, and this suggestion, on the motion of Mr. Poulson, seconded by Mr. Mould (Macaire, Mould and Co., Ltd.), was adopted.

The meeting proceeded to discuss informally the subject of the recent hours and holidays agreement, Mr. Hammond pointing out that customers were getting very restive at the continual increases in charges, they going so far as to suggest that there was a conspiracy between the unions and the employers.

The president explained in detail the difficulties with which the employers had had to deal, and his explanation convinced Mr. Hammond that everything had been done to make good the case of the master printers.

Mr. Hammond thought it would be useful if an explanation such as Mr. Keliher had given could be placed before the users of print, say at a meeting at Stationers' Hall.

Caxion Convalescent Home,

The annual meeting of the governing board of this institution was held on Saturday last, at St. Bride Foundation Institute, when Mr. C. J. Drummond, J.P., presided over a very representative gathering.

The annual report, presented by the chairman, showed that the Home had been well supported during the past year, on which the subscribers were to be heartily congratulated. Income had reached £2.261 38. 6d., against £1,521 6s. 9d. in 1917. Four beds had been endowed in the names of the Daily Telegraph, News of the World, London Society of Compositors, and Eyre and Spottiswoode employees, the latter being a war memorial bed. Patients had increased to 223, and included fourteen men who had been discharged from His Majesty's Forces. Women patients had more than doubled compared with the previous year.

The treasurer (the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.), seconded the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, which, after a short discussion, was agreed to. The committee and officers for the year were appointed, vacancies being filled from members of the board present at the meeting.

It was also reported that donations to the War Memorial Fund had reached £1,400, and that a further £500 had been promised. It is proposed to proceed with the work of the new wing at an early date. The treasurer of the Fund is Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., to whom donations may be sent.

Societies and firms who have not already sent in their lists of fallen officers and men, to be incorporated in the Roll of Honour in connection with the printing trades' memorial, are invited to communicate with the hon. secretary, at 3, Cursitor-street, E.C.4.

Printers' Managers and Overseers

Mr. E. Berryman, the president, was in the chair, at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on March 4th, and in spite of the inclement weather there was a fair gathering. The following new members, having been duly proposed and seconded, were elected:—

Mr. Frank Bridges (H.M.S.O. Works, Harestreet, Bethnal - green, E. — assistant superintendent printing works).

Mr. F. C. Burton (Messrs. Love and Malcomson, Dane-street, Holborn, W.C.—composing).

Mr. ERNEST DAW (Hants Advertiser Co., Southampton, letterpress—machine).

Mr. H. LANE (Messrs. Suttley and Silverlock, Ltd.—works manager).

Mr. H. A. Perry (Messrs. McAra and Whiteman, Ltd.—works manager, letterpress).
 Mr. H. E. Ranson (Messrs. Page and Pratt,

Ltd.—composing).

The meeting then became special for the purpose of dealing with rules relating to the delegate meeting, the president remarking that the alteration of rules was necessitated by an expressed desire to cut down expenses in connection with the conferences, the idea being that instead of holding a conference every year, it should be held every two years. On behalf of the Council, Mr. Movce moved the following proposed amendment to Rule 19, and the addition of a rule governing the united gathering.

19. DELEGATE MERTING.—A meeting of delegates from the Parent Association and the Provincial centres shall be held in alternate years, each being represented by two elected delegates. The president of the Parent Association (or in his absence the vice-president), with the general secretary, shall attend as exofficion members. A special delegate meeting may be called at any other time, in case of necessity, either by the Parent Association or by a request from centres representing a majority of the Association. The meeting shall be held in the month of May or June, at the place at which the united gathering for the year is to be held.

ANNUAL UNITED GATHERING. — A united social meeting of members and friends shall be held annually, at such place as may be from time to time determined, in the month of May or June of each year.

There was also a consequential alteration

to the last paragraph of Rule 7.

Mr. Moyce, in moving the amendment, referred to the Manchester proposal to halve the delegates at the conference, which had the same object as the present amendment namely, a reduction of the expenses. In the pre-war days travelling arrangements cost between £40 and £50, but the last conference cost roughly about £70. It was a question for the members to consider, whether it was worth the expense of holding an annual conference upon those terms. He did not like the

Digitized by Google

principle of halving the delegation, and the difficulty would be overcome by having the conference each alternate year. With regard to the annual united gathering, they knew that there was a desire that those very pleasant gatherings should be held, and it was suggested that these be continued now that the war was out of the way. Mr. Moyce also proposed that the proposed amendment be sent forward to the centres for their consideration, and Mr. Bateman moved an amendment that the conference should only be held once every three years, which he thought would be sufficient. He pointed out that if there was any question to be considered they could readily call a conference.

There being no seconder to this amendment, Mr. Blackwell proposed a further amendment that the conference be called only when the necessity arose. He claimed that the points which came up at those conferences were very few, and the matters which did arise had already been discussed by the different centres. Mr. Bateman seconded this amendment.

The general secretary pointed out that if conferences were called whenever the necessily arose, it would mean, perhaps, that these would be held more frequently than at present, as a year never passes unless alterations of rules are submitted to the Parent Association, and then forwarded to the centres, and as these suggested alterations were seldom unanimous, he considered it advisable to have a definite rule.

The amendment was lost, the Council's re-

commendation being carried.

In the place of Mr. Jackson, now a member of the Council, and therefore not eligible as auditor, Mr. Freeman was elected to serve in that capacity with Mr. Blackwell.

The president called attention to Sapper A. W. Barltrop, until recently secretary of the Brisbane Printers' Overseers' Association, and extended to him a very cordial welcome.

Mr. Barltrop, in acknowledgment, mentioned that the London Association was certainly on a bigger scale than they were in Australia, and he would carry back with him reports of what they were doing. They had not yet thought of conferences between States, but he hoped they would be able to get more in touch with one another and spread a knowledge of the printer's craft. Mr. Moyce, in adding a word of welcome, mentioned that the general secretary (Mr. Phillips) would be glad to enter into correspondence with any similar body in Australia and to reciprocate literature. The president remarked that he was afraid that conferences in Australia would entail rather heavier travelling expences than they did in this country.

Mr. Vincent Pitman had a resolution on the agenda with regard to representation on the Industrial Council, and the president, in calling upon Mr. Pitman, mentioned that members considered that an association of that character was fully deserving of a place on the Council. In that connection, the general secretary had written to the Ministry of Labour, urging their claims, and Mr. Phillips

had been asked to attend at the Ministry for the purpose of an interview. Mr. Pitman then moved, "That this meeting of the P.M. and O.A. respectfully urge the claims of the Association for representation upon the Industrial Council of the printing trade.

Mr. Pitman said the resolution did not go far enough for him, but it was a compromise. He thought, generally speaking, they had not made any great effort to obtain representation on the Industrial Council, which, apparently had still to be formed, in spite of two years of talking. All that had happened was that a provisional constitution had been put forward, but he did not know how far it had been accepted, and he did not know that it pleased One vital thing in the constitution was that it did not suggest any way of appointing representatives of the trade, and to cut that Association out was the height of absurdity. The masters regarded overseers as their employees who were to carry out their instructions, and the trade unions said they did not know where they would sit at the Council. Rather than respectfully urge their claims, Mr. Pitman thought they should demand to be represented as a right. He showed that during the war the strain had been upon the shoulders of the overseers, and if there was a "row" in any establishment the employer passsed it on to the overseer to settle. But when it came to an Industrial Council they were told there was no place for them. They did not ask for representation from any hostile motive; they were out to obtain better conditions in the trade.

Referring to paper prices, Mr. Pitman said there had been gross profiteering in paper during the war, and printers were suffering from it now. He referred to the meeting of papermakers and wholesale stationers which had taken place last week, which had suggested a joint committee to go to the President of the Board of Trade and ask him to put a tariff on all foreign paper. Mr. Pitman went on to criticise the attitude adopted by the paper makers and the wholesale stationers. He said the value of stocks and the prices they were sold at were dead against the interests of the printing trade and the consumer, and that was one of the things which was causing industrial unrest. It was a reason, too, why overseers should sit on the Industrial Council, and from a position midway between the trade union and the masters they should have a voice in saying what was beneficial to the trade and what was not. He mentioned that if catalogues and circulars and so on were made very much dearer, because paper was dearer, there would be less work of that kind required, and they would have unemployment in the future. No one in the trade unions was taking a serious view of the position. He argued that the overseers were asked to keep out of the provisional constitution because they might disturb the harmony if they pressed their claims at the moment, but he maintained that there was no harmony, and he could not therefore disturb it. No one was happy to-day, and industry generally

was in a precarious position. He added that the provincial representatives were equally interested in this matter, and if the resolution was passed, he should want to nominate a London member and a provincial member for the National Council. He had been told they might sit on the District Council, the National Council being too big for them, but he had not seen any desire to set up a District Council or a Works Committee, and as to co-optive members, he did not think they had any earthly chance of coming in there. Mr. Pitman thought they ought to fortify the general secretary in soing to interview the representative at the Ministry of Labour, and he pointed out that overseers were senior members of the trade, having spent their lives in it, and having had to study it more than either the masters or the trade union representatives. As technical men they had a right to advise in the control of their trade, and he thought that if they insisted upon that they would get it. Mr. Pitman dwelt upon the aims of labour and the conditions in many printing offices, some of which he described as "filthy" and lacking materials.

Mr. Whittle suggested that if the overseers did get representation on the Industrial Council, they would have to range themselves on one side or the other, and they would be much in the same position as they were in regard to the "chapel."

Mr. Freeman failed to see how they could get on to the Council at the present moment, though they might if they were a trade union.

Mr. Moyce, who seconded the resolution, said he did so because he wanted to see this matter sent forward to a conclusion. thought that in a properly constituted Industrial Council the manager and overseer should have representation, though as the Council was at present constituted, the words, "I don't see where you can sit " were still logical. At present the two sides sat opposite one another, as if they were negotiating a strike, and that was not the way to reconstruct industry. With increases in wages and increases in cost of living, Mr. Moyce pointed out that the workman was only in a relatively worse position that he was before. If, however, they could not improve the position of the worker in that way, then the only remedy was that the employer, at some point or other, had got to relinquish some part of his profits. Mr. Moyce recalled that he took the first step towards obtaining representation on the Industrial Council, and complained that the Board of Trade, which had asked employers and employees to form the Council, had not approached that Association on the same terms as they had others. However, he thought if it was only for their own satisfaction they should press for representation on the Industrial Council, whether they got it or not. As to there being any inlet to the Council, the fact that the Ministry of Labour referred the application of that Association to the two bodies who were to constitute the "Betterment" Council showed that the Ministry thought there might be a place for them.

Mr. Acton supported the resolution, and

said they had to look on that matter from the point of view of citizenship rather than from the point of a trade organisation. He said that they had to realise that labour would not permit profiteering and go about hungry. He said he thought that Association had an honourable position to take up on the Industrial Council as a safety valve.

The president said they looked upon representation on the Industrial Council by the Association as a right. If their position in the trade was sufficient to warrant their assistance on the Council being of value, the request should have been sent to them, and the neglect to do so was a slight upon every overseer in the country. He pointed out that a qualified overseer in every properly constituted office had a supreme influence, and although they were not publicly recognised, they had great influence in the printing trade, an influence which had always been exercised for good.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting terminated.

MANCHESTER & DISTRICT CENTRE.

At the meeting of this Association, held at the Crown Hotel, on Saturday last, Mr. J. H. Nuttall, president, occupied the chair, and the secretary read the minutes of the February meeting, the same being afterwards passed

meeting, the same being afterwards passed.

Mr. R. Bates sent in a letter resigning his seat on the technical committee, owing to lack of time to thoroughly carry out his duties. The secretary was requested to write Mr. Bates, and convey the member's regret at the cause of his withdrawal from office; also, to accept their thanks for his work on the committee from September, 1916, to date. Mr. Robert Marshall was unanimously elected to the vacant post.

The secretary was instructed to thank Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal, St. Bride Foundation Printing School, for the useful literature he had supplied to the Centre.

The recommendation of the Council that Mr. H. J. Griffiths, lithographic overseer, with Messrs. Marsden and Co., Ltd., Manchester, be admitted to membership was unanimously confirmed.

It was decided, nem. con., that the April meeting be held at the new headquarters, Old Swan Restaurant, Pool-street, Market-street, on April 12th.

Mr. G. W. W. Paterson continued his paper on "Printing: Production and Payment," and afterwards an interesting discussion took place. Web MAC.

A RECIPE FOR PRINTERS.—To each pound of invested capital, add several ounces of book-keeping, a generous quantity of service, a goodly portion of advertising, and a great big dash of enthusiasm. Then stir. Don't leave any of these ingredients out, and be sure not to forget the enthusiasm or the advertising.

LONDON

Printers and Industrial Unrest.

Mr. J. J. Keliher presided on Wednesday last week at the monthly luncheon of the London Master Printers' Association at the Holborn Restaurant. He mentioned that Lord Burnham was unable to attend on that occasion as he had left on the previous evening with General Pershing for the front. They were, however, fortunate in having in his stead Mr. Harry Dubery, of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed. Mr. Dubery had recently been along the lines talking to the soldiers about industrial pro-

blems at home.

Mr. Dubery gave a very interesting address. and presented some instructive psychological studies of democracy. He pointed out that the soldier who had been at the war knew nothing about short hours, and he knew nothing about the agitations for lower wages and shorter hours. In his talks to these men, he told them that in order to pay high wages wealth must be produced, and the question of high wages was wrapped up in that of high output. Dubery referred to the argument that shorter hours would lead to a larger absorption of demobilised soldiers as an apparently logical statement, but the people who used that argument at the same time urged that a reduction of hours in this country had invariably been accompanied by an increase of out-Those who listened to those two statements apparently did not realise that if the same rate of output was maintained in a reduced number of hours it was impossible to absorb a single unemployed person. (Laugh-The speaker went on to show the effect of high prices on all purchasing. As prices steadily rose there was obviously a con-Striction of demand; for instance, if pianos were £100 each not very many would be sold, but if they were to be had for £5 there would be one in every alley. From the standpoint of the working classes and of the employers also, the question of steadily increasing business must obviously be a question of increasing demand. It should be ordinary commonsense in industry for employers to augment business with the intention of giving highest wage that the industry could stand, in the sure and certain knowledge that the working classes would spend, in ninetynine Cases out of a hundred, every cent they carned; and to the extent that they got it to demand was increased in every direction Mr. Dubery went on to speak of the effect of socialist propaganda upon the masses, and pointed out that socialists had largely at liberty to disseminate their feaching during the war, while other influences had been engaged elsewhere. The greatest need in the country to day, he said, was that the best men should put duty before Personal gain, country before class, and pull sether with a will to free the country from

its present difficulties. The energy which was evident in the present unrest, he thought, could be made to serve a useful end, if it was

only properly directed.

Mr. T. W. McAra, secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker, and declared that the great majority of the working men were sound. It was the minority who were the most vocal, while the quieter men stood aside but got some of the advantages which The trouble the others were able to secure. was that decent men on both sides could not be brought together in such a way that they were able to see each other's point of view as they ought to see it; and Mr. McAra referred to the committee to which Mr. Blades belonged, which was now trying, by an exchange of views, to bring about a better atmosphere which would help to get rid of a good deal of suspicion existing between class and class, as it was called. What they wanted to feel was that the average working man realised that the welfare of the country was of just as much importance to him as it was to the wealthiest man in the land.

Mr. F. Gray, chairman of the Bookbinders' Association, seconding the resolution, said he thought that both masters and men had suffered in the past from bad economics. men had not earned sufficient money and the masters had not earned sufficient profits. One could not go on without the other. prosperity of a nation depended upon the masses, and not upon any particular class of individuals. Mr. Gray approached the question of how it was possible to expect to obtain a high endeavour from the workpeople when there were some hundreds receiving out-of. work pay at any particular time. It was all very well to try and obtain the utmost output, but the fact was that when the output increased many men were thrown out of work, and then they were up against a very great difficulty. Distress and unemployment had a great effect upon the average intelligent workman. Mr. Gray hoped that they would be able to arrange for reducing hours in order He thought the to meet the seasonal work. week's holiday which had recently been arranged would have good results.

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS' WEEK IN THE ENVELOPE TRADE.—The English districts of the Employers' Federation of Envelope-Makers and Manufacturing Stationers have issued a circular to all members, recommending them to put into immediate operation in their factories the 48-hours' week. This decision was arrived at without any urging on the part of the workpeople.

A TABLE in the Board of Trade Journal, dealing wirh enlistment percentages, shows that in July, 1914, there were 261,000 men employed in the printing and kindred trades; of these, 135,000, 01 51.8 per cent., joined the forces during the war. The estimated number employed in these trades in July, 1918, was 150,000, or 40.4 per cent. of the number in 1914.



FORTY-FIRST YBAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 5% ins.)

Whole Page ... £8 10 0
Half Page ... 1 17 6
One-eighth Page 12 6
One-third Column 15 0
Quarter Page ... 1 0 0 One inch in Column 6 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foater, I, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. JORGEN SORENSEN, Bygdo Alle 60, Christiania, Norway. United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10,

United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, East 89th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LAME, LONDON, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919.

Current Topics.

Grumbles from the Small Printer.

PRINTING, like every other trade, is passing through a period of extreme difficulty, which arises from a variety of causes. All firms have done pretty well during the war, but now that the large Government work has ceased there is nothing like the same amount of pressure on the press. One hears now a good deal of grumbling from the smaller men, who are somewhat resentful of the competition in commercial printing which is coming from the large printers, who, they consider, have done so well out of the big Government war contracts. The large firms, it is complained, are sending out travellers on to the road in competition with all and sundry. There could be no objection to this course if prices were presented on the same basis, but

this, it is said, is not the case. For certain work, no doubt, large firms are able to quote at a lower rate: on the other hand, the small printer has the advantage in the matter of rent and local charges. A case was receutly brought to our notice in which the local printer put in a tender for postal work, when he was told that similar estimates had been obtained from a large house, the price in the latter case being very little more for 2,000 posters than the local man was able to charge for 1.000. When attention was called to the matter the local man was informed that he had not allowed himself sufficient profit, and the reply to an inquiry with regard to the estimate of the large house was that it was an office mistake. However this may be, the small printers are still anxious as to how they stand in competition with the larger firms. and it is being argued that if unreasonable competition is to be resorted to the condition of the printing trade will become no better than it was before the war. It is recognised, however, that the trade has reached a very much higher level generally than it has ever occupied before, and that there is an exceptional opportunity of giving it the dignity which it ought to possess. It rests with the leading lights of the trade to adopt a broadminded policy, and for all members to abide loyally by one another.

The Forty-Eight Hour Week in America.

THE shorter working week demands are not confined to this country, for labour all over the world is restive, and determined to have a fair share of leisure for recreation or amusement. All over the United States strikes are taking place for a shorter day, and the workers demand a forty-eight hour week with the same wages as were paid for the week of fiftyfour hours. The employers seem to have no objection to shortening the hours of labour, but they do object to pay the same wages as for the longer week, and this is the cause of many of the strikes that have occurred. Unfortunately for both employers and employed trade is slack at present, and unemployment is increasing steadily, so that the prospects for the shorter week are not so rosy as might be expected.

A Shorter Week for France.

In France, too, the forty-eight hour week is desired, and a Bill for the general application of the eight-hour day principle to all industry and commerce has been sent back to the Labour Commission (Commission du Travail) for examination. By the terms of this proposition the working day of the

workers, men and women, in the factories, workshops and public or private works should not exceed eight hours of effective work, and the weekly holiday prescribed by the work code should include, in addition to the Sunday, the Saturday afternoon. The application of these rules in no case entails any loss in wages. No derogation from these rules is permitted except by decree of the Minister of Labour, after an agreement between the workmen's and masters' unions in the trade and district interested. Le Courier du Livre says that as a result of this manifesto, the heads of the masters' union of the Seine district, together with a large number of the heads of the masters' unions of the various departments, assembled, to the number of about 300, the other day, at the Paris Chamber of Commerce, to study the question. After discussion, they decided to draw up a letter and send it to the authorities, giving the reasons which, in the majority of trades, would render the institution of the eight-hour day impossible. In Italy, the principle of the 48hour week has been conceded, and will be applied before May 1st to mechanical industries, and before July 1st to continuous trades. The details are to be settled by a mixed commision.



Export Trade Difficulties.

SIR,—I am connected with two manufacturing concerns, which wish to renew their pre-war trade with merchants in neutral countries; but are practically prevented by Government restrictions. It looks as though the purpose of the War Trade Department was to hamper British manufacturers until the Germans have had time to organise and occupy these markets.

I should like to say, to begin with, that the goods in question cannot be used for food, or in the production of food; they are not of use as raw material or munitions of war: ninetenths of their value is represented by British labour.

In one case, a consignment of goods (for export to Spain) has been held up by the Government for three months because some precious detail of red tape had not been carried out. These goods had been accepted by the post office (a Government Department)—even registered—for dispatch to Spain, but are apparently now confiscated. We shall probably lose our customer, which is more important than loss of the goods. A Spanish merchant who cannot rely upon us to serve

him, will buy from the United States or Germany, or someone who can treat him decently.

Reanother line of goods which we wish to export to Norway and Denmark. We are told that we must first get from our customer, Merchant Guild Certificates. As indicating the difficulties under which we are trying to do business, allow me to explain the process. You have an order, let us say from Denmark, for calculating machines (really coin-counting machines, but I wish to avoid the suspicion of seeking publicity) you ask your shipper if he will take the goods; he tells you that you must first obtain a licence from the War Trade Department.

Your first step is to get the forms—this may take you a week (a Government Department always takes four or five times as long to reply as a business house would)—you are provided with a booklet referring to a "Royal Proclamation of May 10th, 1917, and 34 Amendations," all set out in detail. These are further modified by Orders of Council, October 1st, 1918, and further Amendations. Then follows a list of goods which may, or may not, be exported, or which may be exported to some countries and not to others. You look for your class of goods in the list. They are, of course, not there This voluminous list (with two or three appendices) has included in it such things as dari, dhol and mungo, but not calculating machines. However, you think it will save time to apply at once for a licence, but before you can do this. you must get your goods in their boxes, or at least ascertain their net and gross weight, and the measurement of the boxes. With this, you must give pages of information about yourself and your oustomer, describe your business, how long established, nature of consignees' business and other details as set out in a sheet of instructions of some 2,000 finely printed words.

After you feel that you have some insight into this tangle of red tape, you send in the application. You then wait patiently for about a fortnight and receive a printed letter (probably filled in by a junior clerk in the Government department) informing you that you must obtain from your foreign purchaser a Merchant's Guild Certificate from the country in which he resides.

So you must write to your customer, confess that England is under blockade as far as trade with neutrals is concerned; get him to go to the trouble of supplying you with the necessary documents and then begin all over again with the War Trade Department. This process will probably occupy three months—your customer may lose patience and cancel the order. In any event, he will welcome the German manufacturer of calculating machines who, you may be sure, will not be hampered by his Government officials.

We are taking back returned army men, and hoping to find places for others of our old employees who enlisted, but shall have to turn them down if these foreign markets are practically closed to us.

Yours, etc., Chas. L. Burdick.

London, March 10th. 1919.



Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 7½d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 6d., 16s. 1½d.; Cassell and Co., 6½; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 6,5½; JDickinson and Co., 32s.; Financial News, Pref., 7s.; Ilford, 18s. 6d., 19s. Pref., 18s. 3d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 7½d., Pref., 12s. 6d.; International Linotype, 6½, 65½; Lady's Pictorial, 2s.; Lamson Paragon, 25s., 26s.; Lanston Monotype, 15s. 3d.; Linotype, B Deb., 66, 67½; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 6d., 19s.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 6d.; Pictorial Newspaper, Pref., 15s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 70s. 7½d.; Roneo, 34s. 3d., 34s. 4½d., Pref., 16s. 10½d., 17s.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 20s. 3d., 20s.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 22s. 1½d., 22s. 6d., Def., 14s. 9d., 15s. 3d.; Weldon's 28s. 9d., Pref., 15s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"Sketch."—The trading profit for 1918 was £40,775. After paying the preference dividend, a distribution at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum is recommended for the half-year on the ordinary shares, making 6 per cent. for the year, placing £4,000 to reserve for the equalisation of dividends, and leaving £471 to be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

LOCOMOTIVE NEWS AGENCY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to publish the periodical known as the "Locomotive News and Railway Notes." Private company. Permanent directors: J. H. Fellowes and Miss M. Fellowes.

HORNE AND SON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers and stationers, carried on by F. W. Horne and H. S. Horne at Bridge-street and Grape-lane, Whitby, as "Horne and Son." Private company. First directors: F. W. Horne and H. S. Horne.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS SERVICE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £12,500, in 10,000 10 per cent. cum. pref. shares of £1 each and 50,000 founders' shares of 1s. each, to carry on in Great Britain, the British colonies and dependencies or elsewhere, the business of news distributors and agents, printers and publishers of newspapers and periodicals, shippers, etc. The subscribers are J. H. Hunter and H. Quadri. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

MATHOPS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as manufacturing, wholesale and retail stationers, manufacturers of engineering and architectural drawing

office and technical school specialities. First directors: A. Baldwin and J. Westwood. Private company. Registered office: 40, West Parade, Halifax.

BUTTERWORTH AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, as law, medical, educational, literary and general publishers, booksellers, law stationers, newspaper proprietors, etc. The subscribers are S. S. Bond and R. S. Bond. Private company. Governing director: S. S. Bond. Registered office: 4-6, Bell-yard, Temple, E.C.4.

Cross Atlantic Newspaper Service, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in 9,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 20,000 founders' shares of 1s. each, to acquire, extend, promote and carry on in the U.K., Canada and elsewhere in the British Empire, the U.S.A., South America and elsewhere an agency for the supply of news to newspapers, news agencies, journals and magazines in such countries or elsewhere, to act as European distributing and selling agents to American, Canadian and other newspapers, publications and agencies, etc. The subscribers are W. O. Tewson and P. Corner. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

J. JEFFERY AND SON, LTD. (stationers, London). — Particulars of £500 debentures, authorised October 29th, 1917, of which £200 were issued on February 17th, 1919, charged the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including un-called capital.

IRISH PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on February 10th, 1919, of debenture stock dated March 23rd, 1915, securing £30,000.

Tone Engraving Co., Ltd.—Debentures dated January 25th, 1919, to secure £1,400 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders—Walter Somers and Co., Ltd., Halesowen.

LITTLE LEVER PAPER STAINING Co., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on June 24th, 1916, of debentures dated May 13th, 1908, securing £4.500.

WINTON CAVEN CO, LTD. (stationers, etc., Leicester).—Satisfaction in full on January 20th, 1919. of debentures dated July 12th, 1910. securing £500.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

RE FREDK. A. JESSETT (tourist guides publisher).—This bankrupt, who carried on business at 5, Staple-inn, Holborn, applied on

Digitized by Google

March 7th, at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. The official re-ceiver reported that the failure occurred in July, 1918; the provable debts amounted to £1,127, and no assets were disclosed. The bankrupt commenced business in November, 1906, as a tourists' agent and a compiler and publisher of tourists' guides and directories. He sold the business in July, 1907, to a company, receiving £2,000 in shares and £75 cash, and acted as joint managing director at a salary of £312 per annum. The bankrupt attributed his failure to the non-success of the company; to liabilities incurred as guarantor for another person, and to want of capital. grounds of (1) insufficiency of assets to equal ios in the £ on the amount of the unsecured liabilities, and (2) ommission to keep proper books of account, the discharge was suspended for two years. Order entered accord-

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be in giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED. Trott, A. J., and Fitzgerald, H., trading as the Bournemouth Graphic Publishing Co., publishers and advertising contractors, Rich-

mond - chambers, Bourne - avenue, Bournemouth. Debts by H. Fitzgerald, who will continue the business under the same style. March 6th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

Smith, F., formerly trading as Smith Brothers, printers, Chester Gate Mill, Macclesfield. Claims by March 31st, to H. E. Smale, King Edward-street, Macclesfield, solicitor for the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND. Ady, C. E., 48, Whitechapel-road, London, E., journalist. Claims by March 21st, to E. L. Hough, official receiver, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street, W.C.2.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR

DISCHARGE. Brockes, E. A., trading as the Paper Pattern Co., 24, Albert-road, Southsea, Hants, dealer in paper patterns, etc. Date of order, January 16th. Discharge suspended for two years.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Thornton, J., trading as Thornton Brothers, Grove Mills, Heckmondwyke, Yorks, rag merchant. Examination previously adjourned sine die, April 1st, 10 a.m., at the County Court House, Dewsbury.

New British Patents.

Applications for Patents.

Burgon, C.S. Street directory and advertis-

ing cabinet. 4,939. Carter, H. J., and Westell, C. W. H. Combined telephone pad and directory holder.

Durrant, G. Winding machines for cloth,

paper, etc. 5,093. Ellis, H. Typewriters. 4,585. Garbell, M. Type-bar action for writing ma-

chines. 4,561. Goodman, E. Pattern cards. 5,018.

Hare, E. J., and Hare, P. R. Devices for perforating paper for filing. 4,529, 4,530. Harper, H. W. Removable music binders.

4,599.

Houston, C. M. M. Typewriting machines. 4,742.

Lucas, F. W. Typewriting. 4,892. Matthews, R. B. Manufacture and printing of books. 5,109.

Myers, L., and Myers and Son, M. Perforating machines and manufacture of same. 4,667.

Paterson, J. G. Typewriters. 5,136.
Petty, F., and Petty and Sons. Files or binders for papers. 4,872.

Pickup, W. Rotary photogravure printing

machines. 4,653. Ronnebeck, E. H. Typewriting machines. 5,165.

Rose Bros., and Rose, W. Apparatus for making bags or containers. 5,073.

Rose Bros., and Rose, W. Apparatus for supplying adhesive, ink, etc., to paper,

cardboard, etc. 5,074. Smith, H. H. Device to ensure correct hold-

ing of pens. 4,619.
Thomlinson, J. Bag or envelope. 4,516.
Thompson, S. P. Time and date indicators.

4,834. Waide, W. F. Advertising machine. 4,785. Warrens, H. L. Cards and paper sheets for calendars, post cards, menu cards, etc. 4,690.

Wells, J. Method of securing letters, etc. 4,752.

Specifications Published, 1917.

Holmes, J. S. Apparatus for winding paper, cardboard, and like tubes. 123,117

Marks, E. C. R. Stencil-making device for typewriting machines. 123,119.

Spicer and Sons, J., and Holmes, J.S. Machines and apparatus for forming paper cylinders and tubes. 123,120.

Hadfield, G. H., and Bawtree, A. E. Mechanism for treating porous vessels in order to render them suitable for retaining fluid or otherwise preserving their contents, and for applying decorative or protective fluids to quantities of articles of uniform

shape and size. 123,125. Spicer and Sons, J. Flyer attachment for printing, waxing, cutting and like machines. 123,121.

1918.

Goss Printing Press Co. Printing machines. 123,233.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE Editorial Office of the Board of Trade Journal has been removed to 7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.I, to which address all communications should now be sent.

"REVEILLE," the quarterly edited by Mr. John Galsworthy and devoted to the interests of the disabled soldier and sailor, stops publication with the present number.

We regret to announce the death, at Fulham, on Tuesday, of Mr. Harry Findlater Bussey, a journalist well-known in Fleet-street. Mr. Bussey was 86 years of age.

The Cologne Post is to be the name of the new daily journal for the benefit of our Army of Occupation on the Rhine. It will be printed at the offices of the Cologne Volkszeitung.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers are considering a proposal "to establish a weekly paper in order to extend the society's propaganda among the workers engaged in the engineering trades."

The death has taken place of Corporal Albert O. Detloff, eldest son of Mr. Henry Detloff, of the Finsbury Press, Ltd.. The deceased gentleman was 29 years of age, and was at home on leave after suffering from the effects of service in France.

A HANDSOME calendar has been issued by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., engravers, printers, etc., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. The calendar is a splendid example of engraving work, and is mounted on a cut-out card (17½ by 13½ inches), the dates being on monthly tear-off sheets.

The printers in the Government Bureau at Ottawa to the number of 100, have struck for higher wages. They demand 20 to 26 dollars weekly, instead of the existing rates of 18 to 24 dollars. Government printing has, therefore had to be done by mimeograph. It is reported that the bureau is "scandalously over-manned and inefficient."

The death has taken place of Mr. Leonard Upcott Gill, who was the builder of one of the most extensive printing and publishing concerns in London. Mr. Gill was born on November 7th, 1846. He was educated at the City of London School, and joined the staff of his uncle's papers, the Queen and the Field, and when the Bazaar was started in 1868 he was appointed manager and editor, and was also manager of the Country. He was a member of the Institute of Journalists, and had been chairman of the Master Printers' Association.

THE PRINTING CRAFTS GUILD—On Saturday last, at the Manchester Municipal College of Technology, Mr. F. M. Rowe, M.Sc., A.I.C., lecturer in dyestuffs at the University of Manchester, showed in experiments the manufacture of dyestuffs and their properties. About a seventy members were present, Messrs. R. B. Pishenden, M.Sc. Tech., John Taylor, C.

Doughty, T. Rignall, and several others took part in the discussion which followed the demonstration.

NOTICE is given by the Minister of Labour that he intends to make an Order applying the Trade Boards Acts to the paper bag trade.

THE funeral of Mr. William Lotinga (at one time "Larry Lynx," of the *People*), took place on Saturday morning at Putney Vale Cemetery. Over 50 floral tributes were sent.

THE Accrington Observer and Times of Saturday last contains a special article on spring fashions, including smart, well-drawn designs, flanked by neatly displayed fashion advertisements.

The death has occurred, after an illness of several months, of Mr. George H. Tanner, a well-known Darlington journalist. Mr. Tanner went to Darlington 20 years ago as chief reporter for the *Darlington and Stockton Times*, which position he held until his death.

The first number of Ways and Means, Mr. Ernest J. P. Benn's new weekly paper, makes a good show and is filled with matter of moment and interest for the times. Among the contributors are the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P.; the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.; Sir George Paish, and Sir Daniel M. Stevenson, Bart.

BELFAST.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Whyte Cleland, which took place at his residence, Osborne Park House, Belfast. The deceased was in his 81st year and had only been ill for ten days. He founded the printing firm of Messrs. W. W. Cleland, Ltd., Cullingtree Factory, Belfast, of which he was the principal.

TENDERS WANTED.—The Commissioners of H.M. Works invite tenders for the privilege of selling newspapers, periodicals, novels, etc., at the kiosk outside the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C., for one year; forms of tender from the Director of Contracts, H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.I.—Tenders are wanted by the Urban District Council of Waterloo-with-Seaforth for the supply of printing, books, stationery, newspapers and magazines; particulars from Mr. John L. Thompson, Town Hall, Waterloo, near Liverpool.

MR. STANLEY COULDREY, director of Messrs. Alfred Couldrey and Co., Ltd., Tooley-street, E.C., has resigned his position as chief clerk at His Majesty's Stationery Office, Manchester, and has now resumed his former duties with his firm. At a farewell dinner and concert held at the Stationery Office, the other day, Mr. E. H. Chapman, the deputy superintendent, presented Mr. Couldrey with a gold watch, on behalf of his colleagues. The Controller, Mr. W. R. Codling, M.V.O., sent a telegram from London in the following terms, "Highly appreciate your services in this department during past two years. Best wishes for your future in commercial life."

THE FORTY-EIGHT HOUR WEEK.—Messrs. Harrison, Jehring and Co., Ltd., general prin-

ters, Emerald-street, W.C.1, having asked their workers to say how they would like the new week to be apportioned, the conclusion was come to that the most advantageous way would be to cut out Saturday work altogether. By mutual agreement, therefore, the staff will not work on Saturdays, and on that day the entire works will be closed. The following are the newly-arranged working hours: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 8 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., Friday, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. This seems a very good arrangement, and will give the workers a good weekend for recreation and rest.

ADVERTISING IN BUSINESS.—Speaking to the Glasgow City Business Club, last week, Mr. W. S. Crawford emphasised the importance of propaganda and advertising in business. The purpose of both, he said, was to create habit. The fundamental principle of advertising was that the goods should be good and that they should be branded Satisfaction would be gained rather by understatement than overstatement of the claims of the seller. The aim should be not to show cleverness in advertising, but to make the buyer respect the goods.

The Bishop of Winchester, referring to the present state of unrest in the country, says:—
"In these days most people read a newspaper. What a good thing if we all read two, of opposite sorts. But, indeed, our newspapers ought to help us to see both sides fairly. But they do not usually do it; and I am afraid the newspapers and the papers that circulate in the ranks of Labour do it as little as any. We ought to see the traders' case, the workman's case, the employer's or capitalist's case. They have all a great deal to say for themselves. We ought all of us to be ashamed to prate in the language of our own set."

Personal.

The directors of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., printers, of London and Aylesbury, have appointed Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., as chairman of the company in succession to his father, the late Mr. Walter Hazell. Mr. W. H. Hazell has been deputy chairman of the company for some years. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Paper, and is well known as an expert in trade matters throughout Great Britain. He has recently taken an active part in the movement for the standardisation of paper.

ME. J. J. KELIHER (president of the London Master Printers' Association) on Tuesday visited the East and North-East Association at Stratford, providing the members with an interesting review of the present position of the trade in London.

MR. G. F. TOMKIN (Leytonstone) read a

paper on "Costing Paper at 100 Sheets, and How to Adopt It."

MR. ALFRED HERBERT, the originator of the Herbert Process, gave an address at the St. Bride Printing School on Friday, on "Modern Photo-Lithography," a full report of which will appear in our next issue.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given on Saturday night at the Press Club to Mr. Walter J. Edwards and Mr. John Henry Iles, in recognition of their services to the club by superintending the business arrangements and placing them on a sound footing.

IT was Mr. A. J. Daines, and not Mr. A. G. Aves, who presided at the last monthly meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association. Mr. Daines, who was recently elected president of the Association, is taking an active interest in the work and is full of energy and enthusiasm.

MR. ARTHUR WALTER has been re-elected president of the British International Association of Journalists.

MR. T. NORTON LONGMAN, of Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., has retired from Paternoster-row after fifty year's connection with the business. He has now handed over his duties to his nephew, Mr. R. G. Longman. The publishing house of Longmans dates back to 1724.

MR. HAROLD Froulkes, a member of the editorial staff of the Mail and Leader, Newcastle, has severed his connection with that paper to take an important appointment in the London office of the Leeds Mercury. He was the recipient of a safety razor, a wristlet watch, an umbrella, and two pieces of silver ware, from his colleagues and members of the editorial staffs of the Newcastle Chronicle and the Newcastle Journal.

In recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to agriculture and stock breeding in Scotland during the past 40 years, Mr. Archibald Macneilage, editor of the Scottish Farmer, and secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society, was entertained to dinner in the Grosvenor Restaurant, Glasgow. On behalf of the subscribers the chairman presented Mr. Macneilage with a silver salver and a cheque for £2,000.

MR. John Martin, who was entertained by his colleagues of the Parliamentary Press at a luncheon in the Harcourt Room of the House of Commons, is a link with Gladstone's first Administration. He is a Parliamentary journalist and entered the Press Gallery of the House of Commons in 1871.

Anglo-Norwegian Trade.

Paper and Box Board.

The paper and box board trade in the United Kingdom, says the Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal, continues to be very quiet, and contrary to expectation no improvement to any extent has been noticeable during the last four weeks, upon the exceptionally slack month of January. Owing to the fluctuation of the market, buyers are very reluctant in placing orders, and are only buying from hand to mouth, and as there are still substantial stock lots available in this country comparatively speaking, very little foreign business has been transacted so far this year. Mills in Norway and Sweden are feeling the slackness of the trade very much, and are competing with each other to secure the few contracts which have been placed lately. F.o.b. prices have been reduced, in some instances considerably. For example, only six to eight weeks ago, Scandinavian mills making M.G. and unglazed kraft were holding out for prices from £56 to £60 per ton, net. f.o.b., whilst today Norwegian mills are willing to accept orders at £45 to £46 per ton, and we understand that Swedish mills' prices are even lower. Another instance is with reference to M.G. 50 per cent. mechanical hard-sized envelope paper; orders can easily be placed with Norwegian mills at price of £44 per ton of 2,240 lbs., whereas only five weeks ago the same mills were asking £58 per ton. Again, in this case, Swedish mills are also offering the same kind of paper to-day, we understand, at the low price of £38 per ton. The foregoing prices are of course based on the normal rate of exchange of kr.18.16 per £. Mills manufacturing friction-glazed and unglazed leather boards are also eager to accept orders, and we understand that some contracts have been placed with Norwegian mills for high grade first quality leather boards at price of £29 to £30 per ton of 1,000 kilos. net. usual conditions of payment. White wood pulp boards too have been in fairly good demand lately, and some orders have been booked in Norway at a price ranging from £27 to £30 per ton of 1,000 kilos. net, for substance 22 by 32, 30-300 sheets per cwt., according to finish and quality. Shipping opportunities between this country and Scandinavia are easier, but an improvement in this direction would be desirable.

Wood Pulp.

Since our last report mechanical pulp has hardened considerably in price, and sales have been made round about Kr.120 per ton f.o.b. Norway. For some time past the Norwegian mechanical mills have been labouring under great difficulties, and several have found the price so unremunerative that they have closed their mills and used their water-power for other purposes. At present prices, however, the mills are able to make both ends meet, in spite of the high cost of timber, and

we look forward to a time when the price of mechanical pulp will remain steady for a considerable period, and not show the fluctuations which have been a feature of this commodity in the past. A steadier market will be in the interests both of buyer and seller. The market for easy-bleaching sulphite is quiet. Prices are firm, and, if anything, tend to harden. Although from the English papermakers' point of view the price seems high, on the other hand, owing to the extremely high cost of production, the mills see very little profit in present prices, and maintain that if they are to continue, either the price of timber must come down or the price of the pulp rise. Owing to the enormous amount of timber that will be needed in the reconstruction of all the countries engaged in the late war, we see little prospect of the price of this commodity coming down, and therefore can only look to a reduction in the price of coal, and an increased output, to enable the sulphite mills to continue selling at present prices. It is rumoured that the licences to import pulp will shortly be increased, and we look forward to a much livelier demand for all classes of pulp. This applies to strong sulphite as well as to easy-bleaching

Belgian Printers.

The Typographical Federation of Belgium have just issued, for the first time since August, 1914, their journal, La Federation Typographique Belge. The activities of the Federation were dramatically closed by the war, but once the country was cleared of its despoilers the Central Committee set to work to inaugurate a special congress at Brussels, which took place on December 28th and 30th Notwithstanding the ban placed on meetings during the German occupation, the committee had somehow managed to keep in touch with members, and the secretary and treasurer gave an account of what had been done from 1914-1918. The important questions placed before the meeting were the length of the working day and the scale of wages. All sections were represented, among them many members of proved energy and go," whose powers had not been dimmed by recent privations. New members were also of a live and combative temper, so when once things are in trim the Federation expect great things. The scarcity and high price of paper and raw materials make many "out of works," but none of them will resume employment except under conditions of sensible superiority to those of pre-war times. On this members were agreed. The congress fixed the provisional subscription for membership of the Federation at 60 centimes a month, and proceeded to discuss the length of the working day.

All the speakers declared it would be disastrous alike for the workers and the industry itself to press for long compulsory spells of labour, and would speedily lessen their productive powers, and the inauguration of an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week was unani-

mously voted by the assembly.

With regard to wages, it was recognised that it was not possible to put them on a level with the actual cost of living, for this has increased practically fivefold. It was therefore decided to demand a general minimum increase of 100 per cent. over the salaries of 1914, with a minimum of one franc an hour. As a corollary, it was decided that all sections should demand a fixed week, with payment for public holidays. It was thus settled that the minimum wage for the smallest country places should be 48 francs a week. The resolution embodying these demands was passed unanimously, the company pledging itself to work for their recognition by every legal means.

Further, the committee declared their strong opposition to overtime, on which they would place a heavy wage-value, for they contended that the worker, tired with his ordinary daily quota of toil, needed rest, fresh air and a recreative home life.

All these recommendations were heartily endorsed, and at the present moment many sections have already elaborated their scale of wages, whilst some have got so far as its acceptance and adoption by the masters. Many masters, indeed, recognise the moderation of the committee's demands, and cordially support them.

Norwich.—At St. Andrews' Hall, Norwich an excellent concert organised by Mrs. A. E. Soman for the object of raising funds for the Carshalton (Surrey) Convalescent Home and Institution for the reception of convalescent members of the Printing and Paper Workers' Union took place. Mrs. Soman, with the help of the leading printers in the city of Norwich, endeavoured to raise £100, and was supported by the Lord Mayor (Mr. G. M. Chamberlin), the Sheriff (Mr. H. P. Gowen), the Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P., J. J. Colman and Co., Mr. A. Cozens Hardy, the East Anglian group of N.U.P.W.U. and Norwich and District Federation of Printing and Kindred Trades. The hall was crowded and a lengthy programme, arranged by the committee, was given. During the interval Mr. Jarrold announced that the receipts totalled just over £90. It is gratifying to know that the £100 has now been

A VERY clever and humorous publication entitled the Mixture (concocted by "Mickque") has been issued, the proceeds of the sale of which are for the benefit of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association. The sheet is an 8-page one, neatly got-up, and the contents appeal especially to printers who will have many hearty laughs over "Mickque's" funny stories. The whole of the composition has been done gratuitously at the Daily Express office, and the paper for the issue has been given by Mr. A. W. Tyler, of the Co-Operative Printing Society. We recommend a dose of "the mixture" to our

readers who can procure it for twopence at the Newspaper Workers' Club, Gunpowderalley, Shoe-lane, E.C.

MANY a man in business can wait patiently while a factory is going up brick by brick—knowing that the bricks must be bought and laid first. But he cannot wait patiently while his reputation is being built up brick by brick through advertising. He wants to get returns on the first load of brick thrown on the vacant lot.

DYER

For

EMBOSSING

DIES

Telephone CITY 706

1.DORSET BUILDINGS SALISBURY SQUARE FLEET ST. E.C.4

ROBERT K. BURT,

Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,

19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E,C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRIORS ON APPLICATION.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices. WIODOWSON & CO. Leicester.

Digitized by Google

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER." 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

- IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us the day prior to publication to insure insertion in the current issue.
- SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GRRS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements on the above class are Three, Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be reckoned for each line.
- SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shitling for Twenty-Four Words, and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.
- LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.
- ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.
- PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.
- CHRQUES and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL and GILLIS.

OFFICES-58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, B.C.4.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS wanted; men with experience of Paging or Numbering and Perforating Machines, also Bookbinding and Stationery Machinery. State wages, experience and where last employed.—Box 13628.

YOUNG MAN wanted, as Assistant to Manager of Printing Works; Estimating and Costing System experience essential.—Write, Box 13636.

Situations Wanted.

A TECHNICAL TEACHER of Letterpress Printing seeks an opening for Part-Time Employment. Estimating, Office Work, Composing-Room, or would act as a Representative.—W. H. A., 78, Tytherton-road, Tufnell-park, N.19. 13635

MINDER (demobilised); Wharf and Platen; London preferred.—L., 20, Donaldson-road, Kilburn, N.W.

Machinery Wanted.

ENVELOPE MACHINE wanted (New or Second-hand); Adjustable or Rapid Make; Fischer or Wantzen Machine preferred.—Box 13630-

Machinery for Sale.

LINOTYPE MACHINES.

- A.—MODEL 1, DUPLEX, for Brevier and Bourgeois, with Moulds and Accessories.
- B.—MODEL 1, DUPLEX, for Brevier and Bourgeois, with Moulds and Accessories, and fitted with Two-Line Letter Attachment.
- C.—MODEL 1, DUPLEX, for Minion and Nonpareil, with Moulds and Accessories, and Mould Wheel Slotted to take Universal Mould
- G.—MODEL 1 (converted as Model 2 for Double-Letter Founts), with Moulds and Accessories for Brevier and Minion.

The above Four Machines for sale at a reasonable price, can be seen at any time by appointment.—C. P., 148, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C. 13633

DOUBLE DEMY WHARFEDALE (Newsum's) for sale, with Flyers, Geared Inkers,
Double Driving Gear, Counting Apparatus, and Two
Sets of Rollers, price £60 as it stands, or near
offer considered (specimen of work on application);
also a 4-h.p. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE, with
Tube Ignition, Gas Baga Tank, Exhaust and
Fittings complete. May be seen in City. Offer
wanted.—Box 13588.

Miscellaneous.

A DVERTISER, with well-established London connection, wishes to get in touch with Small Suburban Printing House (S.E. or S.W.) desiring increased business.—Write, "S. Z.," c/o J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 5, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C.4.

L INOTYPE WORK.—Firms able to do Linotype Setting for City Firm, with dispatch, please quote terms to No. 13622.

LEATHER BOARDS & STRAW BOARDS;

ALBO

DEXTRINE

MAIZE & POTATO (FARINA)

WHITE & YELLOW.

Replaces GLUE and ANIMAL SIZE.

Free from SMELL during and after use

HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,

201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

Digitized by Google

Smallware Manufacturers,

binding, Printing, Stationery, Box Making, and Pattern Card and Electrical Trades.

Gold Leaf, and Coloured F

Headbands.

ITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER PUBLISHED FOUNDED STATIONER WEEKLY!

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 12.

LONDON: MARCH 20, 1919.

TWOPENCE

SMYTH-HORNE,

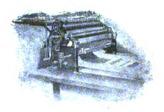
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



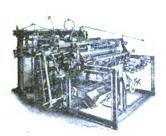
Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs, or 2-32's from the one sheet).



Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting (Most advanced Guillotine on the World's Market).



Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

The above machines are the latest production of the various American factories and the most advanced type of their kind on the World's Market

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents.

LANE, LONDON, E.C.4, ENGLAND. 19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Telegrams: "MYTHORNE, LONDON."
Digitized by OOQ

MARCH 20, 1919.



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS. LABEL MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION. have LARGE STOCKS of PLAIN and EMBOSSEDS.

LIAMSON

6, 8 & 8a, Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER: 30-31, St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: City, 4164.

Telegrams: Swiftness, Manchester

THIN GLUE

SCOTCH GLUE

Nonfrothing "Atlas" Bookbinding THIN **GLUE**

Samples and Prices from the Manufacturers QUIBELL BROS., Ltd., Newark.

CANADIAN ACK HAVE PUSHED TO THE FRONT. SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co., Ltd. Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.

Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

AND OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM,

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer,

Offices:-58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Digitized by Google

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 12.

LONDON: MARCH 20, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

East London Master Printers.

Visit of Mr. J. J. Keliher.

Mr. J. J. Keliher, president of the London Master Printers' Association, attended the monthly meeting of the East and North-East Master Printers' Association, at the Swan Hotel, Stratford, on Tuesday last week, Mr. E. R. Alexander, president of the local Association, being in the chair. The meeting was preceded by a tea, following upon which the president invited Mr. Keliher to address the meeting—of course, after the secretary (Mr. J. W. Phelp) had read the minutes in his inimitable style.

Mr. Keliher, after acknowledging the hospitality extended to him by the president of the Association, said he was glad of the opportunity to come and explain to members in the outlying districts the meaning of the recent changes in regard to hours and wages in the

printing trade.

Those who were connected with the Central Association had claims coming before them much earlier than the districts knew anything about them. It was due to the members of the branch associations that they should know how these recent changes had

come about.

The first intimation the parent Association had with regard to the question of hours was in February, 1918, London being the first to move in the matter. The Association Council insisted that the forty-eight hours was a national question, and should be dealt with by the Federation, and that it was too large a subject for London to take up alone. Accordingly, at a later date it came before the Federation, who were then dealing with the question of an Industrial Council, and the Federation maintained that this was a matter which would concern such a Council as soon

as it was established. At that time the Government were pressing forward "Betterment," and they in the printing trade were anxious not to be behindhand in a movement which they felt would be a benefit in the troublous times which were ahead. Following the armistice, London was again approached some three weeks before Christmas. with a demand for a forty-eight hours' week and holidays, but it wa, pointed out that the Federation at that time were dealing with the subject. About ten days before Christmas, they received a threat from the London unions that unless master printers agreed to pay for holidays, overtime might be stopped. Well, they knew that that was tantamount to stopping the trade, because all the London houses printed publications, and if overtime was stopped the trade was disorganised at once. A conference resulted, and it was recommended that they should pay, as a thankoffering for peace, for Christmas-Day and Boxing-Day, without prejudice to the future consideration of the question. Subsequently the Federation Council met in February and agreed to a conference with the Federated Unions, two or three meetings followed before the terms were hammered out. Members of the trade, however, must not think that the agreement as finally arranged comprised the terms which the unions asked for. They were, in fact, much modified from the original demands. Six months as a qualifying period for a holiday was agreed to as a compromise. The employers, it is true, wanted a twelvemonths' period, which was thought to be a proper time a man should be in their employ before he should be considered to have earned a week's holiday. The date of the coming

into force of the agreement was also a compromise, the unions asking for February 1st and the masters suggesting April or May. Eventually March 3rd was agreed to.

Mr. Keliher said he wanted to assure the meeting that in the interests of the general trade everything was done to modify these extreme demands. His own opinion was that the leaders of the men themselves were convinced now that any further forward movement that might take place would be a serious handicap to the business. Mr. Keliher pointed out that the printing trade had had

to go forward with other trades.

With regard to obtaining increased costs from the customer. Mr. Keliher said he knew how one shrank from the task of suggesting an increased charge, but whereas one used to go "with bated breath and whispered humbleness" to a customer, now all a member of the Association need do was to dictate a letter on the typewriter, stating that "on and from a certain date, prices would be so and so." With greater harmony among workers and master printers one had more confidence in taking such a course. He added that the smaller printer needed a backing to demand higher prices, and that backing the Association gave him. Unless they got a higher price they could not recover their costs. Mr. Keliher quoted figures to show how wages of engineers, builders, railwaymen and dock labourers had increased, and drew a favourable comparison for the printing trade. If they could not appeal to fellow printers for admiration as to the way in which they had succeeded in keeping wages down or hours up, they could appeal to them on the ground of the assistance they had rendered to their members in getting the present high costs of printing on to the shoulders of those who used print, and that was as it should be. He could assure their friends that the poor printer had not suffered to the extent he might have done had he not been a member of the Association.

Costing Paper at 100 Sheets.

Mr. Alexander having thanked the president of the L.M.P.A. for his address, Mr. G. F. Tomkin (Leytonstone) gave an address on cost of paper at a hundred sheets and how to adopt it. He said: Towards the end of last year, a notice appeared in a trade journal about Mr. Curwen's system of costing paper at per 100 sheets. It was a new idea to me, and I felt considerable interest in it to see how it would work out, and in working it out, the subject has led me considerably further than I intended going. Now the reams as supplied by the wholesale trade vary in the number of sheets they contain, but as 480, 504 and 516 are the most usual quantities, the unit of 12 readily suggests itself, this unit being at the same time a convenient factor for royal boards. But for other classes of stock such as cut cards, billheads and envelopes the unit of 12 is useless.

Let us see if we are any better off if we work on the 100 unit basis. Paper for jobbing work is issued almost invariably in awkward fractions of reams. Take any usual quantity, say

5,000 or 10,000 octavos, and we get a fraction of a ream issued in which neither the unit of 12 nor the unit of 100 can be utilised for direct and simple calculation, on account of allowance for spoils, and on account, too, probably, of the number of sheets in the ream.

Now you will be thinking that as you know all about this, and as you use a ready reckoner for the calculation of paper, what's the use of the too unit? It makes a very convenient unit if we take the average number of sheets to the ream as 500, a number that the wholesale trade could well fall in with. No better unit could be devised for the less important lines of cut cards, envelopes and biliheads; and, given a table of comparative costs per 100 and per 144, the 100 unit could be applied just as well to royal boards.

One objection to the ream unit is the tendency to cause miscalculation when one's mind is dealing with thousands. Another objection is its indefinite quantity. It would appear, therefore, that if a simple, accurate and quick method could be found of arriving at the cost per 100, the 100 unit is going to

offer the best all-round advantages. If this method is adopted, it is clear that it should coincide with the principles laid down in the costing system of the Federation of Master Printers. And it is here that the word "cost" needs to be emphasised once more. If a ream of paper is invoiced at £1, that is not the "cost" of the paper. If discount be allowed, this should be deducted; then the expenses of storage, handling, etc., added-15 per cent. being the mimum recommended for this purpose.

Take a ream of 480 sheets, invoiced at 0 Add 15 per cent. for handling, 3 0 etc. Cost of 480 sheets ... Add cost of 20 sheets ... 1 0 Cost of 500 sheets ... £ı ...

O

Cost of 100 sheets ... Now, you will be saying to yourself, "No thank you. None of these complicated calculations for me. I'm going to get on with the job in my own way." Quite so. Yet, if the 100 unit is carried to its logical conclusion, it will give you a simpler and more accurate method of getting the cost of stock—a method by which you will be able to get right away the real cost as against the invoice price. The link that is required to make it practicable is a series of calculations in the form of a ready reckoner.

I will ask you to look at a specimen of such a calculator, which is intended to contain

1. A few pages indexed and sub-divided into sizes of stock, with blanks for the individual to fill in the description, number of shelf where warehoused, price per lb., invoice price per ream, discount, and cost price per 100 sheets.

2. A table of calculations showing number of sheets required and cost thereof for jobbing work, ranging from 25 copies of an 8vo. job at 28. per 100 sheets to 50,000 copies of a job taking a sheet at 20s. per 100 sheets (including

3. A table giving the comparative values of invoice prices per 480, 516 and 144 with cost

4. A table showing number of sheets required for booklets, ranging from 100 copies, four to thirty-two pages &vo., and four to forty-eight pages 12mo.

5. Table showing cost of almost any number of sheets at prices ranging from 2s. to 20s.

per 100.

The advantage of costing per 100 sheets lies in the fact that it can be applied as easily to reams as it can be to grosses, with the further important benefit of getting at once the full cost of the material; but for convenience in its adoption it largely depends on the aid of a suitable ready reckoner. Should one be issued?

In the course of the discussion which ensued, Mr. Tomkin said his idea was to ascertain the prices per 100 sheets for the different His invoice price, for instance, was so much, and from the table that he had prepared they found out the value of 100 sheets, including the 15 per cent. profit, and if 20 per cent. was required, then it was an easy matter to add 5 per cent. to the 100, the system being

Mr. Keliher thought the method described by Mr. Tomkin would be helpful in dealing with paper, the same as the costing system was in giving the value of the composing

Mr. Whyte mentioned a case where a customer disputed a charge for corrections, and a copy of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer was sent containing Mr. Goodwin's details of the cost, and the customer was asked if he could dispute any of the items in detail, to do so, and to give his

Mr. Alexander, junr., stated that the Stationery Office had challenged the price he had put in; but he had offered to submit his figures, and the Stationery Office had been unable to dispute any one of them, and the work was charged accordingly. He added that any scientific method of looking at business was an advance on anything they had been used to, and he congratulated Mr. Tomkin upon his paper. He quite agreed with standardisation, and thought it simplified business. The speaker urged ever printer to be careful as to the profit he put on jobs which consumed different amounts of paper. With regard to a discount received, that should be regarded as belonging to the printer himself, and should be left out of such calculations as they were considering, and he suggested that Mr. Tomkin might revise his figures in that way.

Mr. Tomkin said he had only expressed his own opinion, and agreed that a uniform practice should be adopted. As it was the the general feeling of the meeting that the discount should be treated as Mr. Alexander suggested, he was quite willing to fall in with it, and this course has been adopted on the calculation in his paper as printed above.

Modern Photo-Lithography.

An Interesting Lecture at St. Bride School.

Mr. Alfred Herbert, the originator of the Herbert Process, gave an instructive lecture on modern photo-lithography at the St. Bride Institute, the other night, to a large and interested gathering. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Stevens, secretary of the London Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers.

In introducing the lecturer, the chairman expressed satisfaction at the size of the audience and remarked that the application of photo-fithography would grow in the

future.

Mr. Herbert, who described photo-lithography as one of the most interesting branches of the printing trade, said by its aid many litho, jobs, especially where colour work is concerned, can be reproduced in a fewer number of printings than would be the case if we depended solely on the artist's work. At one time it depended on transfer paper methods only, and in some cases this method is even used to this day, in certain classes of work, in. preference to the direct method. If we coat a hard-sized sheet of writing paper with a film of gelatine and sensitise it with a 15 per cent. solution of bichromate of potassium, to which a few drops of ammonia are added for preserving purposes, and dry it in a dark cupboard, we have a medium that is sensitive to light action, and when exposed under a suitable negative, the parts exposed to the light are hardened and will be found to take and hold the transfer ink that is spread on it, whilst the unexposed parts will wash away and leave the design or image only, ready for transferring. Besides the bichromated gelatine paper, there is also a method with salts of iron as the sensitiser, upon which the "Shawcross" process is largely based. Then, again, we have a very handy and quick paper method in the "Bromide" process, which consists of making an exposure on smooth bromide paper, developing with a suitable developer, and after washing out the free silver bromide, the paper is steeped in a fairly strong bichromate bath for about a couple of minutes, which hardens the exposed parts in the same manner as the bichromated gelatine paper and so enables us to ink the job in and transfer in the usual way. The bromidebichromate method is very handy and useful for direct enlargements from small negatives, and there is a place for it even to-day in the photo-litho studios.

Modern Methods.

We will now touch upon the more important modern methods of direct photo-litho. work to stone and plate. One of the earliest methods in this direction consists of coating a plate or stone with a solution of egg albumen coniaining about fifteen to twenty

per cent. of bicbromate of ammonia, to which a few drops of ammonia are added to assist clean development and for preserving pur-When this solution has been dried in a non-actinic light, it is ready for exposure under a suitable negative, after which it is inked in and developed out, much in the same way as the bichromated gelatine paper, but with this difference: that we now have an image that is direct on the plate instead of on paper, the job being done in a much quicker time and does not require to be transferred, which is more satisfactory in every Although the bichromated albumen method for direct work is very old-in fact the very oldest-the formulæ have from time to time been improved so that some firms have now made it absolutely reliable. Then, again, we have the "Frey" process, which depends on the bitumen as the sensitising medium, and the claim made for bitumen is that the image is even more attracted and held to the stone or plate, and a sharper and clearer result obtained.

Importance of Negatives.

Whatever method one adopts the results would all fall short of the mark if we did not obtain suitable negatives, so I think a few suggestions on negative-making at this juncture would not be out of place. If we are speaking of line negatives, the pathway is very clear for us, as all required is a sharp, clear black-and-white negative, made by the "wet plate" process, and all is plain sailing; but when it comes to half-tone we have then quite another proposition, so for your guidance, I will briefly tabulate what, in my opinion—an opinion based on practical experience—is essential to good work. If we are intending to do half-tone black work only, one of the best ways is to make a continuous tone negative in the first place; one full of detail on the soft side, somewhat similar to a negative one would make for the "collotype" process; then from this make a transparency half-tone positive, and from that again a negative by contact. This last negative is termed a "high-light" negative, and should contain all the detail of the subject without losing tone—going from pure white high-lights down to the deepest shadowsbut whilst we can do with the highest lights pure white, we must not have the deepest shadows or black parts entirely solid as these should be slightly "open." That is to say, the little white dot of the screen should be running through the solid parts, which is essential to preserve tone, as otherwise, our picture would look chalky and harsh; also, the half-tone operator must be very careful when making a high-light negative that he does not "jump" or lose a tone: this would also tend to make the picture look harsh and empty.

A Matter of Opinion.

In making these high-light screen negatives there has been a deal of controversy as to which are the best stops to use, square or round. I am of opinion—as a practical man, after a great deal of experimenting-that round stops are the best for the particular purpose of the lithographer. Now for black and white work, these methods are fairly reliable and can be worked without great difficulty; but when we come to colour work, by this means we find we are beset with all sorts of difficulties cropping up in nearly every To begin with:—By the orthodox method of making, say, a four-colour set of continuous tone negatives through the usual colour filters, our first difficulty is getting a set of four that are exactly alike in tone and density, and when we have obtained these to our satisfaction, our next difficulty is to make the four-screen positive transparencies of equal weight and dot balance, as it would not do to have any one of the transparencies out of balance with the others. With the negatives made, the work of printing on tometal and proofing-up is done in the usual way, and if the proofs are not quite right to the original, it may be necessary to modify the existing colour plates by taking certain parts out or proofing-up in lighter colours and getting the artist to supplement them by drawing one or two stronger colours, until the reproduction is up to the original.

Register Work.

In printing down to metal plates for register work there are several methods. if we are going to do a job in, say, more than one printing, with more than one subject on a plate, it would be as well if, when making the negative, we placed several register marks where possible around our subject, so that we may use these for our guidance and position. Besides, the register marks give us a more direct means of finding the exact positions, as it is in most cases practically impossible to lay the negative down by trusting to the subject only, and the fitting up to register marks is a much more practical and easier method. The method generally adopted is to draw register marks—a circle bisected with a crossis the better method, placing them at the four corners of the subject to be reproduced, and make the first negative. In making the following negatives it is much more helpful and practical if we blot out the centre by placing small circles of black paper over the register marks: this will enable us to find the exact position of the subsequent printings more correctly. This is the method for a composite plate, but when a job has to be repeated a number of times upon a plate it is much better to begin by stepping and repeating our negatives in the apparatus made for this work. Such a machine for this purposehas been on the market for some time, and is termed a "step and repeat " machine, its chief object being to ensure a repeat of a given number of the same negatives exactly to register.

Composite Plates.

Once we have obtained a step and repeat negative, it is quite an easy matter to lay it down to metal in the ordinary way, but with our composite plate it is another matter, and requires a considerable amount of care, asany little movement after laying the nega-

tives on the plate would be disastrous. The mode of procedure for a composite plate is to first place the negatives in exact position for the first colour, to which each subject or set of subjects has its own register marks, and when printed on the metal, several impressions are obtained and dusted over with offset powder in the same way as one would make offsets for general litho colour work; and in making the subsequent colour plates the offsets are run down on the sensitive albumenised surface of the metal plates or stones, and the negatives fitted up to the register marks, great care being taken to see that each negative is carefully fitted on the register marks, and none of them move in tightening up the printing frame.

Need of Technical Education.

There is need for closer application to technical education on this interesting work than we are getting to day, and it is up to our technical institutes to see that they are fully equipped and have thoroughly qualified teachers to help the students along the path of photo-lithography, as its possibilities are innumerable, and are only waiting development and working out of new ideas which are bound to come if student and instructor, coupled with the help and use of modern appliances, pull together and work for the good of the craft; and we shall find by so doing a much greater advancement in photolithography in the near future than has been the case in the past. I purposely have not referred to the Vandyke process of printing down. The method is generally well known, and requires no explanation. In my opinion, it is not reliable in its results.

This, gentlemen, briefly describes the modern methods of photo-lithography, and any student who perseveres in it will soon surmount its many idiosyncrasies, and become a successful photo-lithographic printer.

Mr. Herbert finally called attention to a number of specimens of photo-lithography which he had arranged and which were entirely his own work.

Question of a Patent.

Mr. Goodwin asked whether the high-light process, showing the continuous tone negaof A. Was not a process patented by Mr. Sears, of Australia, and whether it was not licensed

to firms such as Messrs. Bemrose, of Derby. Mr. Herbert believed Mr. Sears invented a high-light process some years ago, but he point at processes. pointed out that there were other processes, and ed out that there were doing it Mr. and in fact, everyone was doing it. Martin fact, everyone was using ...

offset direct from a negative on to zinc.

The direct from a negative on the affirmative,

The lecturer replied in the affirmative, although he did not do that himself.

Great Future for Lithography.

Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the St. Bride Printing School expressed his pleasure at seeing School expressed his pleasure he had ing so large a gathering, because he had lound large a gathering of litho printers found it very difficult to get litho printers that ested in their own business. He believed that there was a great future for the litho-

graphic side of the printing business, if the lithographer would only bestir himself to take advantage of the facilities which were At the Institute they had litho at hand. printers for instructors and they had a good plant which was not used to its fullest advantage. He was pleased to see, however, that this year they had a full litho class. consisting of men of the Litho Society who held responsible positions and who found it worth while attending there to receive instruction. He hoped that was the forerunner of a keener interest in technical education in the litho business. Mr. Riddell had a sly hit at the man who thought he had a particular secret up his sleeve, a secret which very often was something which had been forgotten by others years and years before. (Laughter). He went on to say that he regarded the transferrer as the man in the litho business. Of course, it was true that some jobs could not be printed even by the Angel Gabriel, because they had not been transferred properly, but if they allowed the transferrer to pass on to the machine they would get better work. He complained of splitting up the business into compartments. He added that high-lights were made before Mr. Sears came on the scene, and there was no patent in that whatsoever.

Beautiful Work.

Mr. Fleming congratulated the lecturer upon his work, which was really very beautiful. As a letterpress printer the advantage of a plate had been impressed upon him. He suggested that good work by the blockmaker was often spoilt by the methods of the printer.

Mr. Hammond, as a machine-minder, said it was all very well to show a beautiful plate, but how many runs would they get from it.

The lecturer replied that his plates would stand a very long run indeed. The great point was the quality of the dot, which in this case was firm and sound, and well-defined. The plate, therefore, would stand a very long run.

Replying to Mr. Oldfield, the lecturer said larger work was quite as easy as the smaller, but he had confined the exhibits to specimens of his own handiwork.

As to whether he was prepared to let his process out on licence, Mr. Herbert said he was not quite at liberty to do that for the moment.

The chairman took the opportunity of explaining that the London Branch of his Society was suggesting a new rule, by which members of the Society should make it part of their duty to interest the boys in technical education. He said he made that statement to remove any impression that they were in any way opposed to technical education.

An advertisement with too much copy falls flat and grey and lifeless on the printed page. It spoils good white paper and attracts but little attention. It talks itself out of the sale because it is nothing but "words, words,

Trade Notes.

THE Barcelona, Spain, printers have gone on strike.

It is announced by the Ministry of Munitions that the Waste Paper (Dealings) Order has been revoked.

PRIVATE CECIL CHESTERTON, H.L.I., founder of the New Witness, and brother of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, has left £80.

It is reported from Canada that the Farmers' Publishing Co., Ltd., has purchased the Weekly Sun, and intend making it the united farmers' official organ.

MR. JOHN SEVER, of the firm of Messrs. Charles Sever, has succeeded Mr. FitzGerald Falkner as president of the Manchester and Salford Association of Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders.

MR. EDWARD HUDSON, a director of Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, the well-known London printers, is engaged to the famous lady 'cellist, Mlle. Guilhermina Suggia. Mr. Hudson is a keen music lover and is a familiar figure at concerts.

The death of Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson has occurred at the General Hospital in Singapore. It was a hopeless case of heart trouble aggravated by the extra hard work which devolved on him through work entailed by his latest venture—a Sunday paper for Singapore. The late Mr. Anderson at one time was the owner of two papers in the Philippines. He was a native of Glasgow.

MR. A. D. PHELP, the secretary of the East and North-East London Master Printers' Association, is a whimsical fellow. Humour flashes out of him on all occasions, even those which would make other men think of graveyards. Recently Mr. Phelp spent some odd moments in writing down a few thoughts which he has since printed and published under the title of Reflected Radiance or Thinking in "..." The production is an excellent effort both from the point of view of the printer and the author, while it also represents a happy souvenir of "A.D.P."

MESSRS. CROWTHER AND Co., wholesale and export stationers, printers, etc., Middlesex Works, Middlesex-street, E., have established a mess and rest room for the comfort of their staff, the official opening of which took place the other day when a supper was given to the employees. The mess room has been provided as a memorial to Mr. Eustace Crowther and other men of the firm, who fell in the war, and is a step towards the betterment of The firm is also giving enthe workers. couragement to its employees to take an interest in pushing business by paying a commission on all business introduced, and also by payments to any worker who by suggesting new methods helps to increase the output or to eliminate waste.

According to Ayres Newspaper Annual there are 1,178 fewer publications in the United States than there were a year ago. This decrease amounts to five per cent.

THE death is announced of Mr. Samuel Maude, printer and Stationer, of Kingston. Mr. Maude passed away peacefully in his sleep, he was sixty-one years of age.

A NEW MONTHLY is to appear shortly under the title of the New World. It will be issued in two editions—French and English—on the 15th of each month, in Paris, London, and the United States.

AT Devon Valley Paper Mill, Hele, Mr George Bonner, who began work at the mill at the age of 10, relinquished his position after 65 years' service. He was presented with an easy chair as a token of esteem for his long record.

For printing the rate demand notes, final notices and receipts required in connection with the general rate for half-year for the Hammersmith Borough Council the tender of W. Skelton, 1, Western Broadway, W.6, has been recommended for acceptance (£66 175-6d.).

TENDERS are wanted for a supply of stationery and printed forms for the various departments, for the Dundee Town Council; particulars from the City Chamberlain and Gas Treasurer, 89, Commercial-street, and the Police and Water Treasurers, 95, Commercial-street, Dundee.

MRI WILLIAM BENTLEY, journalist, of Lancaster, died at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary last week. He received his early journalistic training at Accrington, and in 1891 proceeded to Lancaster as the representative of the Lancashire Daily Past, a position he held at the time of his death.

An American contemporary says that the celebrated DeVinne Press has gradually withdrawn from the book-printing field, and under, the able Bothwell management has become almost exclusively a commercial printing house of the highest type. They still print for business houses for whom they printed forty or more years ago. They have printed in almost every language, and for distribution over the whole world, and have served clients on every continent.

LONDON MASTER PRINTERS' BENEVOLENT Fund.-Mr. J. J. Keliher, president of the L.M.P.A., is making an appeal on behalf of this fund, which was inaugurated in 1917, and has already fulfilled a beneficent purpose, inasmuch as it has enabled a master printer and a master printer's widow to be relieved from the necessity of breaking up their homes and associations in their old age. The task of organising this desirable fund was largely due to the self-sacrificing labours of the late Mr. Walter Hazell, who was keenly desirous of it being put on a permanent basis. To this end, Mr. Keliher is issuing his appeal for donations, which it is hoped will meet with a good response.

American Exports of Paper.

The increasing interest being manifested in the opportunity for the sales abroad of various lines of paper makes especially interesting just at this time export figures regarding these commodities, points out the Paper Trade Journal, N.Y. The figures presented here are from the monthly summary of the Bureau of Commerce for the month of November, and are the latest available. They tell an inte-The exports of paper and of paper for November resting story. manufactures amounted to \$5,705,729, showing a considerable increase over October, when the over-seas sales amounted to but \$4,555,749. ports of paper and manufactures of paper for November a year ago amounted to only \$4,349,403. The exports for the eleven months ending with November amounted 47,939,195, as compared with \$39,966,242 for the same period in 1917, and \$35,630,759 for the same period in 1916.

The export of news print for November showed a considerable gain as compared with October, the figures for the former month being \$617.522 as compared with \$467,556 for the latter. The exports of news-print a year ago, however, were considerably greater, the figures being \$1,031,861. The exports of news-print for the eleven months ending with November amounted to \$7,451,417 as compared with \$6,612,380 for the same period in

1917, and \$3,746,747 in 1916.
The exports of wrapping paper also showed a good gain, the figures for November being \$477,634 as compared with \$392,318. The ex-Ports of this commodity a year ago amounted to \$419,626. The exports of wrapping paper for the eleven months ending with November amounted to \$4,252,392 as compared with \$3.377,425 for the same period in 1917 and

3.693,459 for the same period in 1916.

The exports of writing paper and envelopes showed a good gain both as compared with October and with November a year ago. The figures were \$753,660 for November as against 539,947 for October and \$494,478 for November a year ago. The over-seas sales of writing paper and envelopes for the eleven months ending with November amounted to \$5,381,574 Deriod in 1917 and \$2,197,076 in 1916.

The exports of paper board and straw board November increased decidedly both as pared with October and with November are year ago. The figures for November Year ago. The figures for November Octunted to \$351,293 as against \$271,319 for October and \$195,556 for November a year The exports of this commodity for the eleven months ending with November \$10 Unted to \$2,610,042 as compared with

\$1,910,079 for 1917 and \$1,788,374 for 1916. Coilet and tissue are among the varieties of Dapers which have been showing surprisin Papers which have been sales recently. The Ancreases in loreign amounted to \$213,956 as Compared with \$131,141 for October, and

with only \$85.595 for November a year ago. The exports of toilet and tissue papers for the eleven months ending with November amounted to \$1,242,981.

Overtime Rates for Machine Minders :

The following agreement between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Machine Managers' Trade Society regarding revised rates of overtime has been

signed:—
The extra for overtime under clause 14 of the agreement of October, 1915, shall be increased from 5d. to 7d., and the rate for working later than 12 o'clock under clause 15 shall be time and a half from the commencement of

overtime.

The rate for Saturday under clause 20 of the above agreement shall be increased from 6d. to 8d. per hour extra, and in houses where the working week is of five days of ten hours overtime up to 12 (noon) shall be increased to 7d. per hour, and after 12 (noon) to 8d. per hour up to midnight.

These increased rates to be payable as from

March 3rd, 1919.

There still remains to be settled the rate for men called in at 6 a.m. The rate for night shifts has not been dealt with, and is not affected by the agreement.

New British Patents.

Applications for Patents.

Calvert, E. A. Files for letters and papers. 5,804.

Cowper-Coles, S. O. Manufacture of copper plates for process printing. 5,439. Treasury-note case and diary, Cooper, A.

5,205. Denham, C. Printers' stop-press furniture.

5,434. Falla, E. J. Colour printing and stencilling

apparatus. 5,719. Haddan, A. J. H., and National Cash Register

Co. Printing-mechanism for check, ticket, or receipt issuing machines, etc.

Haddan, A. J. H., and National Cash Register Co. Total printing mechanism for cash

registers, etc. 5,595. Harrington, F. C. A. Typewriting machines. 5,180.

Hill, A. J. E. Means of obtaining photographic bas-relief and dies. 5,486.

Hubert, L. Typewriter and stenographic machine combined. 5,696.

Marchev, A. Producing carbon copies on typewriters. 5,338.

Oliver, W. J. Printers' galleys. 5,830. Pizey, H. E. Blotter 5,803.

Route maps for motor cars. Poulter, A. D. etc. 5,620.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page ... £3 10 0 | a. d. Half Page ... £3 10 0 | One-dighth Page 12 6 Third Page ... 1 17 6 | One-dighth Page 12 6 0 One-third Column 15 0 Quarter Page ... 1 0 0 | One inch in Column 6 6 An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. JORGEN SORENSEN, Bygdo Alle 60, Christiania, Norway.

United States - LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10,
Rast 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia Lodio South

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LAME, LONDON, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents. 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1919.

Current Topics.

Union in the Paper Trade.

PAPERMAKERS and wholesale stationers are getting together in order to face their common difficulties. At a meeting at the Cannon-street Hotel something like a hundred firms were represented, and there was a unanimous feeling that papermakers and wholesale stationers should work in closer cooperation. The meeting passed a resolution in favour of closer co-operation, which was moved by Mr. H. G. Spicer (Spicer Bros.) on behalf of the wholesale stationers, and seconded by Mr. E. H. Joynson on behalf of the papermakers. While the resolution was of a general character, we believe the eperations of the committee which is being appointed will be of a much more definite nature. There

course, many directions in which the committee will be able to work to advantage. To begin with, there is the most important problem of all, that of the import of foreign paper. It is true that the Government have given some indication as to what policy they are likely to pursue, but there will doubtless be some difference of opinion as to what are "raw materials" and what are "semi-manufactured" or "manufactured" goods. It is proposed to restrict the import of manufactured goods, especially if they compete with our "key" industries. It rests with the committee of papermakers and wholesale stationers to make the authorities realise to what extent paper is a manufactured article. and the fact that the Board of Trade have already given way with regard to news-print may make their task rather more difficult. Furthermore, certain users of paper regard it as their raw material, and it would be rather difficult to argue that it is not. Then, again, these same people are declaring very strongly that the action of the papermakers and wholesale stationers is definitely intended to maintain high prices.

Keep up Your Prices.

A WRITER in the Inland Printer gives some good advice that will be just as useful to printers on this side of the Atlantic as the American readers whom he addresses. He points out that when a printer discards slow machines for fast, logically he should advance' prices; at least he should hold his prices. To reduce prices is asinine. In general it will be wise to say little or nothing about "laboursaving "machinery to customers. They will logically expect a cut in price—a share of a reduced labour cost which is not actually reduced. Talk time-saving and quick delivery and better quality and superior service. and get pay for these advantages, so that after vou have collected for the paper men and type men and composing machine men and other machinery men and the ink men, you will have in hand a profit on the collections as well as payment and profit for the actual The advice is good, but how wofully it is neglected printers themselves know.

A Shining Example.

The career that opens out before the capable youth who enters the printing trade has no limit as to the heights to which a clever and aspiring individuality may eventually rise, and this statement is verified by the experience of Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., a printer who

has attained to the position of one of his Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Roberts was in his early years apprenticed as a compositor to a printer in Norwich, in due course becoming a journeyman. He took a keen interest in the local affairs of his trade union, and became the Norwich branch secretary of the Typographical Association, and later one of the organisers of that body. He entered public affairs by joining the Norwich School Board, and in 1906 was elected to Parliament for that city. His advance was then rapid. In 1915 he was appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and in 1916 Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. Two years ago he was given the important post of Minister of Labour, and his success in that office has led to his present post as head of the Ministry of Food. Mr. Roberts is known as the "Printers M.P.," and his career is a shining example of what perseverance and industry, combined with native talent, may do for an individual, and should encourage youthful printers to emulate the career of one of themselves and strive to attain to the highest positions open to men with brains. Even if they do not go so far as Mr. Roberts, they will reach heights that will place them above their less enterprising fellows.

A Presentation.

A pleasing ceremony took place at the works of Messrs. Chas. Thurnam and Sons, English street, Carlisle, the other day, when T. R. Singleton, formerly of the R.A.M.C., and winner of the Military Medal and Bar, was Presented by his fellow workers and the with an illuminated address. Mr. Singleton, who is a lithographer in the employ of the firm, has just returned to civil life, and his workers deemed it a fitting opportunity to show their esteem for their colleague and their satisfaction at the recognition of his valour in the field.

behalf of the workers, said they were all pleased to see Mr. Singleton once more among the second by would long be amon est them, and hoped he would long be spared as one of their fellow workers.

Rowland Smart, on behalf of the firm, Rowland Smart, on bonner.

Sings ted the address, and complimented Mr. Singleton on his good fortune in being able to the singleton on his good fortune with the firm, to on the good location in the firm, with the more take up his duties with the firm, with whom he hoped he would continue for whom he noped he would be time to come. They were glad to know his his would were now healed, and that they would be convenience. would not cause him any inconvenience.

Singleton, in reply, said he only did what Singleton, in reply, said in cur-any Britisher would do under the circum stances, and that was his duty.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING PASITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three-Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Hight words to be reckoned for each line.

> Telegrams: STONHILL, FLERT, LONDON. Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Vacant. Situations

BOOKBINDER wanted, for Scottish firm, to take charge; good organiser, and used to modern method; permanent situation to suitable man.-State age, experience and wages expected, to Box

YOUNG MAN wanted, as Assistant to Manager I of Printing Works; Estimating and Costing System experience essential.—Write, Box 13636.

Situations Wanted.

TECHNICAL TEACHER of Letterpress Printing seeks an opening for Part-Time Employment. Estimating, Office Work, Composing-Room, or would act as a Representative. - W. H. A., 78, Tytherton-road, Tufnell-park, N. 19.

MANAGER (42), 22 years present situation (12 as manager) desires change; thoroughly practical in all branches of Printing and Stationery, Binding, and the work of a printer employing 15-20 workmen. First-class references, personal and business. - Address, F. E. Dale, 33, Ashtead-road, Clapton-common, N. E.

Machinery for Sale.

OUBLE DEMY WHARFEDALE (Newsum's) for sale, with Flyers, Geared Inkers, Double Driving Gear, Counting Apparatus, and Two Sets of Rollers, price £60 as it stands, or near offer considered (specimen of work on application); also a 4-h.p. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE, with Tube Ignition, Gas Bag, Tank, Exhaust and Fittings complete. May be seen in City. Offer wanted. —Box 13588.

Miscellaneous.

INOTYPE WORK. -Firms able to do Linotype Setting for City Firm, with dispatch, please quote terms to No. 13622.

PAPER TO BE CLEARED.—Imitation Arts, Super-Calendered and M.F. Printings in Quad-Crown and Quad-Demy; Antique Laid and Wove in 40 by 60 and Quad-Demy; Cream Laids and Woves in Quad-Large-Post and Quad-Cap. Samples and prices from. —Box 13640.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. 9d., 17s. 1½d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 14s. 9d.; Cassell and Co., 7sh; J. Dickinson and Co., 32s. 1½d.; Financial Times, 47s. 6d.; Financial News, Pref., 8s. 9d.; Ilford, 18s. 6d., 19s. Pref., 18s. 3d.; Illustrated London News, 14s.; International Linotype, 62½; Linotype, A Deb., 62½; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 6d., 18s. 3d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 9d.; Printing Machinery, 14s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 71s. 10½d.; Pictorial Newspaper, 19s. 3d., Pref., 14s. 3d., 15s. 6d.; Roneo, 35s. 9d., 36s.; Spicer Bros., Pref., 7½, 7½; Times Publishing, Pref., 16s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 20s. 1½d., 20s. 3d., Pref., 80s; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 17s. 3d.; Weldon's, 30s., Pref., 15s. 6d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, £17 14s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Financial News.—Accounts for the year ended December 31st last show a profit of £2,342, from which must be deducted £1,165 for salaries in suspense, leaving a debit balance of £37,497 to be carried forward. Last year, loss of £4,865, which, with £4,970 salaries in suspense, made a debit balance of £38,674.

CASSELL AND Co.—The report for the year ended December 31st last shows a profit of £50,149 and a net balance of £52,149. The directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. (less income tax). It is proposed to allot £10,000 to an after-the-war contingencies account, £5,000 to the copyright equalisation account, £3,000 to writing down investments in allied trading companies, and £3,000 to the reserve account, leaving £7,284 to be carried forward.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH.—A dividend of 12s. per share on the ordinary £10 shares, with £20,000 to the depreciation fund and £95,000 carried forward.

Hartlepools Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd.—For the year ending January 31st the directors report that, after deducting £4,032 for depreciation, the profit for the year is £12,224, which, with £4,125 brought forward, and after deducting £6,875 for dividends paid in March and August last, leaves £16,349 available. The directors recommend the payment of a further dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, tax free, for six months (making 10 per cent. for the year), and the carrying forward of £13,224.

NEW COMPANIES.

ACME SHOW CARD Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as show card manufacturers, gold blockers, manufacturers of advertising novelties, paper mer-

chants, etc. The subscribers are F. B. Heywood and H. Sparks. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers.

C. W. SMALLMAN, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 6 per cent. cum. pref.), to acquire from C. W. Smallman the Shrewsbury Chronicle, and the Newport and Market Drayton Advertiser, etc. The subscribers are C. W. Smallman and Mrs. E. T. Smallman. Private company. Managing director: C. W. Smallman.

MANCHESTER PRINTING, BINDING AND BOX-MAKING CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares (500 deferred), as title. Power is also taken to publish newspapers, etc. First directors: Lieut. F. George, J. B. Watson, J. H. Harvey and J. Tantum. Private company. £500 is to be paid to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Industrial Development Trust, Ltd., as re-imbursement for formation expenses. The company may pay to the said trust commission of 10 per cent. for subscribing or procuring subscriptions for shares. The said trust is to provide all secretarial services and office accommodation for £200 per annum. Manager: J. H. Harvey. Registered office: 26, Brown-street, Manchester.

WILKES BROS. AND GREENWOOD, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, as advertising agents and contractors, advertisement designers, printers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are C. Wilkes and W. R. Wilkes. Private company. First directors: W. R. Wilkes, C. Wilkes, H. Wilkes and J. T. Greenwood. Registered office: 28, Rushworth-street, S.E.

HIGHLAND NEWS, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to acquire and work-the business carried on at Inverness and elsewhere as the "Highland News Co.," newspaper proprietors, publishers, and printers, etc. The subscribers are C. J. Munro and F. J. Crawford. Private company. First director: C. J. Munro. Registered office: 8, Hamilton-street, Inverness.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW AND SON, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of £50,000, in £10 shares (2,000 pref.), to acquire the business of John Bartholomew and Co., geographical engravers, printers and publishers, carried on by J. G. Bartholomew, LL.D., cartographer to the King, and G. Scott, W.S., both of Edinburgh, at the Geographical Institute, 12, Duncan-street, Edinburgh. The subscribers are J. G. Bartholomew and A. G. Scott. Private company. First directors: J. G. Bartholomew, A. G. Scott, Capt. J. Bartholomew, G. St. Robinson and T. Barker. Registered office: 12, Duncan-street, Edinburgh.

WIGGINS, TEAPE AND Co. (1919), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,500,000, in £1 shares (750,000 7 per cent. cum. pref.), to take over the business of papermakers carried on by Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd., at Withnell Fold and Hercules Mills, near Chorley; at Buckland, Conqueror and Crabb Mills, Buckland, near Dover; at Glory Mills, Wooburn

Green, Bucks; and at Millholm Mill, Cathcart, near Glasgow; and the business of wholesale and export stationers and paper merchants carried on by the said company at 10-11, Aldgate, E.C., and elsewhere; also to carry on the business of photographic, scientific and technical paper, etc. First directors, P. W. Holden, A. E. Parke, F. L. T. Barlow, K. Barlow, T. L. Parke, L. W. Farrow, and W. G. Hav.

WEST BROOKS AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 cum. pref.), to acquire the business of wholesale stationers, manufacturers of pencils and office sundries, etc., carried on at 50, Friarlane, Leicester, as "West Brooks and Co." Private company. Permanent directors, Chas. H. Bolton and Walter Brooks.

DOBEL, MYER, AND MCRAE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as printer, publisher, bookseller, newspaper proprietor, advertising agent, sheet music sellers, etc. The subscribers are D. L. Myer and C. J. McRae. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, 46, Wilsonstreet, E.C.2.

ALPHA PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as printers, advertising agents, stationers, paper merchants, etc. The subscribers are E. Brooks and P. Reid Pitts. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Presh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

BRITTAINS, LTD. (paper manufacturers, Hanley).—Issue on February 11th, 1919, of £10,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

ALNWICK AND DISTRICT LIBERAL NEWS-PAPER Co., LTD.—At a meeting of the company, held at South Shields, on February 4th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on February 20th, was confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. Henry Abey be appointed liquidator of the company."

POWELL, LANE AND CO., LTD, OPEN LONDON PFICES.—The enterprising firm of Messrs. owell, Lane and Co., Ltd., paper merchants, etc., of Gloucester, have established London EC. 4. At this address the firm's paper deflor ment will be conducted, and all inquiries or paper, boards, etc., should be addressed there on and from March 17th. The manufacturing department will be continued at the Docks, Gloucester. Mr. H. Elsworth, who has had so years' experience of the London paper trade, will be in charge at 62-63, Queen-street, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Coles Brothers. bookbinders, 10, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Debts by A. E. Coles, who will continue the business under the same style. March 10th.

Lord and Lister, rag, waste, and metal merchants, Barn Meadow-lane, Great Harwood. Debts by F. W. Lister. March 3rd.

Lloyd, H., and Berrisford, J. H., trading as J. Berrisford and Co., lithographic and general printers, 5, Pool-street, Market-street, Manchester. Debts by J. H. Berrisford. March 7th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

Heywood, F. K., late of Timperley, Cheshire, printer and publisher. Claims by April 30th to Skelton and Co., 90, Deansgate, Manchester, solicitors for the executors.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Cairney, H., stationer, 1,288, Dumbartonroad, Glasgow. Sequestrated March 14th. Meeting to elect trustee and commissioners to be held March 27th, noon, at the Faculty Hall, Glasgow. Claims by July 14th.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Suttons and Co., 14, Asylum-street, Leicester, stationers and picture post card dealers. To be heard April 16th, 10 a.m., at the Castle, Leicester.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Appleby, J. A., formerly trading as Appleby and Co., I, Oak Bank Works, Hooley-hill, Audenshaw, Lancs, manufacturer of stationers' sundries. Claims by March 29th to J. G. Gibson, official receiver, Byrom-street, Manchester.

£5.824 FROM WASTE PAPER.—The Preston Waste Paper Committee, founded in 1916, has concluded its operations. The weight of paper-making materials collected has been 1,620 tons, and £5.824 has been distributed between local war charities. The Committee have been helped considerably by the Town Council permitting dustmen to collect the paper and rags thrown into the ashbins. Over 300 tons of material have been obtained in this way.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The portion of Lord Ailesbury's library, recently sold at Sotheby's contained a copy of "The Booke Callyd Caton," printed by William Caxton at Westminster in 1483. Some fine examples of bindings were also a feature of the sale, among them being a copy of Caelius, "Antiquarum, libri XVI.," Basle, 1517, in Lyonese brown calf, with the name and motto of Jean Grolier; a Roman Missal, 1676, from Bishop Burnett's library, richly bound in red morocco and decorated in the "Mearne" style; and a fine copy of the first English translation of Boccaccio's "Decameron," 1620.

A writer in the Inland Printer describes a method of producing black panels on red leather as follows:—A black title panel, or space, is often desired on books bound in red leather. Especially is this true of bibles or old family heirlooms. To insure a binding that will last, these old books are often bound in cowhide, and to make the binding harmonise to a degree with the contents, the upper and lower title spaces should be black. A good way to accomplish this, and without resorting to black title skiver, will be found in the fol-lowing plan. When the book is ready for finishing, carefully wash the title panels with undiluted muriatic acid, using a piece of cotton. The action of the acid will turn the red leather black. Care must be taken, however, that the acid touches only that portion of the book which is desired black, otherwise a botch job will result. When the dyed portion has reached the proper degree of blackness, this part should now be given a good polishing with the hot iron. Next, panels should be washed and filled with a combination of oxalic acid, paste and water. When dry, size with egg albumen. Roll and letter in the usual way, following up with another burnishing, after which the titles should be varnished. A very pleasing effect is thus gained.

The same writer thus describes a method of stamping on keratol:—Of all articles to be stamped it is extremely doubtful if any produces one half the annoyance that keratol does. In many instances the average workman has found the stamping of keratol a baffling proposition, and he has become discouraged and been compelled to give up the job in digust and admit defeat. One peculiarity of keratol is evident the instant it is unrolled. In nearly every case the material is damp. The cause is not for the workman to determine, but a remedy consists of spreading the material out to dry, either after making cases, the whole roll, or after being cut to size wanted. Either way will do so long as the desired result is obtained. Where possible, the material should be allowed to dry for at least ten hours. It should then be thoroughly washed and cleaned. For this purpose several agencies may be employed. Alcohol, benzine, ether, diluted muriatic acid, aqua ammonia or turpentine are good washes; but alcohol will probably give better results than any. When thoroughly dry, apply size. Requires a slow impression with moderate heat, but the matter of heat rests entirely with the workman, as a little experimenting will probably be necessary to determine the exact temperature.

At the recent British Industries Fair there was a display of leathers suitable for the manufacture of fancy goods and for bookbinding purposes. Some remarkably good dressed skivers and skins in grains and colours were displayed, the moroccos, pig skin and calf, specially prepared for binders' use being of a high excellence. Paste grains, roans and basils, also, were of good quality and remarkably well dressed. In this section the leathers of the Bridge of Weir Leather Co. were of a specially fine character, as were also those shown by Messrs. E. and J. Richardson, Elswick Leather Works.

The importance of the leather industry is exemplified by the Council of the University of Leeds appointing Mr. Douglas McCandlish, M.Sc., to the Chair of Applied Chemistry (chemistry of leather manufacture). Professor McCandlish is a native of Leeds. After leaving school he became assistant to the Leeds city analyst, with whom he remained for four years, after which he entered the University of Leeds and graduated with honours in chemistry, remaining to specialise in the chemistry of leather manufacture. For two years he served as a demonstrator in the Leather Industries' Department of the University, and then took an appointment as chemist to Messrs. William Paul, Ltd., of the Oak Tannery, Leeds. After a year's service with this firm he was offered and accepted an appointment as chemist with Messrs. A. F. Gallum and Sons, Milwaukee, U.S.A., and this post he has now relinquished in order to take up the Leeds professorship.

The scarcity of pigskin leather and its high price are thus accounted for by a contemporary:—The person who buys a pigskin bound book and pays a very high price for the same, can hardly see how this price is justified when he considers the immense number of pigs slaughtered every day to keep the world in pork, ham and bacon. The truth of the matter is that very little pigskin is ever tanned into leather. The pig leather industry is chiefly confined to Scotland and Germany, the reason being that the skins are left on the carcasses in almost all the other parts

of the world. Although in normal times a pigskin is worth about six shillings, yet it is seldom removed from the carcass. One reason is the great difficulty of flaying the animal. It appears to be almost impossible by present methods to remove the skin without cutting away a large quantity of fat, and the value of the skin compared to the loss of weight of the meat offers very little inducement to remove the skin, in addition to which, the custom of leaving the rind on bacon and pork effectually prevents any attempt at present to increase the supply of pigskin.

The annual report of the South Australian Public Library, Adelaide, has been issued. The reference to the bookbinding section states that the bindery was thoroughly cleaned, and the stocks of material and of work to be attended to, were methodically arranged. As the staff was unable to cope with all the work, to prevent accumulation ot arrears, it was decided to discontinue binding little-used newspapers and Government Gazettes. It has also been decided that in future these are to be preserved in brown Paper parcels. It was also deemed expedient to employ outside binders so that the arrears of work might be overtaken without delay. The material now in stock is in a satisfactory condition, and it is estimated that it will suffice for all requirements for the ensuing

A Correspondent of the Publishers' Circular, writing on the cost of bookbinding, says:-As an eminent publisher has recently an nounced to his clients, it is preposterous to expect that an 'after the war' public will pay 15s. for a book which used to cost 4s. or 5s. Now with the special department of leather binding the case seems particularly bad, the delusion on the part of the specialist operative more serious. The wages of the bookbinder of the serious another craftsman) binder (like those of many another craftsman) have risen on a scale quite out of proportion to the reserving of life to the rise in price of the necessities of life from which we are all suffering. These men are asking a fancy price because they find they Can Set it, and they get it, so far, because apparently their employers are tapping a new opulent consumers, to whom such prices are no object. These are, I understand in dealers are no object. they can only be—those who have made (and are making) money out of the war. which ask, sir, if this is a sound basis on which which to ask, sir, it this is a soull of prices which to attempt to establish a scale of prices which has already driven away a considerable. The man ass of orders from the shops. manager of a well-known long-established other hand business observed to me the day that he was simply 'not taking If a decent half-morocco covering which to be ve years ago cost 5s. or 6s. is not now to be ve years ago cost 55. or cost can be ad under 18s. or 20s., he declares he can be ad under 18s. or 20s., he declares he cannot recommend his customers to bind at was the pleasure of the thing. A rise in the pleasure of the thing.

Thay well have been natural and proper, but Dresent demands (to say nothing of future)

savour of an impossible tyranny. If Britons, in truth, never will be slaves one may surely hope for the early establishment of a non-union bookbindery."

We of the present day cannot boast that in bookbinding we have improved on the work of our ancestors, but here, as in other industries, we have improved the means of production, and brought within the reach of the many what was formerly the luxury of a It wants no very great stretch of memory to recall the time when there was nothing between leather binding, more or less costly, and the ugly brown "boards" in which the books of the last generation were arrayed. Now we can get a neat, strong and durable binding, for a cost which adds little to the price of the book, while it greatly increases its attractiveness. Doubtless many of our cheaper cloth bindings are in bad taste and tawdry, bnt the great majority are by no means so. The simple cloth binding in which books of the higher class are generally issued, with little or no ornament, except the title, is as well adapted for its purpose as needs be. It is inexpensive, it lasts a long time—with good usage it will almost last as long as the book itself—and it preserves its contents as well as the most elaborate binding.

There is no question that, where the cost can be afforded, leather is the proper dress for books. But it is only in comparatively rare cases that such cost can be incurred. Many a useful library would be sadly curtailed, if the cost of half the books in it had to be doubled to provide their bindings. One of our greatest luxuries is the cheapness of our books, and it is not often remembered how much of that cheapness is due to the binder-not to the skilful artist who labours for days over the adornment of each volume, but to the rapid manufacturer of useful covers for our books; the binder who will receive an edition of the book from the printers one day, and send back a thousand volumes the next day ready for

Wire Stitching.

From a Costing Point of View.

In continuation of his series of articles on Bindery Operations, in the Chicago Inland Printer, Mr. R. T. Porte recently had something to say in that periodical on the above subject, and from his remarks we take the following extracts:—

There are three classes of machines in common use for doing this work, the machine used depending upon the size of the plant and the amount of work of this kind handled. The cheapest machine, from point of investment, is the wire "stapler." The work on these machines is not rapid, but for small

work and small editions the work is done satisfactorily; and where there are no trade binders near, they are almost a necessity to the smaller printing office. The next better machine is the foot-power stitcher. It is much superior to the "stapling" machine, and if any quantity of work is done it is worth considerably more to the plant. The standard machine is one run by power, and making its own staples. Of this class there are several sizes, and books up to considerable threkness can be stitched by the heavier machines of this grade. There are also machines built for

special work in this class.

The power machine most satisfactorily used in the average printing-office is one stitching from two sheets to books three-quarters of an This machine is rapid, will inch thick. handle the majority of work, and is the best all-round machine for a shop that has a large amount of work to do. Binderies doing commercial work usually have three classes of machines-small machines to handle booklets, large machines to handle side-stitched work, and heavy machines to take care of This is not practical unless thick books. there is a wide range of work, as well as a large quantity. There is but little difference in the cost of operating the three classes of machines up to 5,000. Over that amount the faster and larger machines will cost less to operate. Saddle-back work cannot be used where there are a large number of pages, about ninety-six being the limit, although books of more pages are sometimes saddlebacked. Some papers cannot be stitched in this manner, because the texture of the paper is too weak. Heavy enamelled papers are apt to break apart at the fold unless a binder of "super" or "holland" is pasted at the fold on the inside and the book is stitched through the cloth. This, of course, will add considerably to the cost of producing the book, but better results will be secured.

In small quantities but one operator is required to do the work, but in quantities of over 1,000 an operator and helper are usually employed on the work. One operates the stitcher, while the other feeds the books on to the table of the machine in a manner that makes for rapid work. In this way at least twice the speed can be obtained as when only

one operator is employed.

Books with covers cost more to stitch than those without covers because of the more careful handling required. Again many books have extended covers; sometimes the stitch is sent through both cover and booklet at one operation, and many times the books have to be stitched first and the cover then stitched on to the book. Stitching a book by this method is very slow work, and much care must be exercised to do it properly. There are many booklets to be saddle-backed which may be run two-up, using four stitches instead of two. These books are a trifle longer than the ordinary, and the work is but little slower. On big runs I always estimate the books single, and have found that my figures run very close to cost, as the operators run on all classes of saddle-back work to the full capacity of the machine, with but little variation. My experience is that it costs about the same to do double-up or two-on work as regular work. In other words, 50,000 booklets, two on, cost as much to wire-stitch as 50,000 single. There may be some slight saving, but very little. There is no argument for running them single, especially small books to be saddle-stitched, as there is less cost for folding, trimming, and other operations; but so far as stitching is concerned, it costs very nearly the same, whether single or two on, for equal quantities. It is therefore unwise to take the number of books to stitch, and figure in that manner. in saddle-back work.

In figuring for side-stitched work several things must be taken into consideration. The first is that a side-guide must be put on the machine in order that the operator may jog the signatures up evenly. This cuts down the speed somewhat. The girl who feeds the books to the operator on the machine will do her work just as quickly as when feeding books to be saddle-backed, but the extra jogging will delay the work. If there are but a few signatures in the book the side-guide is not always necessary, but in books with a number of signatures this is necessary if good work and close register are to result.

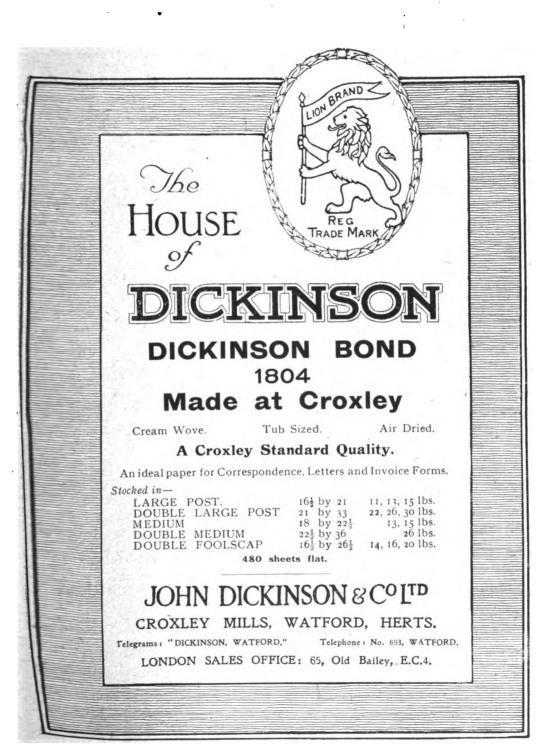
Book papers can be handled and stitched very easily, but enamelled book and bulky soft papers are hard to stitch, and make a larger book in proportion to the number of

pages.

Books under 64 pages cost as much to stitch as those of that number of pages. There are few books of less than that number of pages which are not saddle backed. The majority of books require only two stitches, but there are some which require three. Careful records show but slight variation in the cost of producing these in side-stitch work, and the amount of wire used is small, except in the larger quantities. In the smaller amounts, 5,000 or less, there is so slight a difference as to make it hardly worth calculating. For all practical purposes, the same cost may be figured for both two and three stitches to the book.

A good operator on a machine can usually stitch books as fast as the machine will run, and will rarely take her foot off the trip, sending the books through without a stop. Extra good work and slow operators will increase the cost, in some instances doubling it.

Wood Engraving.—Auguste Lepère, one of the greatest of modern French painter-etchers, an officer of the Legion of Honour, and an honorary member of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, died on November 20th, 1918. His death, occurring at this period, passed almost unnoticed by the French and British Press. In memory of this distinguished woodengraver and etcher, a small but representative, collection of his work—including 17 proofs lent by Miss K. Kimball, A.R.E.—has been placed on exhibition in the Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design, Victoria and Albert Museum (Room 132).



BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

In the course of an article embodying advice to master printers Mr. Robert F. Salade thus refers to colour printing: -" The highest ambition of some master printers is to have a battery of cylinder presses running constantly on fine colour work for catalogues, booklets, and other advertising printing. I would advise the average printer to keep away from fine colour work unless his plant is especially adapted to the purpose, and unless his pressmen are masters of colour printing. Even in plants where the pressmen have had long experience on colour work an elaborate job of colours is often produced at a loss to the printer. Nothing is more uncertain than intricate process colour printing when it comes to estimating the costs of such work. It is said that 'figures do not lie,' but they are frequently all wrong when the printer compares the time consumed on a long run of colour printing with the figures of his original estimate. Mind, I am not speaking against colour printing with the idea of discontinuing it. What I desire to make clear is that colour printing is the most difficult of all work that comes to the printing office; the most easy thing to spoil is a fine colour job, and, in many instances, colour printing does not bring the printer a profit.

PATENT FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietor of British Patent No. 6,989/12, dated March 21st, 1912, relating to "PROCESS OF MAKING A CONTAINER," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of a license or otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the above Patent and ensuring its practical working in Great Britain.—All inquiries to be addressed to B. SINGER, 29, So. La Salle-street, Chicago, Illinois.

SEND US your Enquiries for

GUMMED PAPERS.

GUMMED PAPER TAPE.

SURFACE COATED PAPERS.

ART PAPERS.

PRINTINGS.

TELEgrams: Non-Curling, Fleet, London.

Samuel Jones & Co., Bridewell Place, E.C.4 LONDON.

Mills: CAMBERWELL, SURREY, & NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A.

An
American
Corporation
owned
and
operated
by
Americans.
Chas. H. Ault,
President
and
Treasurer.



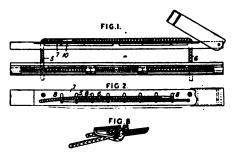
Export
Orders
intelligently
executed
on
satisfactory
terms
of
payment,
inquries
solicited.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

1						L	,	•
Daniel	FEBRUARY.		JANFEB.		FEBRUARY.		JANFEB.	
Description.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	٤	£	£	£
Writings	7,627	8,328	18,086	18,348	46,405	73,017	103,451	158,574
Printings	27,948	15,713	50,846	33,510	101,422	78,581	195,689	177,966
Packings and Wrappings	4.876	1,702	14,237	4,807	17,498	11,860	51,175	32,873
Hangings	3.958	3,088	7,341	6,612	17,930	26,769	31,535	55,626
Other Printed or Coated Paste, Mill & Cardboard	996	1,198	2,054	3,202	11,520	20,680	25,504	46,874
	2,247 1,382	1,155 800	4,198 4,169	3,223 2,498	5,700	6,345	12,907	14,951
Manufactures of ., Playing Cards	_	98		2,496	6,317	7,507 2,360	1,367	7,18
Envelopes	39 2,058	1,822	93 4,311	4,084	593 13.759	19.094	28,698	41,67
Bags	646	853		2,399	3,070	5,286		14,177
Unenumerated	1,978		1.739 4.705	5,259	16,819	21,870	7.393 34.777	45,257
	1,970		4.703			21,070	34.777	
Totals	53.755	37,628	111.779	84,208	241,039	273,369	512,791	614,485
		w	ritings	·.				
_Te-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	274	2,253	1,139	4,531¦.	2,351	18,099	7,564	34,848
United States	22	18	102	70	191	200	875	668
Other Foreign Countries	1,873	2,078	3,306	4,278	13.452	19,752	23,589	42,187
B. South Africa	57 ²	240	1,171	991	2,826	3,248	6,053	10,231
B. India	1,761	1,245	4.682	3,137	9.573	10,730	22,580	26,177
Straits Settlements	306	118	659	559	2,405	110,1	4.568	6,008
Ceylon	421	121	79	205	295	879	554	1,502
Australia	1,242	909	3,035	2,401	6.567	6,904	15,941	17.654
New Zealand	299	471	902	545	1,699	3,874	4,221	4.414
Canada	83	12	103	13	542	123	754	147
Other British Possessions	1.153	863	2,908	1,618	6,504	8,191	16,752	14,738
		Р	rinting	(8.				
To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	٤	£	£
France	6,904	935	12,296	3,639	28,309	12,075	50,572	25,94
United States	314	473	1,080	918	1,717	3,531	6,035	7,218
Other Foreign Countries	2,800	7,520	7.334	14,015	12,260	27,923	32,572	63.922
B. South Africa B. India	1,312	2,768	4,083	4.752	6,703	12.836	17,822	24,60
C4	1.361	204	2,858	1,744	5,120	1,442	10,309	8,889
Caulan	252	34	446	906	1,085	213	1,998	5,091
A	44	25	184	168	148	232	669	999
Na 7	4,955	1,855	6,935	3,333	10,268	11,535	19,327	20,957
Canada	666	140	1,341	672	2,837	1,022	5,477	4,299
Other British Possessions	137 9,203	1.753	256 14,033	34 3,329	732 32.243	7.772	1,447 49,461	176 15,868
		Une	numer	ated.				
To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	٤ -	£	٤
France	97	208	641	253	458	1,168	2,430	ĩ,797
United States	262	116	698	195	5,110	1,548	9,978	2,90
Other Foreign Countries	393	1,270	689	2,294	2,498	9,086	4,423	18,60
B. South Africa	42	104	254	407	210	1,082	1,305	4,100
B. East Indies	415	276	694	734	2,045	1,917	3,879	6,166
Australia	79	34	314	261	555	306	2,279	2,503
New Zealand	83	82	175	125	482	469	1,024	754
Canada	199	495	584	551	1,553	3,235	3.535	3,866
Other British Possessions	408	280	656	439	3,902	3,059	5,924	4.555

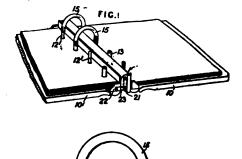
Some Bookbinding Patents.

A loose-leaf binder of the kind in which the leaves are held between clamping-plates connected by cables each having one end attached to a nut working on a screw in one of the clamping-plates, is provided with means whereby a considerable expansion may be obtained while retaining the ability to clamp the leaves tightly. In Figs. 1 and 2 the cables 5, 6 are shown, provided with hooks 10 which



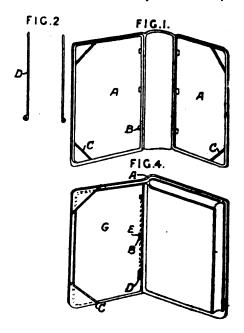
may engage any of the slots 8 in the bar 7, or headed pins may be provided on the bar 7 to be engaged by slotted eyes on the ends of the cables. In a further modification, cables of indefinite length are used and their ends may be simply tied together or may engage a plate, as shown in Fig. 8. The patentee is Mr. F. James.

An expansible loose-leaf binder, the invention of Mr. E. H. Hill, comprises two completely separable book portions 10, 10¹, each having completely separable telescopic postparts 12¹, 13, in combination with connecting arches 15, each engageable with two of the



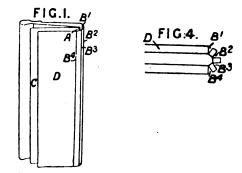
post-parts to re-unite the separated book portions into book form. The arches are preferably formed with plug and socket ends 17, 16, either or both of which may be slit as at 17¹, 16¹. When the device is in the open position, the end plates 21, 22 may be held in alingment by the pivoted members 23.

In an invention by Messrs. King, Readings and King, an outside cover A is provided with metal or other loops B which pass



through slots E in the boards G of the book the parts being secured by inserting the pins D. Straps C secure the corners of the boards.

An invention by Mr. W. Hunt relates to the stiff cover of a bound book, or of a temporary binder in which the sheets are held by laces, as described in Specification 9674/12, or by posts, rings, etc., is jointed so as to enable the book to be folded. The cover C, which folds inwards has one or more joints A near the centre, while the other cover D has two or more



joints B¹, B², B², B³. The joints are made by strips of rigid material joined by cloth, etc., and the strips are placed near together, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the joint can yield in one direction only.



RITISH & COLONI PRINTER FOUNDED PUBLISHED STATIONER WEEKLY!

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 13.

LONDON: MARCH 27, 1919.

Special Export Issue 6d.

SMYTH-HORNE,

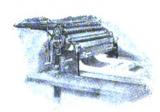
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



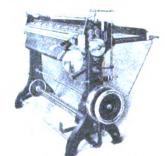
Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs, or 2 32's

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting



Smyth Cloth Cutting

and the most advanced type of their

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4, ENGLAND. Telegrams : DOSKEY BY FORDE PORDON."



"Fryotype" SERVICE.



PRINTING METALS for EXPORT.

Instructions have been received from the BOARD of TRADE that **PRINTING METALS** can now be shipped to all parts of the world.

WITHOUT

Write at once for particulars and SPECIAL EXPORT TERMS.

"Fryotype" brands of Printing Metals carry a complete guarantee of PURITY and RELIABILITY.

Fry's Metal Foundry,

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

HOP 4720 (two lines).
"Frymetalos, Friars, London."

Also at MANCHESTER.
BRISTOL.
DUBLIN.
GLASGOW.





(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 13.

LONDON: MARCH 27, 1919.

Special Export Issue 6d.

Paper and Print in South Africa.

PAST AND PRESENT.

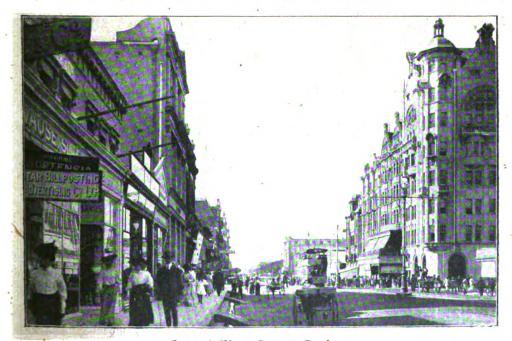
Second Article.

HE industries associated with paper and print, in South Africa, although not so extensive as, for instance, those of Canada, Victoria or New South Wales, and, considered merely in a numerical sense, falling far behind those of India, yet constitute a by no means

insignificant factor in the commercial life of the Union.

Some Statistics.

The largest group is of course composed of firms engaged in the printing, paper, book and engraving trades, and of these, according to



Central West Street, Durban.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

the last industrial census of the Union—which may be considered as dealing with twelve months ending early in 1916-there were then 241, including about a dozen litho printers, viz, 120 in the Cape Province, 65 in the Transvaal, 44 in Natal, and 12 in the Orange River Colony. Of these, 222 were in the printing and bookbinding business,* seven in photo-engraving or lithography, and nine in the manufacture of paper bags and cardboard boxes. More than a fourth of the 241 concerns were carried on by registered The total capital invested was companies. £1,614,433, of which £696,010 represented businesses established in the Cape Province, £204,098 those in the Transvaal, and £132,458 in Natal. The value of the land and buildings occupied was about £150,000, two-thirds of this being due to the Cape Province, and only one-sixth to the Transvaal. Machinery, plant and tools stood at £556,953, just half of which was in use in the Cape Province, and £160,000 in the Transvaal.

The number of employees in these trades was 5,158—4,918 in printing and binding alone—representing only 5 per cent. of the factory workers in the Union. This included 2,975 male and 663 female European or white workers, 252 male Indians, 446 male African natives, and 514 male and 307 female coloured persons of other races. Just over half the total number, i.e., 2,650 worked in the Cape Province, including 576 females; 1,456 in the Transvaal (283 women), and 825 (68 women) in Natal.

The Human Factor.

. The grading of the printing industries in the Union may be gathered from the following table:—

Emp	loying	No. of Establishments.	No. of Hands.	
under	4 hands	18	41	
	4 ,,	20	8o	
5-	10 ,,	96	667	
1 I -	20 ,,	51	732	
21-	50 ,,	. 35	1,056	
51-		11	825	
101 8	and over	10	1.757	

It will be noticed from this that out of the 241 South African printing, etc., establishments no less than 134 employed only six hands apiece on an average. Of the 21 offices with fifty or more hands, the Cape Province had nine, the Transvaal eight, and Natal three. The total amount paid in salaries during the year under review was £160,347, in The average earnings wages £499,752. per employee amounted to £161 for a white worker, £52 for an Indian, £53 for other coloured workers, and £41 for a native. The value of the materials used in the trades dealt with was £438,241, practically all imported, and that of the output in manufactured articles £1,364,723, of which £541,430 was due to the Cape Province, £529,367 to the Transvaal, £212,416 to Natal, and £81,510 to the

Orange River Colony. Only £47,000 worth of goods was produced in factories other than those engaged in printing and bookbinding. Two-thirds of the total number of establishments in the allied trades used electricity for power or lighting purposes.

As there are probably nearly 250 newspapers and other periodicals published in South Africa, the establishments that print these, and have jobbing departments in addition, are in many places among the largest in that line. The Union Government are themselves publishers in a fairly large way of business, and the list of issues, in book form and otherwise, from the Government Printing Office at Pretoria, is a long one.

The Government Printery.

Compared with the official printeries some other self-governing Colonies, the South African one is on a rather modest scale at present, the value of the plant and machinery employed being about £25,000. The staff in normal times numbers about 360, including 30 clerks. The artisan staff includes some 40 native workers. Down to the end of 1916, about 60 of the employees were on war service, including nine compositors, a round dozen of machinemen, and several bookbinders. The Government Printer is Mr. F. W. Knightly, Mr. T. Green-wood the Father of the Chapel, and Mr. P. T. Callard overseer of the machine room. Stationery depôts are maintained at Maritzburg and Cape Town. During 1916. no less than 11,000 orders were executed in the Office, of which 8,300 were for various Government Departments and the rest for the South African Railways and Harbours. The value of the completed work was £87,754. A good deal of the Government printing and binding is placed with outside firms by contract, Messrs. Whitehead, Morris and Co., Ltd., and the Cape Times, Ltd., doing a share of it. In 1916, 2,877 such contracts were placed in the Cape Province, to the value of £44,958, and 467, amounting to £3,806, in Natal. In the course of that year, the Government Printing Office used 34,593 reams of paper, and 3,663 gross of boards, representing in all a weight of 907 tons. About a thousand tons of paper, etc., were received, and two-fifths of it worked up into stationery for despatch to Cape Town. Among the jobs done at Pretoria may be mentioned the printing of 80 millions of Excise Duty Stamps, five millions of post cards, and nearly as many native passes, as well as large quantities of postage, revenue, and railway parcel stamps. For some time past, economy in stationery has been the order of the day in all South African Government Departments. A stock of paper to the value of £11,000 was in hand at Pretoria at the end of 1916, £12,000 worth of stationery there and elsewhere, and £28,000 worth of Government publications. These figures were however much below the normal totals, owing to the irregularity in the arrivals of paper, etc., from England, on which the work not only of the Government printing estab-

^{*}Seeing that in the same year (1916) a trade list of South African printing firms included 262 names, it is quita likely that the official figures rather understate the actual total of firms in this line.

lishment, but of practically all the others, largely depends.

The Customs Tariff.

The tendency of the Union import tariff is of course to protect, so far as is possible and reasonable, local manufacturing enterprise and industry. Thus goods which are being turned out locally can only be imported on payment of a stiff Customs Duty. The following are the principal items in the Tariff, so far as paper and print are concerned:—

	General.	United Kingdon and Colonies
		Free.
Printed. lithographed and embossed matter, including picture, Christmas, birthday and New Year cards. Mesount books, printed stationery and forms, envelopes	1	5 /.
paper bags and cardboard boxes tickets, tags, catalogues of South African printed and paper of south African p	25 %	
all printed advertising	25% or 8d.lb. whichever is greater.	
including ruled papers, blotting or wall paper, book b inders' requisites, printing or ruling luks. roller Composition, stamping		
bronze printers'	8%	8%

The Free List includes atlases, charts, maps, printed books and music, foreign catalogues or Price lists addressed to local firms, plans, engravings, etchings, lithos, potos, newspapers, and picture books.

Directories or guide books to South Africa, or special numbers of South African periodicals printed abroad, are excluded, and must pay goods, the general duty. For "unenumerated" sules, the general duty is 20 per cent. ad or com, with a rebate of 3 per cent. on British lonial produce.

The import Trade.

for the five years 1911-15, the average annual value of the imports of paper was 1912-15, the average value of the imports of paper was 1915-000, but in 1916 it was £745,000. Stamorery, on the other hand, fluctuated £770-000 a year; in 1914 it fell to £680,000, in \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{2}

Union of South Africa in the principal lines associated with paper and print, for the years 1916 and 1917:—

•		4	1917	1916
Printing and boo	kbir	nding		
machinery	•••		£11,038	€15,538
Paper hangings	•••		19,787	41,469
Paper, printing	• • •	• • • •	360,550	391,144
Paper, wrapping	• • •	•••	172,739	231,649.
Paper bags	· · · · .		82,772	81,468
Printers and boo	kbir	iders'		
material	•••	• • •	66,567	78,315
Printed books	•••	•••	218,516	242,943
Cardboard boxes	• • •	•	33,727	31,233
Playing cards	• • •	•••	6,807	3,223
Engravings, lith	os	and		
photos	• • •	•••	2,877	2,636
Ink		• • •	24,567	33.352
Maps and charts	• • •	•••	2,192	2,662
Printed music	•••	• • •	121,916	136,996
All other stationer	y		252,186	373,340

£1,376,241£1,665,968

Origin of the Imports.

The bulk of the imports connected with paper and print comes from the United Kingdom. For instance, in 1917, just over a third of the imports of printing paper and paper bags, and a third of the wrappings, was British. Nearly all the rest of the paper bags, about one eighth of the printing paper, and six per cent of the wrappings came from the U.S.A. Canada and Sweden each supplied about one-fifth of the printing paper, Norway 6 per cent., and Holland 3 per cent. As regards wrappings other than British, Canada sent about 20 per cent., Sweden 30 per cent., Norway 6 per cent. Half of the printers' and bookbinders' materials came from the United Kingdom and Canada, and one-sixth from the U.S.A. Nearly all the stationery and books imported came from the United Kingdom, though a little over 5 per cent. came from Holland for the use of the Dutch-speaking population, and less than half that percentage from the U.S.A. Cardboard boxes, printed matter generally, ink, maps, etc., were mostly of British origin, the U.S.A. being the only competior worth mentioning. The printing and binding machinery came as to two-thirds from the United Kingdom, and the rest from the U.S.A. The pre-war German share in the import business in these lines was only about 5 per cent., against Britain's 80 per cent. The Government itself ranks amongst the largest importers. At the date when the Union was constituted (May, 1910), the Government expenditure on printing and stationery was £220,000 a year. In the following financial year it rose to £250,000, dropped to £200,000 for the twelvemonth ended March 31st, 1915, and to £173,000 the year after, of which £70,000 went for wages and salaries; £48,000 for paper and other materials, and for printing and binding, and £37,000 for stationery. The South African Railways has its own ticket printing establishment, which turns out about £5,000 worth of tickets per annum. The chief importing centres of the Union are Cape Town, Durban (founded by a

Digitized by GOOGL

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

former Governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, in 1835), Port Elizabeth, and East London, in order of importance as named.

The necessity of substituting something else for those German and Austrian goods that were wont to be used before the war has led to the U.S.A. doing new or increased business in printing and wrapping paper, printing ink, cardboard boxes, printing and bookbinding material, and Sweden has also improved her South African trade in the same lines. The import of printing machinery has fallen off lately, but will no doubt revive again when business activities are resumed. Coincident with this, it is interesting to find that the printing trades, though short of labour, have shown much activity in the manufacture of

operatives in South Africa are well organised. The most important association is the South African Typographical Union, which, from a membership of 437 in 1910, rose to 1,131 in 1916. Its headquarters are in the principal centre of South African printerdom, Johannesberg, and there are about a dozen branches in the large towns of the Union. In Johannesberg, also, are the Transvaal Printers' Sick Benefit Society (membership of which is open to all printing trade workers under 50) and the Transvaal Printers' Assistants Union, which takes in those printing trade opera-tives who are not eligible for membership in the S.A.T.U. At the outbreak of the war this There are two had about 200 members. printers' organisations in Cape Town, viz.,



A Busy Corner in Durban.

useful articles which were all more or less imported in years prior to the war, but the cost of which has encouraged the South African maker to take up the industry, with satisfactory results.

Labour Organisation.

Mention of this point naturally leads us to say something about labour conditions in South Africa, so far as the printing and allied trades are concerned. Judging from the initiation of certain legislative steps in the Union Parliament, the adoption of Trade Boards, and the setting up of factory laws, will soon be accomplished. This will be but the natural corollary of the fact that the printing trades

the Printers' Benefit Association, founded in 1912, which is rather a Friendly Society than a trade union of the ordinary character, and the South African Printing and Kindred Trades' Association of Overseers, which is somewhat on the lines of our British P. M. and O. A. The Cape Society of Journalists must also be mentioned, as well as the Transvaal Stationers' Association, of Johannesberg, an employers' organisation of comparatively recent formation.

Rate of Wages.

Speaking generally, printing trade workers wages are lowest in Cape Town, and highest in Johannesberg. For instance, before the

Digitized by GOGIG

war, comps were getting 66s. to 8os. a week in the former place, and 110s, to 135s, in the latter. By 1916, these rates had risen to a minimum of 70s. for hand work, 90s. for machine work on evening papers, and 120s. on morning ditto in Cape Town, against a minimum of 110s. for hand work, and 140s. and 160s. respectively for machine composing on news in Johannesberg. In the same year, lino piece rates per 1,000 ens ranged from 1s. 3d. at East London to 15. 7d. or 15. Ad. in other places, and for handsetting from 4d. at Durban and East London, to 51d in Johannesberg and Pretoria on daily newspaper work. Machineminders' wages varied from 70s at Cape Town to 120s. at Buluwayo and Salisbury, in Rhodesia. Binders and rulers were getting the same at those two

about 360 printers stayed away from their work in sympathy. Two years later, as a result of the increase in the cost of living, the printers asked for more pay, and a rise of about 10 per cent. was granted at Johannesberg and an extra shilling a day (2s. was asked for) at Durban and Maritzburg. The war, of course, made considerable inroads into labour. For instance, at Cape Town, in 1916, the Government Labour Bureaus were notified of 132 vacant situations in the printing and allied trades, but there were only 57 applicants for work, and not more than 11 of these were found to be suitable.

The Trade Centres.

As already mentioned, Johannesberg is the chief centre of the South African graphic arts



A Street View in Johannesburg,

places, 110s. at Johannesberg, and as low as 60s. at Cape Town; whilst stereotypers' wages 1 an ged from 80s to 11; s., according to locality. The 48 hours' week was the one generally in tion. eg., 42 hours at Durban and East London for hand-setting on morning papers, and 39 at Durban for machine work on the same.

During the past few years the printing trade
in South Africa has been tolerably free from
disputes. In 1911 about 500 workers went on
strike at Johannesberg, but as a result of the
pointment of a Conciliation Board, the
state quo ante was reverted to. In 1914 there
was a great railway strike, and for three days

industries, there being about sixty firms in that line, against fifty in Cape Town, twenty-five in Durban, and fifteen at the Union capital, Pretoria. There is no sort of restriction on printing, except that in Natal. in conformity with an Ordinance dating from 1858, daily newspaper publishers have to take out a licence. costing £10 per annum; those of all other newspapers, issued at intervals not exceeding seven days, pay £5. Stationers booksellers, etc., pay £3. The produce of the newspaper licences is handed over to the Union Government. Printing and bookbinding are among the trades taught in the Technical School at Cape Town.

The Press.

Turning now to the newspaper press, it may be worth while to point out that South Africa resembles Eastern Canada in that the language of the first settlers-in this case Dutch -survives, and is spoken by a large proportion of the population. Hence much of the printing done is of a bilingual character, and this is naturally reflected in the Press, there being a number of periodicals printed wholly in Dutch, and many more in Dutch and English. The oldest of the Dutch journals is Ons Land, at Cape Town, the pedigree of which goes back to 1830 In each of the large Dutch speaking centres, Pretoria and Bloemfontein, there are two or three Dutch periodicals, but we do not think that Johannesberg boasts of any. In the Orange River Colony there is only one daily paper, the Bloemfontein Friend, which dates back to 1850, and has a weekly Dutch edition. Some other newspapers of old standing are the Natal Witness, Pietermaritzburg, and the Eastern Province Herald, Port Elizabeth, both of which were started in 1845; the Natal Mercury, Durban, 1852; the Cape Argus, 1857; and the Queenstown Daily Representative and Free Press, 1859. Cape Town takes the leading place as regards the number of periodical publications issued, about fifty being dated from there, as compared with thirty in Johannesberg, ten in Bloemfontein, eight in Pretoria, and half-adozen at Durban and Port Elizabeth. Missionary enterprise being an "industry" of some importance in that part of the world, religious literature makes a strong show, as does also agriculture. The war does not does also agriculture. seem to have interfered greatly with the new paper publishing business. In 1914, there were 280 papers issued in the Union, in 1915, 255, and in 1916, 256, the latter total including 31 new ones started up during the year, replacing nearly the same number of deceased periodicals. Cape Colony possessed the largest number, 129, next coming the Transvaal with 85, Natal with 25, and the Orange River Colony with 17. There were fourteen native newspapers, including some for the numerous Hindu immigrants. In 1915, the number of newspapers posted in the Union for delivery therein was 21,285,279, an increase of about 50 per cent. in 3 years. The local rate of postage is a halfpenny for every four ounces.

The dissemination of literature and general knowledge is largely helped by the Public Libraries, which contained 1,003,672 volumes at the end of 1916, with 20,908 subscribers. The average monthly circulation was 115,812, of which nearly eighty per cent. was fiction. The Government grants to the Libraries amount to upwards of £14,000 a year, a sum which about covers the outlay on books and

periodicals.
South Africa has been unfortunate ever since the commencement of the present century, which found her immersed in the Boer war. The individual and economic depression which followed this had not entirely passed away when the European war began

with its train of troubles for dwellers in every part of the world. Still, there can be but little doubt that, with the early resumption of normal trading conditions, a brighter era will begin to dawn upon South Africa, and bring not alone peace and security, but prosperity also, and the blessings which that entails, whether viewed from a purely domestic or from an industrial standpoint. This, at any rate, is what we all wish for, and confidently look forward to.

IMPORIS AND EXPORTS OF PAPER, CIC.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, included the following:—

Imports.

1 183	יטין נאי	
Nov.	1917.	1918.
Printing paper	. \$2,812,540	\$3,131,100
Paperhangings		1,364
Photographic paper	. 35,121	7, 7 81
Coated paper	9,278	612
Wrapping	. 23,513	45.402
JanNov.	1916-7.	1917-8.
Printing paper	\$27,786,710	\$31,780,749
Paperhangings	. 272,631	140,700
Photographic paper	620,167	209,101
Coated paper	89,022	43,268
Wrapping	. 438,160	522,101
Ex	ports.	
Nov.	1917.	1916.
Printing paper	. \$1,031,861	\$ 617,522
Writings and en-	•	
velopes	. 494,478	753, 66 0
	43,549	96,439
Hangings	. 31 534	71,179
Jan -Nov.	1916-7.	1917-8.
Printing paper	. \$6,612,380	\$7.451,417
Writings and en	•	
velopes	. 3,068,290	5,381,574
Playing cards	. 324,,00	803,441
Hangings	. 423.346	470,920

A LIST of articles now placed on the export free list is published in the current issue of the Board of Trade Journal. Among the goods included are the following:—adding and calculating machines; books and printed matter; duplicating machines and supplies therefor; fountain pens; ink, other than printers ink; ledgers, loose-leaf and similar stationery; lithographic stones; office furniture and stationery; pen nibs; printing presses; rag books; sensitised paper and plates; slate pencils; typesetting and type-casting machines, including type metal; Typewriters and spare parts; wall papers.

THERE are two men who never get anywhere—one's on the pole of self-satisfaction, the other's in the hole of self-depreciation.

Jubb's on Their Metal.

Stereo, Linotype, Monotype and Typograph Metals, Leads, Clumps and Metal Furniture.

IMMEDIATE DESPATCH FROM STOCK



T.G. & J. JUBB, Jack Lane, LEEDS.

Telephone Nat. No. 25620.

Telegraphic Address; "Metals, Leeds."

AND

63 & 64, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.2.

Telephone No. 5275 Central.

Telegraphic Address; "Numeration, London."

QLASQOW OFFICE and STORES:

15 and 17, CLYDE PLACE, GLASGOW.

Telephone No. "2078 South."

Colonial Notes and News.

AUSTRALIA.

Organisations connected with the printing trades were strongly represented at a deputation which waited on the Minister of Public Health at Melbourne relative to the action of the Footscray council in ordering persons engaged in the manufacture of varnish for printers' ink in that municipality to cease operations, on the ground that the trade was of a noxious character. It was pointed out by Mr. W. Colby, for the printing ink manufacturers; Mr. T. E. Varley, for the master printers, and Mr. Durham, for the employees, that the factories had been in existence for many years, and the manufacturers were anxious to meet the wishes of the council to the extent of providing means of get-ting rid of the noxious fumes. Many interests were dependent on the manufacture of printing ink locally, as shown by the fact that the wages sheet was £793,000 last year, or between £15,000 and £16,000 a week. All they desired was time to complete their arrangements. In a sympathetic reply Mr. Bowser said all he thought he could do at that stage was to place himself in communication with the Footscray council, and see if it could not take the reasonable view that the manufacturers should be allowed time to complete the experiments which appeared to have a prospect of proving successful. Mr. Colby said that six months would be a reasonable time, and Mr. Bowser said he would give the matter immediate attention.

The death has occurred of Mr. George Adams, senior member of the firm of Adams, Cooper and Adams, proprietors of the Albury Banner newspaper. He was aged 83 years, and his connection with the paper dated from 1862.

Budding "war authors" were somewhat perturbed by an unusual War Precautions Regulation which was issued late last year. It provides that no person may print or publish any book, pamphlet or document purporting to be a "record of war services" without the permission in writing of the Attorney-General, and on such terms and conditions as he may specify. The phrase "record of war services" is interpreted to mean any publication being, or purporting to be, a record of the service rendered by any expeditionary force raised in the Commonwealth during the present war, or of service rendered by any member of such force. The main object of this far-reaching regulation is to prevent the exploitation of the sentiments of those who have lost relatives at the front.

Mr. John Close, who died lately from heart failure, was the oldest printers' engineer in New South Wales. During the past 35 years

he erected most of the plants in that State, and was the inventor of the "Victor" folding machine, well known in printeries throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

Mr. W. E. Cole, the king of Australian booksellers, has passed away. His bookshop in Melbourne was his work and also his hobby, and from the time of its foundation in 1883 to within a few weeks of his death he studied it with the interest of a father watching a dearly-loved child. His master-stroke was the introduction of the monkey house, which drew all the youngsters of Melbourne to its odoriferous portals. When it was first opened it was no unusual thing to see Mr, Cole, in all the glory of a bell-topper and a frock coat, jostling his way through the crowd with a large bucket full of steaming vegetables which he had prepared for the monkeys. He was a genius in his advertising, and kept his business well in the public eye by means of the publicity he gave it. His finest piece of advertising, however, was his advertisement for a wife. The thing was done with his accustomed thoroughness, and Mr. Cole came out into the open with a two-column advertisement in the daily papers, in which he set out the true qualities of a wife and the kind of girl for whom he was seeking. The pennya-liners of the day shrieked with delight, and plunged into columns of verse and comment, but Mr. Cole went his way, and married a Miss Jordan, of Newtown, Tasmania, who proved to be the fulfilment of his wishes, and who made him very happy for many years until her death.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., art publishers, London, had a decree for an injunction granted by the Supreme Court in Sydney against the Triad Magazine, Ltd., for having reproduced in the October issue of the Triad their well-known picture, entitled "The Awakening of Galatea," the copyright of which belongs to Messrs. Tuck.

Christmas, 1918, will probably be remembered as the most Australian Christmas. Shops offered more, and still more, Australian goods, and these were often so uncommon and attractive that they were purchased against quite an array of imported stuff. Books by Australians, illustrated by Australian artists, are coming more and more on to the Christmas market. Last season's list made a big appeal to children. Many of the kiddies' books written by Australian authors were read by the adult population as eagerly as by the children. This is not because they are works of too subtle a nature, but because they have something of the quality of Louis Carrol's books, and can appeal to the child in the man.

Replying to a question by Mr. Cain in the Victorian Legislative Assembly the Premier said the Ministry was giving to the Australian paper mills all the orders they could meet. Mr. Mullet, Government Printer, had cabled that he had been able while in America to effect a saving of £15,000 in the charges to the Government for paper supplies. Mr. M'Pherson gave the assurance that the Ministry would still be able to give all possible encouragement to any new industry starting in Mr. Cain's district. Mr. Prendergast urged the necessity for the Ministry's encouragement of manufacture of paper in Victoria.

An organisation, to be known as the Periodical Newspapers Association, was formed at a meeting of representatives of weekly and monthly newspapers held at Sydney recently. The object of the Association is the protection of the interests of these newspapers in connection with the control of paper supplies, and the amendments in postage rates, which are as follows:—Newspapers posted by registered newspaper proprietors or newsvendors, or returned by agents or newsvendors to publishing offices, 3d. per 20 02s., posted at any one time; other newspapers, id. per newspaper.

At the last annual meeting of the N.S.W. Country Press Co-Operative Co. the report and balance-sheet, which were adopted unaninously, showed the developments of the country newspapers during the year, and that a Considerable portion of the paper imported bad been distributed in other States. The cash turnover for the twelve months amounted £98,529, resulting in a net trading profit of £1,636, out of which a dividend of 10 per cent. as declared, and £3,812 carried forward. It was decided to erect a fitting memorial to the late T. Temperley, as a mark of his fellow-Pressmen's esteem. It was further agreed to alter the articles of association to enable the company to cope with the increasing requireents of the country business.

The half-yearly report of W. E. Smith, Ltd., Sydney, shows a further increase in net Profit, and notifies a dividend of 9d. pershare, equal to 12½ per cent. per annum, while adding £1.100 to reserve, and writing off £560 for depreciation. The business, it is reported, has been well maintained.

NEW ZEALAND.

The fact that the cost of paper has advanced ver pre-war days from 300 to 400 per cent. is emphasised in the annual report of the overnment printing and stationery department. It states that apart from the fact that smaller quantities are being sent out from the mills, it is difficult to get paper at all owing to the shortage of shipping, and that even in connection with American purchasers, it is not certain that orders will come to hand. In view of these circumstances heads of departments are urged to keep a careful check on their printing and stationery orders.

INDIA.

The New Year's Honours List contained the names of three members of our profession, namely, Mr. J. J. Meikle, superintendent, Government Printing Office, Calcutta; Mr. F. J. Hall, deputy superintendent, Government Printing Office, Delhi: and Mr. C. T. Letton, superintendent, Government Central Branch Press, Simla. The former has been awarded the O.B.E., and the other two the M.B.E.

On January 1st a new daily journal made its appearance at Allahabad — the Muslim Herald. The paper is printed in English, and the proprietor is a Mahomedan lady who is also the proprietress of the City Press, Allahabad. The journal, which claims to be the first English daily paper in the Moslem interest, has as its object the promotion of the interests of the community as a whole.

Allahabad is also to be the home of another English daily, for it is announced that a Nationalist organ called the Independent will be published for the first time. The journal is being started by a private registered company under the name of the Nationalist Journals, Ltd., the editor being Mr. Syed Hossain, of the Bombay Chronicle. The paper will support the Indian National Congress, and advocate self-determination and Home Rule for India.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., of Calcutta, have recently completed the centenary of their existence as printers, stationers and pubtishers. During the hundred years the firm has passed through many stages of development, and has experienced no set-back since its inauguration in 1819. The founder of the business was Dr. William Thacker, a surgeon in the employ of the East India Co., and in its early days the firm were purely stationers and booksellers. printing being added to the business some years later.

To the Englishman of Calcutta belongs the credit of being the first newspaper in India to be delivered by aeroplane, and it is quite in keeping with the revised vigour visible in this old established and well-edited journal. The issues in question were conveyed in General Borton's aeroplane to Allahabad, each copy thus immortalised bearing the legend: - "This copy of the Englishman was published in Calcutta this morning and brought to Allahabad by Handley-Page to-day. The Englishman is thus the first newspaper in India to be delivered by aeroplane." The Handley-Page did not reach Allahabad to time, as owing to engine trouble a halt of two days was made a little over one hundred miles from Calcutta, and copies sent by rail reached Allahadad before those conveyed by the aeroplane.

The restrictions regarding the publication of figures relating to imports and exports have been removed, and the returns of the Department of Statistics relating to the im-

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

ports and exports of paper, stationary and millboard show that during the nine months ending December 31st, 1918, the imports were: Printing, £389,719; writings, £240,892; other papers and paper manufactures, £1,77,931; stationery £322,475; millboard, etc., £1289,986. The imports of papermaking materials were valued at £30,172; and books and other printed matter at £235,500. The exports, including re-exports were: Paper and millboard, etc., £55,916; stationery, £27,411; papermaking materials, £335; and books and other printed matter, £16,153. The value of the imports of printing machinery and materials, excluding paper, were of the value of £32,155 during the nine months under review.

The general scarcity of paper continues to invest the discovery of new sources of supply with great interest for manufacturers and traders, which interest will not be lessened now that the war is over, for the steady growth of the demand for paper makes it essential that new sources of supply should be discovered. But among the materials examined in the course of investigation, in which the Imperial Institute has been engaged during the past summer, no mention is made of Indian grasses, although among the grasses that have been found suitable for the manufacture in their countries of origin of either pulp or paper, are those from South Africa, the Federated Malay States, Australia, and St. Helena,

S. AFRICA.

Booksellers in South Africa are somewhat troubled at the increasing prices of books, particularly of fiction. It is, indeed, suggested that some of the new novels are hardly worth the increased price, and that in view of the scarcity of paper publishers might well consider attentively whether some diminution of output in this direction is not advisable. Book buyers, when they have to pay higher prices, are much more discriminating than they used to be, and consequently the risks taken by the Colonial bookseller are proportionally more serious.

The Scotlish Paper Trade.

During the past week there has been slightly more inquiry for the commoner qualities of white papers which the Scottish mills do not usually make. Orders have, however, come in sparingly. Brown papers, in spite of a further drop of £7 per ton, are hardly selling at all, and dealers apparently have good stocks.

THERE still seems to be a feeling that it is impossible to tell what the bottom price will be till the end of April, and unless orders are really urgent there is a hesitancy in doing business. Moreover, the prospect of higher

prices for coal and the uncertainty of adequate supplies of this article impose a barrier to any further reduction in the price of white papers particularly, which even at the moment can hardly be said to be a profitable trade to manufacturers.

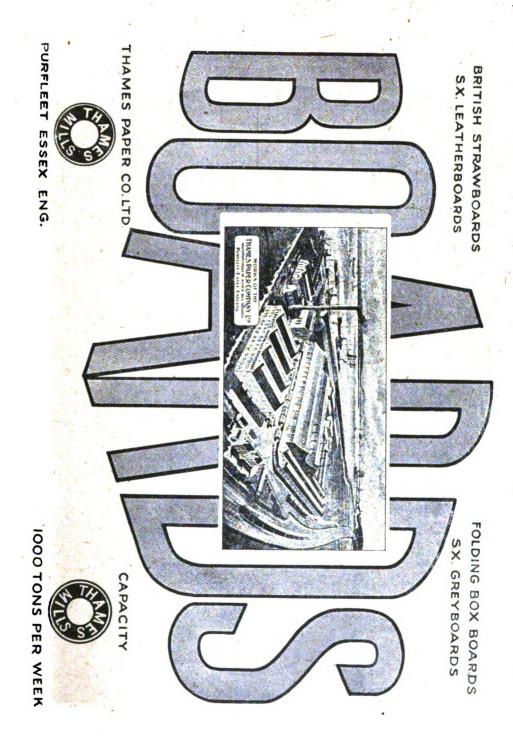
THE mere fact that good profits have been made in war time will not reconcile papermakers to run their mills at a loss now that war is over, and prospective buyers have to deal with this aspect of the case. The demand for paper is bound to increase, and if the mills continue the "shut-down" policy which many seem to have adopted, there will be a scarcity of supplies in spite of imports, which can only arrive to a very limited extent owing to the demand in other countries. prices will again rise, and as foreign makers have always managed to get the highest available price in this market, we will be faced with the fact that we have to pay dearer prices for paper than any other country, while our export trade is being taken away by our erstwhile competitors. During the war we had to run the risk of losing our export trade, but there is no reason why we should have been placed in an invidious position when peace came.

It is true that at current prices an export trade is impossible, and while reduced rates are urgently necessary, manufacturers cannot afford the smallest reduction without a temporary loss. It seems fair that this temporary loss should be shared between papermakers. the dealers and the public. There is still too much of the feeling that it is needful to fleece your neighbour if you are to make a profit. So buyers try to save an agent's commission by doing direct business with his mills, thinking they thereby save 21 per cent. But two can play at the same game, and some papermakers imagine they are making a similar saving on the same transaction. The fact is, such methods only tend to reduce the level of profits without benefiting permanently any individual. A little more honest trading and allowing scope to all who work for their money to get it, would enable us to survive our present difficulties. And as a nation there is no reason why we should not be able to procure our raw material on as favourable terms as we did before the war, and so be able to retain at least our share of the trade of the world.

There is some demand for tinted papers from stock, which is not very readily being supplied, as several Scottish makers have discontinued keeping stocks. We are not surprised at this, as the pre-war trade in tints could hardly pay the mills engaged in it. Still, by improved methods in working, this trade might be done if the margin of profit between white and tints was sufficient to encourage the business.

French daily papers are now to consist of four sheets.





Composing-Room Efficiency.

The two greatest drawbacks to efficiency in most composing-rooms are distance and deficiency, and coupled with these are usually found surplus and slackness. This is quite a paradox, and yet every word is absolutely true of many of the older plants and some of more recent origin. Taking up the first pair, distance and deficiency, let us study each of them a little in their true relation to efficiency as represented by the maximum production

at a reasonable cost.

Distance is a great enemy to efficient production in the composing-room. The compositor who has to weary himself by long walks about the room, gathering together the material needed for his work, naturally has that much less energy, as well as less time, to expend on the work itself. He finishes his day more tired and with less production to his credit than he would have in a properly "Can't be helped. arranged plant. have room to place the stands and cabinets and stones, even if the comps have to walk a few feet further." You are wrong; it can be helped in one of two ways. A rearrangement can be made so that classes of work calling for one class of faces are done in one part of the room, and certain other work in another part, and the material needed by each placed so as to be not more than twenty feet away from the workman. Or, the founts most used can be duplicated or divided and placed in easy reach of the workmen so that the amount of travel is cut down to the minimum. In one plant the compositors were walking an average of forty feet to the most-used racks and cabinets and the proof press and stones, and as much as sixty feet to some, but when rearranged the average travel was less than twenty feet. That means that each man had his daily marathon reduced from about a mile to less than half-a-mile, and the fact that everything was in close reach kept him in his place and at work so that the actual saving was nearly an hour a day per man.

Next, we have deficiency, one of the worst enemies to rapid and economical production that it is possible to allow in any business—deficiency of material that causes changes and piecing out by the handling of two pieces in place of one—that causes unbelievable loss of time because of hunting for sorts and unwarranted risk of trouble and spoilage because of failure to restore the picked sorts and

errors in replacing them.

These two items are large enough in any printing office that has not been remodelled with the last few years to make the rearrangement a profitable proceeding, especially as this efficiency problem is one that does not call for a big expenditure of either time or money, only the use of that common-sense that every business man, even a printer, should possess. A few hours' study of the route tracks of the compositors around the room will soon suggest the importance of the change of route

and its shortening, also the best method of doing it. Of course, there is a great possibility than an efficiency engineer can do it a little better and that his suggestions of special furniture and layout will make a sufficiently greater saving to repay his fee in a reasonable time, but he is not absolutely necessary in all cases.

If you did employ an expert he would most likely find the paradox named above—"a deficiency with a surplus"—and this would be more likely to prove true the older the plant. Many of the old plants have large amounts of body type, held, ostensibly, to take care of So and So's price list or a big catalogue that comes up every other year, and has so many alterations that it would be just as cheap to set it over again on the machine and throw out that two tons of metal and regain the use of that twenty-five feet of floor space that is taken up by the cases. Or, perhaps, it is those old-time faces in the cabinet in the corner that are held for Smith's work that is changed once in three years, and could be drawn and engraved for less than the depreciation reserve on the type, to say nothing of interest, insurance and rent. Nearly every printing plant of ten years' standing under usual conditions will find itself with some surplus of this kind, and in some older plants it has amounted to the surprising total of almost fifty per cent. of the material in the composing-room. Think what that means in the annual statement of costs. So, you see, deficiency of the needed material and sorts can exist in a plant that is carrying a large surplus of composing-room equipment.

It seems hardly necessary to call attention to the second item of the last pair, as the thought is already suggested that any plant in which such conditions exist must be run on very slack lines; but the facts are that in every case in which such conditions have been brought to the attention of the superintendent or manager, he has been highly incensed at the idea that any slackness could exist. As one said: "Why, I buy lots of the latest faces of type, and there is a big typefounder's bill every month. How can there be any such condition as to picked and pied jobs such as you tell me of? The room looks clean and well kept to me, and while my costs for composition do seem high, I do not believe the lack of sorts and the time of picking has anything whatever to do with it." After the usual argument, he was solid on the idea that his composing-room could be rearranged so that the men would be nearer the material they were expected to work with, and agreed to have it done, provided he did not have to buy more than a few dollars' worth of new furniture. In less than six months the savings were so great that he ordered the whole room equipped with the latest and most complete outfit possible, and to-day he is perfectly satisfied, and has a large notice posted, stating: "Anyone picking any job, live or dead, will be immediately discharged, without any chance of reinstatement." And he is living up to it by buying all the type needed to make it possible, and

cutting down the number of faces to those in regular use. The last time we saw him he had an artist as part of the composing-room force, and claimed that he earned his pay by drawing the lines for which they did not have type and the ornaments that made the work of the house distinctive.

Here are four words that every master printer should at once put to the test in his own plant: Distance, Deficiency, Surplus, and Slackness. And each of them suggests a

question:

Is the composing-room contained within the smallest possible distance from one point to another? Could it not profitably be condensed?

Is there a deficiency of sorts in the most used founts for which I am paying many times over in wages for the compositors, who are decreasing their brain force in the weary hunt for sorts?

Is there a surplus of old unused founts that should be in the melting pot, and the money they bring invested in real working material instead of eating up profits in interest and

If any of these conditions exist, even in a degree, how can I defend myself against the assertion that my plant is not under the

Plague of slackness?
Think it over, and answer these questions honestly, and then get b sy with the remedy the use of plain, ordinary common sense as ^aPplied to every-day business, and when you **Set** over the pain of making the change you will feel like the fellow who had an aching tooth pulled, and said: "It hurt like blazes, but if I'd a know'd that it was over so soon a done it long ago." You will say: "If I had known there was so much profit in it I would have done it long ago."—The Inland Printer.

New British Patents.

Applications for Patents.

Annand, R. C. Flat-bed printing machines.

Buck, W. S., and Gilbert, R. W. A. Machines

for moistening tape, etc. 6.525.

Callahan, A. F. Combined blank for letter-

writing. 6.325.

ash and Clare, and Lockett, W. J. Show

cards, etc. 6,528.

rossby, W. E. J., and Mellor, J. Manufacture of cartons, etc. 6,506.

Cumner, T. Gathering dirt and dust from

printers type cases, etc. 6,521.

Pairweather, W. C., and Underwood Type-

writer Co. Typewriting machines. 6,274. Simultaneously casting number of separate types at each pouring of the metal. 6,153.

Hern. A. C. Loose-leaf indexes, ledgers, etc. 6,180.

Hubert, L. Typewriter and stenographic machine combined. 6,077.

Hughes, G. R. Method of printing upon glass. 6,518.

Hughes, S. G., and Parry, W. Device for securing and locking pages or blocks of printers' type. 6,495.

Johnson, G. T. Roll or package of strip or

web material. 6,340.

Johnson, G. T. Dispensing devices for toilet

paper, etc., in roll form. 6,34r.

Johnson, J. Y., and Safe-Guard Check-Writer
Co. Cheques, notes, drafts, etc. 6,086.

Kayser, T., Morrow, A. F., Stolzenberg Patent

File Co., and Vinall, J. P. Files or holders for documents, etc. 6,049

Kerry, A. B. Printing machines for tickets, labels, etc. 6,294.

Meredith, E. Means for preventing tearing of

paper blinds, etc. 5.973 Mudd, W. G. Wharfedale, etc., printing ma-

chines. 6,248. Murray, D. Printing-telegraph cut-page feed.

5,879. Myers, L., and Myers and Son, M. Punches for perforating machines, etc. 6,464.

Neuberth, G. E. Machines for making seam-

less tubing of metal, pulp, etc. 6,093. Newton, C. H. Machine for simultaneously printing amounts in figures and words on

cheques, receipts, etc. 5,845. Pinkney, A. G. Perpetual due date calculator for bills of exchange. 5,936.

Reely, T. W. Envelopes. 5,733. Reynolds, R. Music rolls for piano-players, etc. 5,248

Ruthven, G. Lithographic printing. 6.406. Scott, A. G., Scott, F. G., and Tucker, E. J. Closures for cardboard boxes, and means

for applying same. 5,569. Serafin, G. Means for lithographing. 5,383. Waite, F., and Waite and Saville. Ink-saving device for relief printing and embossing

presses. 5,331.
Western Electric Co. Electric printing telegraph machines. 5,736.

Williams, M. H. Envelopes. 6,123. Wilson, F. Binders for loose leaves, etc. 6,037. Wright, D. M. Die presses, die machines, etc.

Zarnger, H. Stencil duplicating apparatus.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Jansen, H. Letter-paper. 114,311. Thomas, J. C. Printing and serving ma-

chine. 123,387.

Jeans, A. E., and Hayes, P. T. Apparatus for

automatically feeding the melting-pots of type-bar-making machines. 123,421.

Tuck, A. Christmas, New Year, and like

greeting cards. 123,459. Cooper, E. W. Machiner Machinery for cutting or dividing textile fabrics, paper, and the like. 123,471.

Canadian American Machinery Co. Paper and like folding machines. 123,475.

Booth, J. Boxes or receptacles for packing. incandescent mantles or fragile articles. 123,498.

Brown, J. D. Detachable letter or word signs for displaying notices and the like. 123,552. Mountjoy, R. G. Blocks of writing paper or the like. 123,619.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Trade Notes.

THE death has taken place of Mr. Walter Keely, a well-known Maidstone bookbinder

It is reported that Canada has about 90 mills for the making of pulp and paper products from wood.

MR. EDWARD BALLANTYNE FLEMING, editor of the Oban Times, died suddenly on Saturday in his forty-eight year.

THE assets and liabilities of the Toronto Daily News have been purchased by a new company, and the name will be changed to the Toronto Times.

It is announced that the Press Association has purchased the business of the London News Agency, and these two news services will now be amalgamated.

ADMIRAL SIR ROSSLYN WEMYSS is to be the principal guest at a house dinner of the Press Club on April 12th. Commodore Hugh Sinclair, C.B., and Major-General Feilding have also accepted invitations.

A NEW illustrated weekly for the children appeared last week, under the editorship of Mr. Arthur Mee, whose work in connection with the "Children's Encyclopædia" is well known. The title is the Children's Newspaper

ARRANGEMENTS are well advanced for the Cost Congress which is to be held in Lancashire, and an attractive programme has been outlined by the Costing Committee. In view of the many difficulties to be faced in the present transition period, special interest will be taken in the proceedings.

ANZAC-ON-SEA.—On Friday last a verdict for the defendants, with costs, was returned in the King's Bench Division in the action by Mr. C. W. Neville against the London Express Newspaper, Ltd., to recover damages for alleged libel concerning his competition to provide a name for a new South Coast seaside resort.

MR. GEORGE ROBEY is giving a concert at the Coliseum on Sunday, April 13th, in aid of the branch of the Printers' Pension Corporation which is supporting the children of printers killed in the war. Of these only about 350 families can now be aided by the Printers' Corporation. Tickets are selling rapidly, boxes, we are informed, realising 100 guineas each.

The following announcement is made in the Yorkshire Observer: —"Sir James Hill has disposed of a large part of his interest in the Yorkshire Observer, Bradford Daily Telegraph, and associated newspapers, to Mr. Robert Donald, formerly editor of the Daily Chronicle, and managing director of United Newspapers, Ltd.; Sir James Hill remains chairman of the company which owns the properties, and Mr. Donald will be managing director.

"No RETURNS" ORDER.—The Controller of Paper gives notice that arrangements have

been made by the Board of Trade for the withdrawal of the Paper Restriction (Prohibition of Returns) Order, 1918, dated May 24th, 1918, to take effect as from the 31st inst.

The American "Printing Trades Blue Book, 1918," is a bulky volume of over 400 pp. which forms a complete directory of the Chicago and district printing and allied firms. It is well arranged and has a cut index for easy reference. The price is three dollars.

THE Federation of Master Printers states that the scheme for an Industrial Council for the Printing Trade, prepared by a joint committee of employers and trade union representatives, having been approved with almost complete unanimity by the Employers' Federation and the trade unions concerned, final arrangements have been made at a meeting of the joint committee for the first meeting of the council. This will be held shortly at the Ministry of Labour.

A LECTURE will be given at St. Bride Foundation Printing School on Friday, April 4th, at 7 p.m., on "The Production of Books in Touch-Type for the Blind," by Mr. F. A. J. Burns, secretary English and Foreign Braille Literature Society. Examples of books in various systems of embossed types will be on exhibition, and a demonstration of Braille embossing will be given at 6.30 p.m. The lecture is open to all interested, and will not exceed one hour, time being allowed for questions and discussion.

LAST Thursday, an appeal by Mr. L. J. Maxse from a judgment of Mr. Justice Sankey, holding him liable to pay £1,000 for excess profits duty on "profits" arising from the National Review from June 1st, 1914, to May 31st, 1915, was heard in the Court of Appeal. The question in dispute was whether Mr. Maxse carried on a trade or whether he followed a profession. His contention was that the profits were professional earnings, whereas the Solicitor-General contended they were business profits. Judgment was reserved

Scientific Management.—The Industrial Reconstruction Council have arranged for the following series of lectures to be given at the Hall of the Institute of Journalists, 2-4, Tudorstreet, E.C.4. There will be a different speaker at each lecture, which begins at 5.30 p.m., and is followed by a discussion. No tickets are necessary: - April 1st, 1. The Determination of Standards in Scientific Management. April 15th, 2. The Planning 1 Department in Scientific Management. April 29th, 3. Incentives to Efficiency in Scientific Management. May 13th, 4. Costing in Relation to Scientific Management. May 27th, 5. The Relation of Welfare Work to Scientific Management. June 10th, 6. The Benefit to the Workman of Scientific Management.

TENDERS WANTED.—For the supply of printing and stationery to the Paddington Board of Guardians; particulars from Mr. S. J. Langford, 319, Harrow-road, W.9.—For general printing and the supply of stationery

for the Wandsworth Borough Council; forms of tender from the Council House, East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.—For supply of printing and stationery for the Keighley Education Committee; form of tender from Mr. H. Midgley, Education Offices, Town Hallsquare, Keighley.

THE Guardians of St. Leonards, Shoreditch, have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Truscott and Son, Suffolk Lane, E.C., for the

supply of stationery.

THE Accrington Observer has published a 32 pp. booklet containing the names of 1,575 townsmen who fell in the war. The booklet is well got up and printed, each page being enclosed in red rules, with a title cover in colours. Copies are given gratis to the nearest relative of the fallen heroes whose names are registered in its pages, and others may purchase it for 6d. per copy.

The funeral of Mr. J. M. Longley took place at Sideup on Wednesday, last week. The deceased was formerly a well known figure in London printing trade circles, being for many years manager of the late Sir Charles Reed and Son's Fann-street Letter Foundry. Subsequently he was general manager of the Austin Letter Foundry, of Islington. After a short retirement he superintended, on behalf of the widow of the late Mr. T. W. Wildish, the printing and stationery business associated with the Rochester and Chatham Journal. Mr. Longley was a prominent freemason.

LLOYD MEMORIAL HOME.—The annual meeting of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal, was held on Saturday, Lord Hambleden, in the chair. The report showed that the income and expenditure for the year had been the highest hitherto recorded. Over 1,000 patients have been dealt with, and the popularity of the Deal Home was so great that a small waiting list was unavoidable. Lord Hambleden, in congratulating the subscribers, emphasized the necessity for proceeding at once with the building scheme, so as to meet at the earliest possible moment the great and growing demand of those needing treatment.

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION.—At the annual meeting of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation held at the St. Bride Institute, Sir Vesey Strong, who presided, said the institution had had the courage and toresight not to suspend its annual festival dinners during the war, and the financial results from that source had increased from year to year. Benefits had been given to more than 1,000 people, including 300 children of members killed in the war; and £8,000 had been added to the permanent fund, which now amounted to £108,000. Still greater things would be possible when an estate of nearly £60,000, left in trust for pensions, came into the possession of the institution. Major Astor, M.P., had consented to preside at the next festival.

STATIONERY OFFICE'S LACK OF CO-ORDINA-TION.—The final report of the committee appointed to inquire into organisation and staffing of Government offices mentions among the reasons for over-staffing the widely-scattered office accommodation of various departments, defects in distribution of work between different departments, and defects in the internal organisation of the several departments themselves. "From this fault some of the permanent departments, among them the Stationery Office, were not exempt, a lack of co-ordination being manifested between its different branches." However, the committee state, "The permanent departments which we have reviewed are, on the whole, managed with efficiency and economy."

PRINTED IN GERMANY.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Churchill informed Mr. Bottomley that his attention had been called to the fact that Army Form Z 30 M (Soldier) which was distributed among men about to be demobilised, bears the imprint "Printed in Germany by Fr. Massing, Zulpich, 12/18." He had had full inquiries made, and found that, owing to transport difficulties, etc., a sufficient supply of forms could not at first be sent out to the bases in France. As certain forms were urgently required to facilitate the work of demobilisation, a small number of these forms were printed in Germany.

EMPLOYMENT in the printing and allied trades in February was fairly good on the whole. There was a considerable increase in the number of workpeople employed, but men who have been demobilised from the Army could not in all cases be re-absorbed into the industry at once, and there was some little unemployment due to this cause. On the other hand, continued scarcity of labour was referred to in many of the employers' returns. At paper mills there was still a shortage of wood pulp and other materials; there was also continued scarcity of coal, especially at mills in the northern counties. In Scotland employment at paper mills was reported as moderate. A good deal of overtime was still worked by compositors in London, but bookbinders reported a considerable amount of short time. With lithographic printers in the provinces employment was only moderate, some short time being reported.

Referring to current low quotations, we have received during the last few days a parcel of offers including the following: Common printing at 6\d. per lb.; fine printing, 81d. per lb.; antique book printing, 81d. per lb.; cartridges, 9d. per lb.; E.S. writings at 82d. per lb., all less 5 per cent from mill. Scotch mills are quoting 9d. per lb. for fine E.S. writings, and we have heard that certain mills are open to make in good quantities at 7d. and 8d. per lb. A prominent Scottish maker has been disposing of stock lots of good quality T.S. writing and account book paper at between 71d. and 9d. per lb. Many houses. are asking offers for stocks to clear, and any reasonable offer is accepted. In one case 9d. per lb. was accepted for paper which is issued to-day from the mill at 11d. per lb. In another case 500 reams of copying paper, which cost toward 15s. per ream, was cleared at about 7s. 6d. per ream.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page	£3 1	0 0) s. d.			
Half Page	1 1	76	One-eighth Page 12 6			
Third Page	1	6 0	One-third Column 15 0			
	• 1	0 0	One inch in Column 6 6			
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.						
Discounts acc	andin	- +-	Number of Insertions			

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. Henry C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. Jorgen Sorknern, Bygdo Alle 60,
Christiania, Norway.

Third Statement There Jorgen Co. 10

United States-LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, East 89th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to-STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LORDON, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919.

Current Topics.

Progress of the federation.

THE organisation of the printing trade of the country is receiving the closest attention of the president and officers of the Federation of Master Printers. Mr. A. F. Blades has been second to none in his efforts to make the organisation as complete as possible in as short a time as practicable. It is no small matter to bring all the threads of a composite organisation together in an effective form, but those who have taken up the work on behalf of the Federation are achieving excellent results. The difficulties of the present time, of course, make it essential that the master printers of the country shall be banded together in one strong body which can speak for the whole trade. Great as have

been the difficulties of war times, those of the period of transition are already harder to reresolve. Wages have been piled up, hours reduced, and the whole machinery thrown out of gear, so to speak, and just when there ought to be plenty of work and large output, to meet the heavier demands, there are signs of a serious slump in business, and many firms have to face the future with large staffs and extensive commitments. This is a grave prospect for the responsible heads of businesses, and it will take the united efforts of the whole trade to overcome the obstacles which have still to be met. It is encouraging, therefore, to hear that the movement for the formation of Alliances or district organisations connected with the Master Printers' Federation is making good progress. The matter is being taken up with such earnestness, in fact, that in certain districts wholetime secretaries are being appointed, which is an indication of the spirit in which the work is being undertaken. It is hoped that before the end of April the whole scheme will be in working order.

Master Printers and Production.

RECOGNISING the need of increased output, both from the point of view of industry as a whole and as a means of meeting the high costs which have now to be faced, master printers are on the look-out for labour-saving and efficiency methods. Eyes naturally turn to the United States, where developments in this direction have been ahead of us and where the war has clogged the wheels of progress to a less extent than in this country. It will take the united effort of all concerned in the printing trade, as in others, to meet the problems ahead. For the masters, of course, it means the adoption of the newest machinery and the latest methods of efficiency. From the employees it will require a wholehearted interest in their work. Each must have regard for the welfare of the other, and the common dependence of both on the success of a business will require to be recognised. These conditions already obtain in the more enlightened establishments, and that spirit of mutual co-operation must be extended. To this end the new Industrial Council will serve a useful purpose. There are signs, too, that master printers are alive to what is required from them, and several members of important printing firms in this country are either already in the United States or contemplating visits thither. The object, no doubt, is to see what new machinery is available to meet the present con-

ditions of the trade and to secure any hints that may lead to speedier and greater output. It is a pity, of course, that our own engineers are not prepared with the mechanical devices necessary; but their attention, naturally, has been centered on war work for over four years, and time is required before works can be turned back to their ordinary occupations. Men's minds, too, need time to readjust themselves. In the meantime, master printers must make use of the means at hand. and there is hope in the fact that they are setting out at once to face the problems created by the war and the higher cost of production. There may be good grounds for the fear that the cost of printing may become prohibitive and that other methods may be adopted to replace it for certain classes of work. While no one wishes to see a return to the old system of cut prices, it is to the advantage of a business that they should be reasonable. By taking up the challenge at once, master printers are exhibiting a healthy British spirit which bodes well for the future of the craft in this country.

Health for the Workers.

THE value of the work that is being done by the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, at Deal, in providing treatment for convalescents and invalids who are engaged in the printing and allied trades should be better appreciated by those who study a circular that has recently been issued by the committee of management of that institution. The Home at Deal enjoys a high and increasing reputation for its comfort and efficiency, and that efficiency is now increased by arrangements that have been made to send convalescents to a number of other health resorts in districts situated in various parts of the kingdom, and by means of which the benefits of the Home are brought within reach of members of the trade, both male and female, in all parts of the country. Under this arrangement convalescents may now be sent to places in the Eastern counties, the Midlands, the West coast and even as far away as Scotland. A wide field has thus been opened up by which provincial subscribers, their wives and dependants, can receive treatment in their own districts, and the activities of the Home, by its various ramifications, made of national value to the workers in the allied trades. Workers of both sexes in the trade who subscribe one penny per week are entitled to the many benefits offered by this grand institution, and many privileges are offered such as reduced railway fare, etc., to those who require to take advantage of the benefits of the Home. Mr. F. H. Parker, the genial secretary, at 26, Blackfriars-road, S.E.1, is at all times ready to give full information to those who desire to secure the benefits of the Deal Home and its auxiliaries, and subscriptions from those who desire to aid in supporting a very worthy institution may be sent to that gentleman.

Paper Imports.

A FEATURE of last month's imports was the arrival of 67,120 cwts. of reel paper from -Newfoundland, which comprised over 69 per cent, of our total imports of this class of paper (96,166 cwts.) A small quantity also came to hand from the United States, viz., 1,296 cwts., whilst reel paper received from Norway amounted to 22,650 cwts., and from Sweden 5,100 cwts. Printings and writings not on reels were a poor import, viz., 18,051 cwts., Norway being responsible for 14,190 cwts., Sweden for 2,063 cwts., and the United States for 1,660 cwts. Belgium supplied 680 cwts. out of 959 cwts. of printed or coated paper. Norway and Sweden hold a monopoly in the British market in regard to the supply of packings and wrappings, the former country shipping 33,792 cwts. and the latter 21,270 cwts. out of a total importation of 58,572 cwts. Imports of strawboard amounted to 45,134 cwts. and mill and wood pulp board to 22,780 cwts. The total imports last month were 244,978 cwts. of the c.i.f. value of £596,816, an increase in quantity of 4'2 per cent. and in value of 17'3 per cent. compared with February of last year.

Paper Exports.

WITH more relaxation of the restrictions upon our foreign trade it is to be hoped that the exports of paper will improve, as at present shipments are at a low ebb, and opportunity thus allowed competitors to strengthen their hold in neutral markets. The shipments last month amounted to only 37,628 cwts., of the f.o.b. value of £273,359, a decrease in quantity of 30 per cent. and in value an increase of 13'4 per cent. compared with February last year. The demand for printings last month reached 15,713 cwts., and it is noteworthy that our colonies are obtaining very limited supplies, viz., 6,785 cwts., whilst foreign countries took 8,928 cwts. The shipments of writings to foreign countries last month were 4,349 ewts., and to British Possessions 3,979 cwts.

MANY a printer who looks wise can't make a living at it.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 16s.; Cassell and Co., 7\frac{1}{4}, 8; Country Life, Pref., 15s.; J. Dickinson and Co., 31s., 31s. 6d.; Ilford, 18s. 9d., 19s. 4\frac{1}{4}d.; Illustrated London News, 4s. 6d., Pref., 13s. 3d., 13s. 4\frac{1}{4}d.; International Linotype, 6o, 63\frac{1}{4}, 62\frac{1}{4}; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 15s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 25s. 3d., 25s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 62; Edward Lloyd, 17s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 75s.; A. M. Peebles, 35s. 6d., 30s., Pref., 6os., 6os. 7\frac{1}{4}d.; Roneo, 35s. 6d., Pref., 17s.; Spicer Bros., Pref., 7\frac{1}{4}; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 16s.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 9\frac{1}{4}; Weldon's, 30s., Pref., 15s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 14s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

NEILL AND Co. (printers, Edinburgh).—The credit balance for 1918, including £772 brought forward, is £3,845, which the directors propose to dispose of by paying arrears of dividend on the cumulative preference shares for 1916, and carrying forward £2,095.

Lanston Monotype Corporation.—The report for the year ended September 30th, 1918, states that, after providing for depreciation and other charges, the net profit was £148,768; final dividend of 5 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year; to general reserve, £20,000.

"Country Life."—The profit for 1918 was £13,239, as compared with £4,715. Two years' dividends on the preference shares have been paid during the year, which leaves six months in arrear. The directors have transferred £800 to the reserve fund, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £6,834.

EDWARD LLOYD LTD.—The directors of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., have declared a dividend in respect of the half-year ended 31st December last on the five-and-a-half per cent, cumulative preference shares, payable on 1st. April, less income-tax at the rate of 6s. in £.

ALEX. PIRIE AND SONS, LTD.—The report of Alex. Pirie and Sons for the year ended 31st December last states that the profit amounts to £102,501. Adding £24,215 brought forward, less interim dividends paid 5th October last, there is left £107,966. The directors recommend a further dividend of 2 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 6 per cent. for the year, less income-tax, also a dividend of 8 per cent. on the Deferred shares, less income-tax, both payable 5th proximo, to place to credit of works and property £15,000, thus reducing their book value to £649,842, to general reserve fund £15,000 (making £125,000), and to carry forward £41,216. For some years the directors have applied their efforts to capture the photographic paper trade, which has prac-

tically always been in enemy hands, and the result of this policy is satisfactorily reflected in the balance-sheet. The conservative policy proposed by the directors is due to the large expenditure required for renewals which have been impossible during the war, and also to the necessity for financing the current year, which, with a falling market, promises to be a difficult one. A company called Pirie, Appleton and Co. has been formed to combine the businesses of Fenner Appleton and Co., envelope makers, London, with that of the envelope department of Alex. Pirie and Sons. The controlling interest is held by the latter company.

NEW COMPANIES.

Associated Colour Printers, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, as art printers and publishers, manufacturers of Christmas and other cards, etc. Private company. The first directors are Florence M. Durban and H. Willis.

RAMSON AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 pref.), as printers, stationers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: A. W. Ramson and Mrs. M. Stanton. Registered office: 7, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4.

JAMES WOOD AND SON, LTD. -Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, as printers, newspaper proprietors, publishers of books, magazines, music and pamphlets, advertising agents and contractors, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: D. R. Llewellyn and H. H. Merrett. Registered office: Printing Offices, Pearson-place, Cardiff

CARTER-DAVIS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as manufacturers of and dealers in calculating, type-writing, manifolding, copying and stamping machines, ribbons, carbons, accessories, steel and wood filing cabinets, shelving, books, forms, clips, desks and office equipment and furniture generally, etc. Private company. First directors: W. C. Davis and A. W. Harries. Registered office: 26, Budge-row, E.C.4.

A. H. SAXTON (PRINTERS), LTD — Registered with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business carried on by A. H. Saxton at the Erdington Printing Works, Summertoad, Erdington, Birmingham. The subscribers are A. H. Saxton and J. Hingeley. Private company. First directors: J. Hingeley (chairman), E. G. Matthews and A. H. Saxton (managing director). Registered office: Erdington Printing Works, Summer-road, Erdington, Birmingham.

Bosworth and Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £50,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 8, Heddon-street, W., as "Bosworth and Co.," and to carry on the business of music publishers, newspaper-proprietors, printers, stationers. etc. Agreement with A. E. Bosworth. Private company. First directors: A. E. Bosworth (permanent

governing director) and Miss C. E. Bosworth. Registered office: 8, Heddon-street, W 1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

PEBBLES' AUXILIARY, LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., London).—Satisfaction (a) to the extent of £12,625, between July 17th, 1907, and April 13th, 1916, of mortgages dated April 28th, 1905, and March 20th, 1906, securing £10,000 and £12,000 respectively, and (b) to the extent of £3,000 (balance) on February 27th, 1919, of mortgage dated March 20th, 1906, securing £12,000.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

ALLIED ADVERTISEMENTS, LTD.—At a meeting of the company, held at London, on january 21st, the following resolution was passed:—"That the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Harold Wood, of Newport, Mon., be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

ITALIAN PRESS AND GENERAL AGENCY, LTD. Notice is given, that a petition for the winding-up of the company was, on March 17th, presented to the Court by William Skelton, printer and stationer, London, a creditor of the company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on April 1st.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[la giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case attisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Alabaster, Gatehouse and Kempe, newspaper proprietors and publishers, 4, Ludgatehill, E.C.4. March 5th.

Sharp, H. B., and Deyes, J. E. and W., trading as the Paperdrome, paper stock dealers, I, Wavertree-road, Liverpool. Dissolved March 1st as regards H. B. Sharp. Debts by the remaining partners, who continue the business.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDER.

King, D., 134 and 166, Northam-road, Southampton, newsagent and stationer. Date of order and of adjudication order, March 20th, made on debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, April 3rd, 11.30 a.m., at the official receiver's office, Midland Bank Chambers, High-street, Southampton. Public examination of debtor, April 23rd, at the Court House, Castle-square, Southampton.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Press, M., 44, Roundhay-road, Leeds, printer. To be heard May 12th, 10.30 a.m., at the County Court House, Albion-place, Leeds.

Personal.

MR. HARRY COOKE (Messrs. Alf. Cooke, Ltd. Leeds) is at present on a visit to the United States.

MR. A. F. BLADES, president of the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom, is to attend an important meeting at Bristol on April 9th, for the purpose of launching the Alliance of the South-Western area. Mr. Foster Robinson is taking an active interest in the proceedings, and there is a prospect of a good attendance from all quarters of the district, besides several prominent members of the Federation, who will support Mr. Blades.

ALDERMAN WINKLEY, president of the South-East London Master Printers' Association, has been ill for some time. In his absence, Mr. C. A. Bates (Johnson, Riddle and Co.) presided at a meeting of the Association at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, on Tuesday night. Addresses were given by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and Mr. H. C. Hill. A report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

Women Workers' Wages - Mr. G. Wardle, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, received, last week, in conference at Montagu House, representatives of unions connected with the bookbinding and printing trades, with whom he discussed proposals for establishing a trade board to fix a minimum rate of wage for the 50,000 women employed in the industry throughout the country. The scheme was opposed by the trade union officials on the ground that it was unnecessary, inasmuch as the existing trade organisations were effective for the purpose. With regard to wages it was stated that the women were well protected in this respect, their rates of pay ranging from 355. to 60s. a week. In view of the circumstances the conference was adjourned.

Organising Master Printers.

Formation of the Home Countles Alliances.

In the absence of Mr. A. F. Blades, president of the Federation, Mr. Albert Bennett (Messrs. James Truscott and Son) presided on Monday afternoon, at the Stationers' Hall, over a meeting of master printers from the home counties. The object of the meeting was to form an Alliance for the home counties, as is being done throughout the rest of the country.

The chairman mentioned that a number of. these Alliances had already been formed all all over the country. He remarked that there never was a time when all who were concerned for the future welfare of their business required more to recognise their personal responsibility and play their part. He said that the present state of things was not entirely due to the war, but had given evidence of its existence even before then. The responsibility upon both employers and employed at the present time was enormous. They required to organise their industry so that they could speak with no uncertain voice upon the various problems that came up for consideration. He added that every man connected with the printing industry ought to become a member of the Master Printers' Association. Those of them who had been fortunate enough to secure a portion of the voters' list already knew how by organising they had got a fair and reasonable profit on the work they did. (Hear, hear.) Previously the work had been produced at a price which was disgraceful to any business house, not a farthing being received for the large amount of material which was locked up in it. They had all looked after their own business, and it had been no one's business to look after the industry as a whole. They could not go on in the old voluntary and loosely-connected methods, and now it was necessary to place their interests in the hands of a properly While the emorganised and paid staff. ployers showed good will towards those in their employ, it was absolutely necessary, in the interests of the workpeople themselves, that they should realise that they had a part to perform, and it was up to the Federation to place those facts clearly before them. For all the advantages which had been conceded to the employees in the matter of shorter hours and higher wages they must have a greater output. That depended upon the workers, but the masters, on the other side, could assist in this direction by providing better machinery, and, perhaps, double shifts. The severe competition they would have to face might bring them near to collapse, unless they all did what was necessary in the way of increased output.

Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh said the organisation of the Federation had not been perfect because the method of consulting the numerous associations (something like one hundred) had been slow and cumbrous. scheme which was being put before them had been worked out with a great amount of energy and acumen by General Bemrose. It provided for breaking up the whole country into about eleven districts that were going to be called Alliances. He mentioned that Scotland had had an Alliance for the past five or six years, while the Northern Alliance had been split up into two. The idea of the scheme was that they were to have a perfect chain of responsibility. First, they would have the individual master printer in his own local Association; the local Association would send up their representatives to the Alliance Council, the Alliance being the collection of Associations within the area; and the eleven or twelve Alliances would then send up representatives to the Federation Council. It was proposed—and this was a very important part of the scheme-that each Alliance should have a paid and whole-time One of the advantages of this secretary. would be that there would be a certain amount of decentralisation, which would leave 24, Holborn free to deal with the larger issues. The speaker added that the Alliance scheme had been adopted in practically every other district, with the exception of the South-Western, and that London was to be one Alliance by itself. He mentioned a suggestion of changing the name of the London Association to avoid confusion, which had hitherto arisen, the name suggested being The London Master Printers' Alliance.

Stating that the price of paper was coming down very quickly, Mr. Austen Leigh said they need not be afraid that printing would be killed by its present high cost, although it might be checked. For instance, it was impossible for the smaller jobs to be done outside our country, and, in his opinion, if they only organised themselves properly on the basis which was put before them, printing was going to be more profitable in the future than it had been in the past.

Mr. Reginald J. Lake, director of the Federation, spoke of the advantages of a complete organisation, saying that we wanted all the powers of the individual to be brought to bear upon the problems which they had to face.

Mr. A. É. Goodwin, secretary to the Federation, said what they were trying to do was to strengthen the weak links of the Federation, so that they would be able to influence more fairly and definitely all master printers throughout the country, and render the Federation Council a more representative institution than it was at present. The matter was all the more urgent because of the formation of a National Industrial Council for the printing trade and the District Associations and Works Committees.

After some discussion, during which MI. Edgar Waterlow criticised the tendency towards decentralisation, and suggested an Alliance to cover both London and the home counties, the formation of an Alliance for the home counties was approved, and that a provisional committee, consisting of the presi-

dents and secretaries of all the local Master Printers' Associations within the area, be appointed to carry the scheme into operation, with power to appoint a secretary.

WEST AND NORTH-WEST London Master Printers' Association

The second of the series of bi-monthly local meetings with "Chats of interest to Local Printers" was held at the Mortimer Café, Mortimer-street, W., for the districts of Soho and Marylebone on Monday evening, March 17th, the president (Mr. F. A. Perry) in the chair. There was a gratifying attendance of the printers of the locality, both members and non-members, and an interesting meeting was

the result.

The proceedings commenced with light refreshments, after which the president, before proceeding with the business of the meeting, referred to the death of the late Mr. Walter Hazell, who had, he said, taken a very keen interest in all that made for the welfare of their craft, and particularly in the local associations. Mr. Hazell had intended being present at their annual meeting last October, but was prevented from attending by an attack of illness on the morning of the day on which their meeting was held. The president thought they would like to register their high appreciation and deep respect for the late Mr. Hazell, and he therefore moved:

"That this meeting of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London desires to place on record its sense of the loss the printing trade has sustained in the death of Mr. Walter Hazell, and further wishes to express to the family its sincere sympathy in their bereavement."

This was seconded in feeling terms by Mr. J. R. Burt, and endorsed by the meeting

standing in silence.

After some discussion on a Standard Estimating Form, a Minimum Price List, and the suggested Imprint Stewards, each of which it was stated was receiving consideration at 24, Holborn, Mr. C. A. Bates addressed the Commencing with a reference to the importance of printing to the community, and stating that the printer had to assist at birth with the provision of a certificate and had to provide another at death. Mr. Bates showed how necessary the printer was in all the functions and avocations of life. In recreation as well as in business, in their social and political activities the printer's help was needed. And yet printers had not come into their own, although they had to provide brains and intelligence, taste and skill in helping their customers to arrive at a proper idea of what they required. They catered well for their customers on the productive side and it really was time they gave some attention to the selling side of their business. He urged those present to come into the Association, which was neither, a ring nor a combine but an effort in the direction of co-operation and efficiency. By utilising the facilities at their disposal they could be sure of knowing their costs, and getting them, and in these days of rapid changes they had a staff of experts at their service to keep them abreast of events.

Mr. J. R. Burt spoke of the added expenses which recent and projected social legislation was placing upon production and pointed out the necessity for recovering these extra

Mr. J. Emlyn Jones, Mr. H. W. Searle, Mr. W. J. Pollock, Mr. E. W. Wormald and Mr. A. Langley took part in the discussion, taking up various points in Mr. Bates' address, while Mr. W. A. Whyte in congratulating the West and North-West Association on their meeting said they regarded that Association at Hol-born as the "ginger" group on account of the real live group of printers they had conduct-

ing their activities.

The president's request for criticism of the work of the Association and reasons why any printer remained outside was responded to by one gentleman, and led to a further interesting discussion, the critic being assured that his doubts would disappear if he came into the Association and learned more of its activities and the spirit animating its mem-

bers.

Midland Alliance Formed.

The first of the district organisations to be formed in accordance with the scheme recently adopted by the Master Printers' Federation was formally launched at Birmingham last week. Unfortunately General Bemrose who has taken such a keen interest in this plan was not able to attend as he was suffering from influenza. His son, Captain W. Bemrose, submitted a few notes emphasizing the main purpose of the scheme. Mr. W. Wykes (Leicester) was an able exponent of the Alliance programme, and Mr. J. Bailey (West Bromwich), Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Feltham and Mr. Clarke cordially supported it, Mr. A. E. Goodwin gave some illuminating figures as to the present cost of printing, showing that including the concession recently made in the reduction of hours, and payment for holidays it meant an increase of at least 150 per cent. on 1914 cost rates. Mr. Reginald Hudson (Birmingham) made an ideal chair-The secretary to the Midland Alliance, Mr. F. Shardlow, was introduced.

The American chemists, Messrs. Arthur D. Little, Inc., have perfected a cotton cloth reenforced waterproof paper. Heavy grades are said to be as strong as burlap.

An expert is one who tells others how to do things that he'd make an awful mess out of if he'd tackle it himself.

Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth.

To PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

THE Wandsworth Borough Council is prepared to receive Tenders for General Printing and the supply of Stationery from 31st. March.

Forms of tender and specification may be obtained and form of contract seen, at these offices between the hours of 10 a.m., and 4. p.m. (Saturday to till 1).

Tenders, each enclosed in a separate envelope sealed and endorsed "Tender for " are to be delivered at the Council House, East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W., not later than TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 2ND. APRIL next. No tender will be received unless it is made upon one of the printed forms issued from these offices. The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. A. NICHOLL,

Town Clerk,

Council House, Wandsworth, S.W. 19th, March, 1919.

15776

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58. SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

- IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us the day prior to publication to insure insertion in the current issue.
- SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three, Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be reckoned for each line.
- SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only one Shilling for Twenty-Pour Words, and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.
- LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.
- ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON, Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

A CCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER in Birmingham requires FIRST-CLASS FINISHER and MARBLER; permanent situation for a first-class man.—State age, experience and wages required, to Box 13642.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS wanted; men with experience of Paging or Numbering and Perforating Machines, also Bookbinding and Stationery Machinery. State wages, experience and where last employed.—Box 13628.

Machinery for Sale.

DOUBLE DEMY WHARFEDALE (Newsum's) for sale, with Flyers, Geared Inkers,
Double Driving Gear, Counting Apparatus, and Two
Sets of Rollers, price £60 as it stands, or near
offer considered (specimen of work on application);
also a 4-h.p. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE, with
Tube Ignition, Gas Bag, Tank, Exhaust and
Fittings complete. May be seen in City. Offer
wanted.—Box 13588.

Miscellaneous.

LINOTYPE WORK.—Firms able to do Linotype Setting for City Firm, with dispatch, please quote terms to No. 13622.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes. Large Stock Spare Parts for all machines. Repairs and Supplies.—American Typewriter Reconstruction Co., 77, Gresham-street, E.C. 'Ph. City, 5490. 13641



THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COLOUR."

By Bonnie E Snow and Hugo B. Froehlich.
The Prang Co., New York and Chicago.
Cloth 4to., \$3.

This volume is one that should be welcomed by every printer interested in the production of coloured work, as it deals with the theory and practice of colour in a way that is easily understood and free from the fogging technicalities of most works of a similar character. The authors take the red, yellow, and blue theory as a basis in preference to the red, green and blue-purple elements that are advocated by some theorists as being the most practical in actual colour blending to produce all shades of colour. In their opinion the red, yellow, and blue theory seems the simplest and most widely used and understood, and the most practical for educational and general purposes that has yet been devised in dealing with pigments in contradistinction to physical elements. The various chapters deal with 'a world of colour," "the source of colour," "the primary colours and their uses in design." "the binary colours and how to use them," "colour values, tints. and shades," "complementary colours and how to use them," "neighbouring or analogous colours," "the colour triad and the split complement," "colour in various degrees of intensity," "the psychology of colours," "colour harmonies in costume," "colour harmonies in interior decoration," and "colour in commercial design." The book is illustrated by diagrams showing various colour combinations, blending of tints, and colour harmonies, and these are a great aid in elucidating the text. To the student of colour printing the volume should be of great help. and it is a valuable contribution to the literature of colour. • .

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Card Index Cabinets.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., have for disposal in small or large lots stocks of new card index cabinets, (a) in oak, (b) in pine and deal, basaline covered or stained and varnished, to accommodate cards measuring 5-in. by 3-in., 6-in. by 4-in. and 8-in. by 5-in.

Specimens may be seen on application to:-

The Controller of Supplies, Pattern Room, H. M.O.W., King Charles Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Principal Architect, H. M.O.W., Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

The Clerk of Works, H. M. Office of Works, C/o

G. P. O., Glasgow. Mr. Tosh, H. M. Office of Works, 42, Paradise-street, Birmingham.

Mr. Huntley, H. M. Office of Works, Small-street, Bristol.

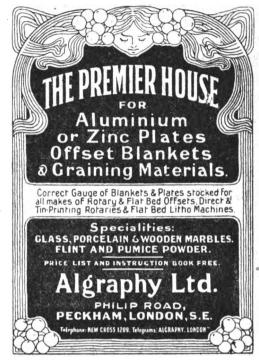
Mr. R. Gruggen, H. M. Office of Works, Infirmarystreet, Leeds.

Mr. S.E. Allen, H. M. Office of Works, Newcastleon-Tyne.

Mr. Gilruth, H.M. Office of Works, C/o G.P.O. Liverpool.

Mr. Odell, H. M. Office of Works, New Bridge-street, Manchester.

from whom full particulars as to prices may be obtained.



Cheap Metal is Dear Metal

in the long run-for a good run without machine stoppages use L&M
Brand which is the only metal recommended by Linotype & Machinery
Limited, for use in the Linotype and Autoplate Machines.

LINOTYPE

AUTOPLATE



STEREOTYPE

REGENERATIVE

The constituency of this brand is known and the quality never varies.

36-38 Whitefriars, St.,



Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

'Phone: Central 2377.

Works : Stratford, E.



Elficiency in the Press-Room,

In an article on this subject our contemporary, the American Pressman, says:-Efficiency in the press-room depends on production by the presses and other equipment. This production depends on the performance of duty by the press-room workers. duction and performance so dovetail that either is inefficient without the other. The best machinery without the right press-room organisation is inefficient. On the other hand the best of organisations is not fully efficient without proper equipment to oper-

Let us first consider the inanimate requirements of press-room efficiency. Light, heat and power are items not to be overlooked. Is the press-room well lighted? It should be because of the exacting requirements of the work. The truth is the majority of pressrooms'have inadequate light.

How many press-rooms are heated at uniform temperature of 70 degs. Fahr. in cold The minority, we are sure, yet weather? nothing is more important in cold weather in order to avoid static electricity, offset, picking and the expensive makeshift of slip-

sheeting.

There has been great improvement in the form of drive of presses in recent years. Individual motor drive is rapidly becoming universal and systems of control of merit are being introduced. If lighting and heating were as good as arrangements for power there would be more efficiency.

Do employing printers select the presses best adapted to the economical production of their particular sort and volume of work? A few do, it is true, the majority do not.

Why? No one can tell.

The fact confronts us that printers who should be using drum cylinders are using platens or even two-revolution flat-bed presses, others are using two-revolutions who should be using platens. Some are using drums who should be using two-revolutions and many are using various sorts of presses who should be using rotaries. This is a problem for each employer to figure out for himself. Why tackle efficiency before the problem of proper press equipment has been solved?

It is necessary to season certain sorts of paper, especially in cold weather. How few concerns have provided space for paper to be seasoned? How many take the cold paper from the wagon and shoot it into presses:

Many printers refuse to carry a considerable stock of paper, preferring to let the paper dealer pay rent for room to carry an enormous stock? Does the paper dealer pay for this out of his pocket? Hardly.

There are innumerable accessories to the press equipment from which number every printer should select those he needs. There are gas burners, type-high planers, paper curing machines, roller racks, delivery racks, mechanical overlays, ink mills, trucks, makeready tables, cans for oils and detergents, counting machines, patent bases, lock-up devices, make-ready or marking out boards. seats for the pressfeeders, suitable slip-sheets, pressman's tools, such as micrometer, gauges, roulettes, vignette hammers, punch and set. pinchers, calipers, screw drivers, straight-edge. square, waste paper and waste rag cans, etc. How many press-rooms have all necessary accessories

How many press-rooms are properly ventilated? No counting machine is required to enumerate them. And yet how important to vim and energy is good air? How many days lost through illness would be saved if the ventilation were good? To say nothing of shortened lives due to tuberculosis induced

by poor ventilation.

How many press-rooms have certain hours each week to go over the machinery? Here again no counting machine is needed. And yet everyone ought to know that all machinery should be given the "once over" at regular intervals to note that all parts are in good shape and provide against the progress of wear and tear.

We have lightly touched on the requirements of press room efficiency on the equipment side. Surely reasonable care can provide all things necessary in the way of

equipment and working conditions.

Coming to the human element, perhaps the most important item is the selection of the right man as superintendent or foreman. He should be a man of insight to whom human nature in all its kaleidoscopic variations is an open book. He should preferably be a graduate from the ranks of the workers. fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." In order to get the best out of men you must let them know that you are one of them and sympathise with them. To be a great executive one must first be a man. Some pseudo leaders and executives manage to "get by," but the great ones have come up from the ranks and know the game from every angle by experience.

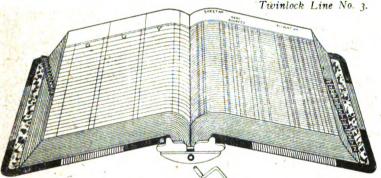
The greatest problem of the executive is to select the right men for lieutenants. This selection business starts when a youngster comes in off the street and asks for a job. How many boys are starting in at the trade who belong in some other lines? To avoid starting round pegs in square holes and square pegs in round holes is one of the problems of the foreman. The best pressmen are of the artisan type, part mechanic, part artist, and owing to the exigencies of the modern pressroom they must be men swift to think and act in their sphere of work. If the wrong boys are taken in to learn the trade, they should not be kept on if they show no taste for the work. If a young man or boy has no liking for his work he would better drop it and start at the beginning in some other line and charge the wasted time to the experience account in his life. He will be better off in the long run.

Doing one decent act a day will help twopersons—you and him.

Digitized by GOOGLE

BRITISH & COLONIAL





Order

Twinlock if you want Good Loose Leaf Books delivered within reasonable time.

IN this Advertisement we illustrate the Twinlock 11 Steel Back Ledger, produced with the greatest care and designed to give exactly what is wanted. Twinlock 11 is a fine looking ledger with a perfectly flat writing surface and covers that lie right back. It gives absolute security, faultless alignment, and is built to stand hard wear.

Twinlock LOOSE LEAF BOOKS

Made by PERCY JONES & Co., 15, LITTLE SUTTON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Stationers and those desirous of securing information in regard to the Agency for the Twinlock lines of Loose Leaf Books should get in touch with us immediately. Firms who are at present experiencing any difficulty in buying Twinlock Books through their Stationers, should communicate with us direct asking for Catalogue "E."

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

News-Print in Australia.

According to the Canadian Government, the consumption of news-print in Australia is very large, probably running into 4,000 tons monthly. The imports of printing paper into the Commonwealth in 1914-15 were of the value of £886,497; in 1915-16,

£904,304; 1916-17, £1,810,941.

The first essentials for the working-up of trade in this commodity, states the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia, are complete sets of samples of paper suitable for Australian requirements, strictly competitive prices, and suitable resident representatives for building up business, without whom there would be little prospect of carrying on a remunerative trade.

Ordinarily, competition is keen from the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, and the United States, and Canada could, by keeping abreast of the needs of her Australian customers, obtain a much larger share of the trade to the mutual advantage of the two

Dominions.

While the war has continued, much dislocation of paper supplies has occurred. Shipments from England have not been obtainable for some time, those from Norway and Sweden have been spasmodic, and latterly almost non-existent, while those from the United States have been the mainstay of users. For a time Japan catered to Australian business, but in September, 1917, the Japanese Government prohibited the export of supercalendered printing paper. Japan's prices for news, writing, and wrapping papers, which are allowed to be exported as before, it is stated, have been much too high lately to permit anything to be done with them in the Australian market.

U.S.A. News-Print Supplies.

The Grip of Canada Feared.

Will Canada in the course of time obtain control of the news print market in the United States? In view of the action of American newspaper publishers and the developments in Canada, for instance, the completion of plans for the construction of a pulp and paper mill at Port Arthur, at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000, the Paper Mill utters a cry of alarm. According to our New York contemporary "the publishers persist in their policy of persecuting the news-print manufacturers through Governmental channels, and the result is that capital that is at all interested in paper industry developments chooses Canada and Government protection as against the United States and Government persecution. Slowly but surely Canada is getting a grip on the news-print of the United States that will one day place American publishers completely at the mercy of paper manufacturers of a foreign country. The growth of consumption of newsprint paper in the States is by far outstripping the increase in production, and as this margin widens, the grip of Canada tightens proportionately. The short-sighted, narrow-minded policy of the American publishers is due to reap a whirlwind of high prices that will make present-day quotations rock bottom by comparison."

American & Canadian News-Print,

Production, Shipments, and Stocks.

According to the February bulletin of the News-Print Service Bureau (N.Y.), the 38 reporting companies in the United States and Canada produced 157,752 tons, and shipped 156,760 tons during January. Production exceeded shipments by 992 tons. Production figures include 2,497 tons of hanging, of which 409 tons were made in the United States.

Total production of news-print paper by the mills in the United States and Canada during January amounted to 100 per cent. of the average monthly output during the three months of greatest production in 1918.

Both production and shipments were 11 per cent. greater in January, 1919, than in January, 1918, due to better running and traffic con-

ditions.

The production of news-print paper in the United States and Canada in 1918 was, in round number, 2,000,000 tons, of which 1,880,000 ton was standard news. This was 2 per cent. less than in 1917. Production in Canada in 1918 was 738,000 tons, and in the United States 1,264.000 tons. This was an increase of 48,000 tons in Canada and a decrease of 86,000 tons in the United States over The output of news-print paper in Canada has steadily risen from 150,000 tons in 1909 to nearly five times that amount nine years later, while the output in the United States in 1918 was less than in any year since 1909 with the exception of 1915.

Shipments during 1918 were 18,000 tons greater than production, and manufacturers' stocks at the end of the year amounted to only 40,000 tons, or the equivalent of six days' production. There were a few thousand tons in the hands of jobbers on January 1st, 1919, and as nearly as can be estimated in the neighbourhood of 275,000 tons in the hands of or in transit to publishers, an average of over fifty days' supply based upon the quan-

tity used by them during December.

Exports of paper should be in good volume in response to a heavy foreign demand with lowered freight rates.

When a job gets too big for you, don't be backward about calling in help. There is no merit in sticking to it alone until it is too late to be helped.



ARTHUR HEATH), (ARTHUR HEATH),

91, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4.

EXPORT Boards,

Manufactured Stationery, etc.

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Paper, etc., from BRITISH & FOREIGN Mills.

Holding EXPORT Selling Agencies for AMERICAN Mills and Manufacturers.

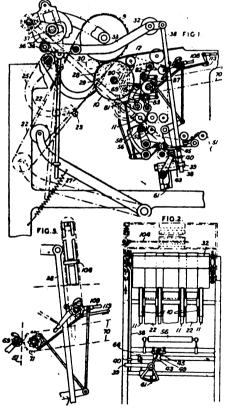
Agencies :

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CAPE TOWN, ALEXANDRIA, MALTA, NAPLES.

New York: LYONS HEATH & CO., 25, BEAVER STREET.

Wrappering Newspapers.

An invention by Mr. A. Kindborg and F. Wagner Aktiebolaget, relates to machines for wrapping up newspapers, etc., of the kind in which the length of wrapping paper is automatically regulated in accordance with the thickness of the bundle of newspapers, etc., fed into the machine. The machine etc., fed into the machine. described regulates automatically the length of wrapping paper, cuts it off, prints an address, applies paste, and rolls up the bundle of newspapers in the cut-off wrapper. bundle of newspapers to be wrapped is placed on the table under a roller 32 mounted on levers 33 carrying, at their rear ends, a roller 35 engaging a cam 36 on the driven shaft 37. At the proper moment this cam permits the roller 32 to drop on to the bundle, the thick-



ness of which defines the amount of the drop. The link 38 carried by the levers 33 is correspondingly lowered and, by means of the mechanism 40, 39, 43, moves laterally a springpressed roller 45 to work in a recess on a cam 49. While the roller is working in the recess, it presses the roller 56 against the driven roller 55, and the wrapping paper 51 is thereby fed into the machine until the roller 45 passes out of the recess. The roller 45 may be temporarily locked against lateral movement by a ratchet 61 operated from the cam 66. The

required length of wrapping paper is cut off, as it is led into the machine, by a knife 58 and the cut-off wrapper then passes between belts 11, 12 until it passes under the roller 9. The bundle of newspapers, etc., having previously passed under the roller 32 and between the roller 9 and discs 10, is rolled up in the bight or loop 30 temporarily formed in the belts 22, and as the cut-off wrapper is fed in it is wrapped round the bundle, having been The bight 30 pasted by the pasting belt 90. is formed in the belts 22 by the rollers 23, 28, 29, when the levers 27, 25 have been moved, by suitable mechanism from the positions shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1 to the fullline positions when the levers are to the positions shown in full lines, the bight disappears, and the wrapped up bundle is expelled. While the cut-off wrapper 51 is being carried between the belts 11, 12, an address is printed on it by the rachet-operated mechanism 69, The prismatic part 60 is moved forwards twice for each movement of the printing chair 70, and its adjacent faces are respectively smooth and covered with felt soaked with The part 81 is pressed against the roller 18 to bring the wrapper and the adjacent parts of the belts 11, 12 to rest during the The roller mechprinting of the address. anism 82, 87, 83 being arranged to permit the other parts of the belts 11, 12 to continue simultaneously their forward movement. An indicator 104, having addresses printed in the same order as on the printing chain and connected to the mechanism 71 shows which address is about to be printed. The handle 108 permits an address to be moved past the printing position, and the handle 113 permits disconnection of the ratchet mechanism, and so allows the same address to be printed a number of times in succession.

New De-Inking Process.

A British patent has been granted to Jacob Arie Van den Knapp, of Sellingen, Holland, and Bernardus J. Bartelds, engineer, Apeldoorn. Holland, for an improved method of utilising old paper with the object of producing new paper. The specification describes the special operation for producing de-inked fibrous pulp from old paper by washing, after the paper has been beiled in a soap solution in the boiling vessel in such a manner that the hot wash water is intermittently laid in at the bottom of the boiling vessel, and the wash water flows off at the top. By this method, it is claimed, the fibres are continuously agitated during the boiling operation, the dissolved printing ink separating itself from the layer of paper and flowing off inwardly, while, when the wash water is admitted, the fibre settles to the bottom. If subsequently hot water is admitted, the fibres are stirred up again and will remain floating in the water, so that the printing ink left over will be dissolved, and when the hot water is turned off will rise again, whilst the fibre floating in the water settles once more at the bottom.

Digitized by GOOSIC



Kidd's still supply all your wants in Printing Inks

of the right quality, and at prices which, being only proportionate to the increased cost of production, are strictly fair both to buyer and seller.

JOHN KIDD & CO., Ltd.,

11, Wine Office Court,
Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Midland Branch: -40, Church Street, BIRMINGHAM.

Waste Paper.

Effect of the Withdrawal of the Order.

The withdrawal of the Waste Paper Order is causing a good deal of unsettlement in the market for this material. It is a little early, perhaps, to say how things will shape themselves, as they have not yet had time to settle down. Demand from the mills has slackened in some respects, but we are assured that for really good quality waste paper, which is well sorted, a fair price will be maintained.

sorted, a fair price will be maintained.

"In some cases," says Mr. P. N. Riskey, director of the London Waste Paper Co., Ltd., "mills having over bought, are declining supplies. But regular users of waste papers, if they can rely upon the packing, are only too glad to take it, even now, because they have such a lot of mixed stuff in store that it is not so easy to handle as the properly sorted material. If they can get the right thing, and they can use it straight away for the beater, they are only too pleased to take it.

"All mills, however, are suffering from the conditions of labour, as we are ourselves. We have stocks, but it is a question of labour in getting them sorted. Otherwise, we could

sell every ounce."

In answer to a question, Mr. Riskey remarked that he was aware that some merchants were badly complaining, adding that small men would naturally feel the changed conditions, because mills will favour those who get large, well-sorted supplies "Some people will drop out of the business, no doubt," he observed, "and the position will quickly right itself. We cannot expect to get schedule B prices. Those have been practically wiped out, and we are now working on about the old pre-war grading."

Mr. Riskey regards it as unfair to compare wood pulp with waste paper, and points out that waste papers contain chemicals which contribute to the manufacture of new paper. Asked if he thought waste papers would compete with wood pulp, he said, "If you take the whole thing into comparison, chemicals and wood pulp together, waste papers are still worth something near the prices which have been ruling under the schedule; but certain grades, mixed and dark brown, for instance, have naturally fallen because there are such large supplies."

Mr. Riskey regards the present position of wood pulp, of which there are large stocks, as abnormal, and not likely to continue for many months. Prices for waste paper, he points

out, must be governed by wood pulp.

Waste paper merchants are now looking to demand from the Continental market, which will create a very keen competition for waste papers. They are now permitted to export, subject to orders from the other side, where, however, buyers are not in a position to receive for the moment, but dealers in this country may be flooded with orders at any moment.

Messis. I. and J. Hyman, Caledonian-road, regard the market for waste papers as quite nominal. No prices are fixed, people taking what they can get offered for them. "The better qualities won't go lower in price," our representative was informed, "in fact, they will go up to keep pace with rags."

It is pointed out that waste paper can never go down to its 1914 figure, if only for the reason that costs of cartage and labour are so much higher. Before the war cartage could be done in London at about 1s. 9d. to 2s., whereas now it costs 8s. to 10s.; while women who were in 1914 paid anything from 8s. to 10s. now earn as much as 30s. to 40s. In fact, the whole basis of business is entirely altered, and costs are at a higher level altogether.

As to how waste paper will stand in regard to wood pulp, we were told that it all depends upon freights, which, it is stated on advices from New York, have been advanced. Shipping will be the deciding factor. There are large stocks of wood pulp in Scandinavia, we are told, and supplies are plentiful if ships

can be got to carry them.

Mr. E. S. Lendrum states that the market for waste paper is still in a very uncertain condition. In some localities there is a steady demand, while in others mills are paying no attention to this class of raw material on account of slackness of business. The Railway Committee's Order restricting the transport of waste paper to a hundred-mile limit is a great disadvantage to users, as some of these can only obtain the special qualities of waste which they require from a distance. It is almost impossible to give correct prices, and such is the state of uncertainty that quotations may vary even to the extent of 50 per cent., according to circumstances.

In other directions it is stated that the mills have refused supplies of waste paper, and at the moment will not buy at any price. Dealers thus affected state that in a few days prices may be down to a little over pre-war

value.

Metallic Corrugated Cardboard.

A French patent has been granted to the Société Belge de l'Ondulium relating to a process for the manufacture of corrugated cardboard with a metal surface. The invention consists of corrugated carboard, one side of which is formed of a layer of metal. This metallic layer may replace one of the sheets of paper usually covering one side of a sheet of corrugated cardboard. In this way a material is produced suitable for most of the uses of corrugated cardboard, especially for being worked-up, cut, folded and sewn in the making of boxes, wrappings, etc. It is especially useful in the case of boxes made to hold goods which have to be protected from damp.

DURING the month of December last the value of American typewriters imported into Great Britain was \$127,254.

Digitized by GOOGIC

10

Rates

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV

LONDON: APRIL 3, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.

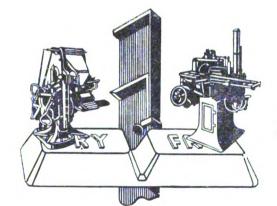


"Fryotype" SERVICE



Dependable-Prompt-Efficient

" Fryotype"
PRINTING
METALS.



"The
Foundation of
Good Printing."

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1. Also at MANCHESTER.
BRISTOL.
DUBLIN.
GLASGOW.

Digitized by GOOQ

Telegrams: " LENDRUM, MANCHESTER." Telephone . CITY 7786.

LENDRUM Ltd.

21, Spring Gardens, MANCHESTER.

Head Office:

and at { 16, Falfield Street, Glasgow. 32, King Street, Liverpool.

3, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.,

Wholesale Stationers

Mill Agents.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS.

Reel and Flat News, S/C Printings, Writings, Banks, Glazed and Unglazed Tinted Papers, Browns, Krafts, Corrugated Paper, Tissues, Imitation Parchments, Greaseproofs, Boards of Every Description Enamelled Papers for the Box Making Trade.

Samples and Prices on Application.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 14.

LONDON: April 3, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

South=East London Master Printers.

More Propaganda Work.

A useful meeting of the South-East London Master Printers' Association was held on Tuesday last week at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, and evidence was forthcoming of more propaganda work in order to bring those who are not yet members into the Association. The president of the Association, Mr. F. J. Winkley, was unfortunately still too ill to attend, and Mr. C. A. Bates

kindly took his place.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh made a special visit to explain the progress of the organisation scheme. He outlined the scheme for grouping the country into alliances, of which Lendon would be a component part. They were revising the rules on more democratic lines, and the prospects for the success of the scheme were very favourable. In connection with the appointment of an organiser (Mr. Johnson), who was present that night, Mr. Austen-Leigh mentioned that 30 new members were elected at the last meeting of the London Council. He went on to say that a minimum price list was being prepared, and when it was quite ready it would be sent round to the district associations for their consideration. He asked members, however, not to be frightened by the effect upon the smaller jobs, which hitherto had been done more or less at a loss. If the prices in these cases looked rather terrible, the larger jobs were all right, and the smaller work had to be dealt with on a similarly logical basis. It was inadvisable to adopt different methods. and he hoped the list would have the good results they anticipated.

The chairman thanked Mr. Austen Leigh for enlightening the meeting on the very good spade work performed at headquarters.

With regard to the minimum price list, he urged master printers to get out of the habit of adopting a certain method because it had always been so, and he hoped they would be able to work upon a sensible schedule for the future.

In asking Mr. H. C. Hill to speak, the chairman referred to the work upon which Mr. Hill had been engaged in regard to printing by He recalled how coloured enemy aliens. post cards used to be imported in sheets, the space on one side of the cards being occupied by the words "Printed in Germany," which was sufficient to cover the law. Afterwards, however, "Printed in Germany" disappeared and the cards were sold without any indica-Through Mr. Hill's tion of their origin. efforts they were going to miss some of those disadvantages from which the trade suffered before the war.

Mr. H. C. Hill referred particularly to the competition from Germany in the matter of coloured printing. Prior to the war it was the custom for certain firms who posed as printers to gather up a number of fine sketches by British artists, take them round the country, get orders for them and then send the printing of them to Germany. He was at a committee of the Board of Trade at the beginning of the war when he was asked what they wanted in the way of protectionif they might call it so-and one thing he suggested was that the sketches of British artists being, so to speak, raw material for lithographic printing, should be reserved for printing in this country, and that if anyone in the future wanted his printing done in Germany there should be a threefold duty if the originals were British sketches. He did not know whether that would operate, but now they were at the stage when the Govern ment was considering its policy with regard to the import duties. It had already said it

would not admit manufactured articles unless they were commodities necessary to the community from the point of view of consumption; it would not admit manufactured articles. He wanted printers to realise that a great deal of printing, which was a manufactured article, could come into this country unless they made it quite clear as an association that they strongly objected to it and that they wanted that printing to be reserved to this country.

Referring to the anxiety of America to send us posters, Mr. Hill said we could print all the posters that were needed in this country. Then, of course, there would be Holland and Belgium, and, as soon as possible, Germany, trying to send us work again. If they could get it established that the British printing trade needed that kind of protection in order that it might absorb its unemployed and afterwards keep that protection in vogue, then he thought they would not be troubled so much with the importation of printed matter which was of no advantage to the community as far as he could see. Proceeding, Mr. Hill thought printers had considerable reason to congratulate themselves on the smooth way in which the inevitable changes in connection with their trade had taken place, especially in view of the recurring crises in other trades. He thought that was very largely due to the president of the Federation (Mr. A. F. Blades) and those who worked with him in handling the labour matters. Mr. Hill had hopes that the relations between employers and employed in the printing trade will continue to improve, assistance being derived from the Joint Industrial Council. He pointed to the danger, however, of overloading a business and urged the need of education in this matter. Mr. Hill went on to advocate the adoption of standard estimating forms and hourly rates, the idea being to get rid of the ridiculous variations in estimates which had been a disgrace to the printing trade for years and years. It seemed to him that if they could decide upon standard estimating forms and hourly rates for a district, and if everyone used those forms, then there could be no great variation. The only variation, in fact, would be in the time allowed for the operations. Those to whom he had made this suggestion had approved of it and the organisation committee was preparing the estimate forms which in due course would be circulated

among the members.

Mr. W. R. Dingle, joint secretary, drew attention to the need of propaganda work in the south east area, and suggested a meeting for that purpose in Woolwich.

Mr. Davis agreed that they ought to concentrate on Woolwich.

Mr. E. B. Smith, joint secretary, said he would undertake to get a meeting together wherever a member would try to work his district. He pointed out that there was no difficulty in getting prominent speakers from headquarters, because gentlemen like Mr. Keliher, Mr. Austen-Leigh, and Mr. Hill were

ever ready to come to their assistance in outlying areas.

Mr. F. A. Perry (W. and N.W.) spoke of the advantage derived from holding alternate meetings in various parts of a district. In former days, he said, things were so bad in the north-west that it came to be regarded as a matter for congratulation when they lost a job to another printer, but since their organisation came into being they had all stuck together and matters had very much improved. They were all working now in perfect harmony and good fellowship. He insisted that they must have confidence in one another.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

MOSIER Printers' Association.

Present-day Problems.

On March 25th at Gloucester Mr. F. Steel presided over a good attendance of the employers from all parts of the county and expressed his appreciation of the honour of being elected president, and after alluding to the good work already done, outlined a programme of work still to be carried out. It was, he said, essential to enrol every master printer in the country.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin was then asked to speak on present-day problems of printers, and said the object of my visit to-day is two-fold-to explain some of the decisions recently arrived at by the Federation and to tell you of the position of other matters which vitally affect the whole printing industry. It must be obvious to every thinking man—and all printers are thinkers—that when the old method of settling wages and working conditions by individual employers and workpeople was gradually superseded by methods of collective bargaining that the only way in which the employers could properly meet the new conditions was by so organising themselves that questions would be settled in a manner that commended itself to the reason of all concerned.

Right not Might.

One of the men's leaders last week wisely remarked that whichever side won in a strike it did not necessarily prove that that side was right; it simply showed which side possessed the greatest strength.

So far as the printing industry is concerned, labour has improved its position greatly during the war. We have no reason to complain of this, providing the employers also strengthen their position, and bring into their organisations all printers. There has been a great influx of recent years, and the time cannot be far distant when every employer will see that it is as much his duty to belong

to his trade organisation and take an interest in its proceedings as it is to be in business at all. At the headquarters of the Federation we are fully conscious of the weak links in our scheme of organisation but we are doing all we can to strengthen them.

Strength.

You realised some time ago the need for linking up more closely the various Associations in the county. Now it is proposed to link up all in the South Western area into an Alliance. These Alliances will each have a whole-time secretary; the local Associations will elect representatives to the Alliances, and the Alliances will elect their representatives to the Federation Council, and so we have a complete chain of responsibility from the employer to the executive body of the trade.

On April 9th a meeting is to be held at Bristol to bring into being such an Alliance for this area.

A Great Event.

Last week the final steps were taken to set up a National Joint Industrial Council for the printing industry, and this body will probably come into existence next menth. That will consist of 25 representatives of the employers and 25 of the trade unions, and national questions affecting the whole industry will be dealt with by this council. One of its first duties, however, will be to set up Joint District Councils, and the Alliances will constitute the employers' side of these Joint Councils.

So much for the future meantime. Now a word as to the past. Some of you in this district, I understand, were startled when you got the terms of the agreement regarding the reduction of hours and payment for holidays, and yet it is a year ago since the first request was put forward, and if our organisation had been as perfect as we nope it will be, you would all have known it was coming.

But it is surely impossible for anyone to fail to realise that the trend of the times rendered an agreement of this kind necessary.

General Unrest.

At the time our conference was sitting the printers in Rome where on strike for a 48-hour week. The electric railways in London were stopped and the engineers on the Clyde and Tyne on strike about the adjustment of the 47 hours week. A demand had been tabled for 40 hours and 44 hours from certain sections of the trade.

You may say that there was no need for you to concede it in agricultural districts because of these disturbing conditions in the big industrial centres.

But you know full well that it is only a question of time before conditions granted in one centre apply to others, and the world is getting smaller every day. But surely the way to look at this question is whether the demand for 48 hours and payment for holidays was reasonable.

The Real Point.

I have only heard one opinion on this, that

it was quite reasonable, provided the industry could afford it, and that all concerned would do their best to keep up production in the shorter time worked.

The Cost.

Now can the industry afford it? What does it mean? It is an increase in cost of from 8½ to 10 per cent. But it will need concerted action to recover this increase in cost. That is why we are here to-day. Before, however, we come to any conclusion, let me tell you the position of negotiations regarding the national wage settlement.

The Old Method.

You know what has happened hitherto. Memorials were presented in Manchester and Liverpool and concessions obtained there. Then what was termed the "vicious circle" travelled round the country, eventually reaching Gloucester. A better plan was seen to be a settlement on a national basis and months have been spent on working this out, and it is hoped to arrive at an agreement this What is likely to be gained by such a settlement? Freedom from perpetual requests and constant agitations and inequalities and anomalies redressed. These rates will be the fair wage of the districts. No firm can take on contracts for the voters' lists or public authorities who do not comply with them. Then surely it will mean that the printing industry will then attract for apprentices the best and most intelligent youths in the community.

Profitable Work.

But it all comes back to the question, can you get work to profitably employ men at these higher rates? Provided we can get a general agreement as to what is a fair standard of value and all maintain it, there will be no difficulty. So we come to the need for more individual installation of the Federation Cost System to establish this. The adjustment of the standard hourly rates will follow.

New Rates Adopted.

I have gone through your rates carefully and consider that these should be revised as scheduled from April 1st, but a good deal dedends on the volume of business keeping up, as I have allowed for the burden of overhead expenses coming down somewhat. Until a few more firm's figures are taken out 1 do not think lower rates can be taken than those suggested.

I shall be glad to answer any questions and give you any further information I can. The one object of this meeting is that you may know what is going on and that I may hear your views.

Many questions were asked, and subsequently the new rates were adopted unanimously.

TEACH typography only to lads of more than average mentality, good character and the ability to express themselves lucidly in writing.

The Scottish Alliance.

The annual general meeting of the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades was held in the Caledonian Station Hotel, Edinburgh, last week, Mr. James Sime Waterston presiding. There was a large and representative attendance. It was reported that during the past year there had been a record accession to the membership of the Alliance with every prospect that within a very short time the trade in Scotland will be organised almost 100 percent. The following office bearers were appointed:—President, Mr. James Paterson (of Messrs, Wm. Collins, Sons, and Co., Ltd., Glasgow); vice-president, Mr. Robert Wilson (of Messrs. H. and J. Pillans and Wilson, Edinburgh); hon. treasurer, Mr. George D. Stewart (of Messrs. George Stewart and Co., Edinburgh). Mr. R. T. Wishart, M.A., B.L., was appointed secretary in room of Mr. F. H. Bisset resigned. In the evening the board entertained Mr. James S. Waterston to a complimentary dinner in the Caledonian Station Hotel, in recognition of the notable services rendered by him to the trade as president during the past three years.

The report by the executive stated that the many difficulties arising out of the heavy drain on labour and management, the treatment of disabled men and the return of enlisted apprentices, the constant anxiety with regard to the dwindling of raw materials and their extraordinary increases in price, the many Government restrictions, the negotiations with workers in an endeavour to meet fairly and justly the rapidly growing cost of living, had been dealt with as thoroughly as possible by the board. The economic problems caused by price fluctuations and by the shorter working hours and payment for holidays recently instituted were before the board at the present moment, and the future of the industry, in view of the recently agreedupon National Industrial Council, with its Scottish branch, afforded food for anxious thought. The task of the board had been no light one, and, if the previous year was in many ways an exceptional one, there was no doubt that last year had shown even a heavier record of work done.

Oxford Master Printers' Conterence.

On Friday last, Mr. Vincent presided over the largest attendance of master printers that had ever assembled in Oxford, thanks largely to the efforts of the energetic secretary, Mr. A. J. Alder. The meeting was called to consider questions relating to the organisation of the Alliances and problems as to costs arising through the recent agreements.

Mr. Goodwin dealt very fully and clearly with the whole position, and set forth the

programme of the Federation to establish a standard of fair prices for printing and the method of maintaining this standard.

He outlined the new national scheme for dealing with returned apprentices which had been approved by a joint committee appointed by both Federations that week. He urged Oxford as a centre of light and leading to show an example to the Home Counties by taking up forthwith a plan for ascertaining the hourly rates for the district.

SOMERSET COUNTY

Master Printers' Association Formed

Yet another master printers' association was successfully launched on Saturday last at Taunton, to comprise all the printing employers in Somerset. Mr. Pearce, who has been for many years an enthusiastic supporter of the Federation presided, and Mr.

Munster acted as secretary. Mr. A. E. Goodwin had no difficulty in con-vincing the audience of the value of trade organisations, and the still more important part they were certain to play in the future. He instanced the fact of Mr. Blades (Federation president) being in attendance nearly every day this month at the committee dealing with the problems of Industrial Unrest, and that the Prime Minister was expected to return from Paris to take part in the meeting called to consider its report. He dealt fully with the many current topics of interest in printing circles, and outlined a practical programme of work for the new association, which met with cordial approval. All present undertook to join the association and to support the movement for forming an Alliance for the south-west area.

Officers were elected, and an executive com-

mittee appointed.

Considerable interest was shown in the general work of the Federation, and hearty thanks accorded to the secretary for attending

Machine Minders' Overtime Rates.

Further conferences have taken place with the machine minders, and the following supplementary agreement has been arrived at:—
"The London Master Printers' Association and the London Machine Managers' Trade Society—Further memorandum as to the revised rates of overtime: The rate for machine managers called upon to work before the ordinary hour for commencing work to receive 9d. per hour extra. Such work not to exceed two hours, and no machine manager to start before 6 a m. Half an hour to be allowed for breakfast before starting the day's work. The extra for the dinner hour under clause 19 of the agreement of October, 1915, is to be 7d.

and the Saturday extra under clause 20 to be 8d. As regards the limitation of overtime, agreement is expected shortly. No settlement has yet been arrived at with regard to night-shift conditions, but it is hoped agreement will ultimately be reached.

Christmas Gard Publishers.

Our readers may be interested in the formation of the above Association, which has its offices at the London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford court, Cannon-street, E.C. Preliminary meetings have been held at which Mr. Andrew Lyon, of Messrs. Lyon, Ltd., Glasgow, was elected president, Adolph Tuck, Bart., of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., London, vice-president, and Mr. W. McKenzie, London, treasurer. strong Council representative of various branches of the trade was also appointed. The objects of the Association are to further the interests of the trade in Christmas and other cards and calenders of British manulacture; to promote and protect the interests of the trade generally; to promote, watch over, or take action in regard to any legislative measures affecting or tending to affect the trade; to act jointly and to co-operate with other associations or organisations having mutual interests, and to consider the hours of labour and rates of wages, and other matters relating thereto. The Association has appointed a Legislative Committee and a Trade Rules Committee. Membership of the Association is open to all individuals, firms or companies of British nationality trading in the United Kingdom as publishers of Christmas and other cards or calendars. Practically all the leading publishers have joined the Association.

In connection with the inauguration of the Association, its members, some 25 in number, were entertained to dinner by the president (Mr. Andrew Lyon) and the vice-president (Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart.), at Gatti's Restaurant, Strand, W.C., the other evening. On that occasion the president, vice-president, the treasurer (Mr. W. McKenzie), Mr. A. S. Ritchie, Mr. Delgado, and and Mr. Percy Barringer (president of the Stationers' Association) briefly referred to the objects of the Association, particular reference being made to the necessity for combined action on the part of British manufacturers of Christmas cards and kindred publications, in view of the difficulties connected with the labour question, material, etc., and the possibility of the importation of such publications from Continental countries, the United States, and even from Japan. It was generally felt that the time had arrived when only by the combination of interests could results be obtained which would prove satisfactory not only to the Christmas card publishers but to

the whole of the trade.

The gathering proved a success and augurs well for the future of the Association.

A Printing Ink Amalgamation.

The printing ink business of Messrs. Morris and Bolton has been amalgamated with that of Messrs. Ch. Lorilleu'x and Co. (England). The principal object of this amalgamation is to gain additional strength to meet the future foreign competition, particularly German, which is inevitable, and to endeavour to secure a leading position in the world market. The house of Ch. Lorilleux and Co. has been established in France for over a century, and has achieved a world-wide reputation. It has always been foremost in scientific researches, which has enabled it to produce the finest qualities of every description of printing inks.

As to Messrs. Morris and Bolton, the success which they have attained in nineteen years speaks for itself. The management of the new business will be in the hands of Mr. Herbert C. Bolton and Mr. Charles E. Marsden (Lorilleux). Mr. A. W. Morris, for entirely domestic reasons, is taking the opportunity of withdrawing from active participation.

H.M. Stationery Office Dinner.

On Saturday evening the employees in all departments of H.M. Stationery Office Printing Works held their first annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. W. R. Codling, the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, occupied the chair, and amongst those present were Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., Minister of Food, Dr. T. J. Macnamara, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Gompers. In responding to the toast of "His Majesty's Printing Office," Mr. A. J. Biggs, superintendent of the works, said the question of a State printing works had been the subject of discussion for many years. In November, 1917, at the urgent request of the Admiralty, a printing office was taken over in order to execute confidential work. The Ministry of Food also made great demands on the printing staff. The work during the past two years had been one great rush to get out the millions of forms required. Was the Stationery Office giving up its printing works now the war was over? Over 900 persons were employed and were anxious to know if all that was before them was a fortnight's notice. He had no hesitation in saying that there ought to be a permanent State printing works.

Mr. G. H. Roberts said he had graduated through the printing trade, and he was hopeful that a permanent State printing office would be established.

Some printers are born with black eyes other acquire them.

Trade Notes.

THE first issue of the Herald as a London daily appeared on Monday.

A SPECIAL issue of the Architect commemorated the 50th year of its existence last week.

The late Mr. George Harvey Willmer, of Willmer Bros. and Co, Ltd., publishers of the Birkenhead News, has left £8,367.

The death has taken place of Mr. John George Bishop, who was for over half-a-century closely associated with the *Brighton Herald*. He was 94 years of age.

For erection of printing works at Exeter, for Messrs. William Pollard and Co., Ltd., the offer of Messrs. Stephens and Son, Ltd., Forestreet, Exeter (£7,698) has been accepted.

TENDERS are wanted for printing and supplying books and forms for the Strabane Board of Guardians and Rural District Councils; form of tender from Mr. W. Ingram, clerk, Strabane.

MR. GEORGE ROBEY has postponed the concert in aid of the Printers' Pension Corporation Fund for the Support of the Children of Printers who have fallen in the war, which he had arranged for Sunday, April 13th, at the Coliseum, till Sunday, April 27th.

The libel action in which Mr. Frederic Lamond, the pianist, sued the proprietor of the Daily Sketch for damages in respect of a paragraph under the heading "Obliged to Become a German," resulted in the jury awarding the plaintiff 20 guineas damages.

FEDERATION LABOUR SECRETARY.—Mr. D. G. Little, an official of the Liverpool branch of the T.A., has taken up his duties as Labour Secretary to the Federation of Master Printers and Secretary of the Linotype Users' Association in succession to Mr. F. S. Roberts. He has held office in his branch for over 20 years, for 10 years acting as president, and for a long time has been the branch representative on the Executive Council of the Association. At the last quarterly meeting of the Liverpool branch he was presented with a gold watch in appreciation of his services.

WE understand that the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., will shortly demonstrate at their show-rooms in Fetter-lane the new Miller Automatic Press Feeder, which is fitted to a Chandler and Price Gordon platen press. a combination which is meeting with great favour in America. Printers should investigate the merits of this labour saving machine, which doubles the output of the most expert hand feeder, is automatic in action, easy to adjust and operate with perfect register, and will feed any stock up to heavy cardboard. Another profit-producer which the Lanston Monotype Corporation are showing is the Miller Saw Trimmer, with special attachments for routing, drilling, type-high planing and other functions.

The J. L. Morrison Co., manufacturers of "Perfection" wire stitching machines and wire, have removed to more convenient and commodious premises, at 44, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.1, where all communications should now be addressed.

"FLYING," which deals with every aspect of the new science of the air, is now enlarged and improved, and will continue to give a current picture of the flying spirit in commerce, sport, exploration and adventure. Flying is published at 5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

The Appeal Court last week allowed the appeal of Mr. L. J. Maxse, the editor of the National Review, from the decision of Mr. Justice Sankey holding him liable to excess profits duty in respect of money received from that paper. The Master of the Rolls said the truth was that Mr. Maxe was a journalist, and was also carrying on the business of publisher of the magazine. Under these circumstances the appeal should be allowed and declaration made that the profits of the publishing business, ought to be separately assessed after debiting a proper sum for Mr. Maxse's personal contributions and for his work as editor. The Lords Justices concurred.

The March issue of the Industrial League Journal includes a 12-page supplement of an address by the Rt. Hon. G. F. Barnes, M.P., to managers and foremen on "Industrial Matters." Mr. H. E. Blain, of the London Underground Railways, contributes a very interesting article on "Industrial Honour." There are special contributions from Sir Woodman Burbridge, Sir Eric Geddes, R. Young, M.P., the Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P. (Food Controller), Prof. Kirkaldy, W. C. Bridgeman, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade), Sir William Bull, M.P., G. J. Wardle, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour) and Tom Shaw, M.P. Altogether the Journal maintains its interesting character.

From War to Peace. - The war-time activities of Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry, as all our readers know, have been fairly considerable, and they have been most energetic in clearing out from printing houses all old metal not required, printers' dross, etc. This was transformed into shrapnel metal, and in all, Fry's have supplied the Government with the huge total of 20,000 tons of metal. As shrapnel bullets weigh 41 to the pound, the total number cast reaches the astounding figure of over eighteen hundred millions, or 300 for every soldier in the German army. every one of these bullets had "found its billet," Fry's, as well as the printers who assisted them, would have more than "done their bit "towards the Great Victory. In contrast to this, and as an earnest of the change to peace time activities, one of the first orders which Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry received after the armistice had been declared was to supply the metal for the special printing office opened in Paris to print reports, etc., for the British Peace Delegates.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER



Mr. Robert M. Burch.

It is with the deepest regret that we record the death of Mr. Robert M. Burch, who for the past thirty-four years managed the commercial and advertising sections of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer and the World's Paper Trade Review. Mr. Burch was at the office in his usual health on Thursday last, but died suddenly during the night. In addition to his commercial duties he wrote a considerable number of articles on various technical subjects, and until quite recently he was responsible for the conducting of the monthly "Bookbinding Section" of the British and Colonial Printer. An expert in old bookbindings, of which he possessed a large number, his articles on the subject were much appreciated by readers, and the interesting illustrations that accompanied them were unearthed by him from all sorts of outof the way places. A considerable portion of his spare time was devoted to the study of colour printing, many contributions from his pen appearing in these pages, while some of his knowledge was embodied in a volume entitled "Colour Printing and Colour Printers," published in 1910, by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., which is now in considerable demand. Mr. Burch's demise is much regretted by his fellow-workers, and he will be missed by all who knew him. Full of energy, his useful life has been closed at the early age of fifty-four years. He leaves a widow and one daughter to mourn his loss. The funeral took place on Tuesday, at Kingston Cemetery.

The death is announced of Mr. Reginald R. Buckley, who was for many years on the staff of T.P.'s Weekly. Being rejected from the army, Mr. Buckley took up national work with the War Savings Department, where he was in control of the Press Department and editor of the Silver Bullet. He had recently completed an opera, and other works were a novel and a book on the art of reading for the "Home University Library."

The death has taken place of Mr. Harold Ashton, a well-known London journalist, who had been on the Star and later on the Daily Mail staffs, representing the latter paper on the Western front.

The death is announced of Sir James Reading Fairfax, senior proprietor of the Sydney Morning Herald and the Sydney Mail.

MR. W. CLARKE, the editor of the Clonmel Chronicle for more than half-a-century and one of the oldest journalists in Ireland, has just died, aged 90 years.

WHEN you trust to "Pluck" you're more than just a letter better off than the fellow who counts on "Luck."

A Victory for the Wood Engravers.

The wood engravers of Brussels have a young union affiliated to the Central Union of Lithographers. But the employees of one important house remained outside the organisation, and for this reason their wages were considerably decreased at the beginning of the war. They endeavoured to obtain concessions from their employer, but without success, and the upshot was a strike on the part of the forty workpeople concerned. After holding out for a fortnight Monsieur Rissel, the employer, accepted the terms of the following agreement from the Central Union of Male and Female Lithographic Workers of Belgium, acting on behalf of the Union of Wood Engravers:

1. Monsieur Rissel recognises the abovenamed workers' organisation and agrees to discuss all questions relating to conditions of

work.

2. Work at home is abolished, whether given directly to the worker who is to undertake it or to some intermediary acting for Monsieur Rissel. Home work may be provisionally continued at Louvain until the rebuilding of the destroyed works.

3. The normal working day will consist of eight hours, that is, 40 hours a week. Where supplementary hours afe to be worked the conditions will be agreed upon by mutual

arrangement.

4. The minimum wage for unskilled labour will be 48 francs a week. Working engravers will be paid a minimum wage of 60 francs a week. These minima are not to admit of any wages less than those of 1914 plus 100 per cent. Skilled workers comprise engravers and draughtsmen. Felters are considered as unskilled workers. It is, however, permissible to such men as have acquired special skill in this line to solicit wages higher than the minimum.

5. Not more than one apprentice may be employed out of a total of five workmen and five half-workers (by half-workers is meant young men who have accomplished their first three years of apprenticeship). The wages of apprentices shall be fixed as follows:—For the first six months, no remuneration; for the six following, a wage of 15 centimes an hour; the second year, 25 centimes an hour; the third year, 25 francs a week; the fourth year, 39 francs; the fifth year, 48 francs a week. After the sixth year the wages to be fixed at 60 francs, the minimum. In the case of the number of apprentices not being sufficient for the needs of the industry, their number to be increased by arrangement with the official organisation of the workmen.

8. The years of apprenticeship accomplished in the trade during the period of the war to enter into account when fixing wages.

7. This agreement is concluded for the period embracing April 1st, 1919, to August 31st, 1920. It may be prolonged each time for the period of one year, if neither party denounce it three months at least before its expiry.—La Federation Typographique Belge.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

	£3	10	0) s. d.
Half Page		17	6	
Third Page	1	6	0	One-third Column 15 0
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column 6
An Extra Char Discounts acc	rge	for	Co	ver and Special Positions. Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. Jurgen Sorensen, Bygdo Alle 60, Christiania, Norway. United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.s.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919.

Current Topics.

Public Library Finance.

THE financial position of public libraries was the subject of a paper read at the conference of the Scottish Library Association, last week, at Glasgow by Mr. S. A. Pitt, the Glasgow City librarian, who drew attention to the present extremely straitened circumstances in which libraries found themselves. due largely to war conditions, but due also, he said, to the rapid development of education and the increasing calls made on the resources of libraries. Notwithstanding the great increase in educational facilities and the growing use of public libraries, no addition had been made to their resources beyond the annual increase of income arising from higher assessable value. What was now required was that local authorities should have the same freedom for the development of their libraries as they had for other departments of public service. This could be obtained by a general Act of Parliament which would provide for an extension or abolition of the rate limit. Sir Dohald MacAlister, who took part in the discussion which followed, claimed that if any community wished to spend more than 1d. per £1 on books it should be free to do so. He did not understand, he said, what interest was served in preventing a community from freedom of action in this respect. The more books published the better for the printing trade.

Why Delay Orders?

THERE seems to be a tendency among printers to delay making purchases of new machines and appliances in the belief that if they hang on a little longer prices will fall. Under existing conditions there is little likelihood of a fall in prices, at least for a number of years, and it will be of little use to wait till then and meantime lose the profits that the installation of new machinery would bring, that is if these profits were not foolishly given away to the customer as has been too often the case in the past. Neither wages or materials will return to pre-war standards and it will be a long time before there is any great reduction from the inflation caused by war Nearly all our principal enconditions. gineers had their plants entirely employed on war work for the past four years, but now that has ceased they are resuming their regular lines again, and those printers desirous of adding new machines to their plant should not delay in a false hope that by waiting prices will become lower.

Sweden as a Book Market.

THE more books that are exported from this country the greater the benefit to the printer, as well as to the publisher, and advantage should be taken by the latter of the advice given by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, which points out that with the coming of peace there has arisen a good opportunity for a widely ex-The Chamber tended market in Sweden. suggests that the British publishing trade should seize the present opportunity to secure for itself this potential business, and at the same time to recapture a trade which before the war was almost exclusively in the hands of the Germans. It would be a misfortune indeed if, after all the lessons of the war, a

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

knowledge of all that is best in English literature should be procurable in neutral countries only through the medium of Tauchnitz editions. We might point out to the British publishers that in the less populous neutral countries the number of those who freely read in a foreign language is very much larger than in the greater countries of Europe, and that the home production is altogether insufficient to satisfy normal demands. Hence in such neutral countries there is always a large demand for foreign books, and even among those who are not able to read a foreign tongue there is still an effective demand for translations. A generous distribution of English books would therefore bring in further indirect profits by the sale of translation rights, especially of works of fiction. Now that peace has come determined efforts are being made to improve upon the pre-war position. French publishers have already to a large extent fallen into line with the new demands, and it is to be expected that the Americans, never lacking in initiative, will soon follow suit. It remains for the British publisher to move also. The machinery of distribution is already in existence in Sweden, and is anxiously awaiting a response from the English publisher.

Unrestricted Paper Imports,

THE right impression appears to have been made upon the President of the Board of Trade by the deputation which waited upon him the other day from representative organisations of the paper trade. The object, of course, was to protest against the undue importation of foreign paper to the detriment of the home-made article. It was evidently with the character of the deputation in mind that Mr. Bonar Law, speaking on Major Newman's motion on the protection of key industries in the House of Commons the same evening, intimated that the labour side of the deputation spoke very frankly and said that if the Government did not deal with the question they would deal with it themselves. There. were three salient features of the deputation, which apparently emphasised its importance. The first was its composition, for it embraced the manufacturer, the worker, rhe distributor and the manufacturing consumer, who all joined together with the object of urging the Government to adopt one policy in relation to imported paper. Another fact which seems to have impressed itself upon the President of the Board of Trade was the suggestion, mentioned by Mr. Bonar Law, that the workers, if

the Government did not deal with the position, would take matters into their own hands. A fact which also carried weight was that so many mills have already shut down or are on short time. When the whole of a trade joins together with one mission, as on the present occasion, it clearly indicates that something is wrong, for it is not usual to get the varying elements of any trade, from the. manufacturer down to the employee, to see eye to eye on a question of fiscal policy unless the evil effects of unrestricted importation are glaringly obvious. The fact that workers and employers alike interviewed the President of the Board of Trade recently to insist that the paper trade of this country should receive some measure of protection during the period of transition ought to have been enough to convince the authorities that there was very good reason for the demand which they made-

An Example from France.

✓ In the meantime France sets an example of how to deal with the case of foreign paper. According to a French decree of March 6th, no one may import paper into France except the Government: anyone who wants to import paper must submit an offer to the Government, with full specification, and the Government then circulates this among all the French papermakers. If any French papermaker can make the paper at the price, he gets the order. If, on the other hand, he can only execute the requirements at a higher price, then he receives part of the order, and that part which goes to the foreigner is taxed, out of which the French papermaker receives his price. Newspapers and illustrated papers, by the way, are not affected by this decree. If nothing better can be offered by the British Government there is a disposition in the paper trade to accept something on the lines of the plan adopted in France.

A process has been patented by Mr. R. C. Annand for making a stereotype matrix of the kind comprising a facing layer and a backing-layer, the facing-layer being impressed upon the form when damp and the backing-layer being afterwards secured to the facing layer by an adhesive, consisting in applying to the damp facing layer a dry backing-layer previously faced with a dry adhesive film and moistening the film by pressure against the damp layer to cause the layers to adhere together, the matrix being then dried under pressure upon the form. provisional specification states also that the adhesive may consist of powdered gum or starch brushed on to the backing or facing layers.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 6d.; Cassell and Co., £7 is.; Country Life, Pref., 15s.; J. Dickinson and Co., 29s., 29s. 9d.; Ilford, 19s 9d., 18s. 3d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 6d.; International Linotype, 6o; Lady's Pictorial, Pref., 55; Lanston Monotype, 16s., 16s. 6d.; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 3d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 3d., 14s. 7½d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 71s. 3d.; Roneo, 36s. 4½d., 37s.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 19s. 6d., 19s. 9d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 16s. 3d., 16s. 7½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 25½, 25½, Pref., 9½; Weldon's, Pref., 16s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—The directors of International Linotype, Ltd., recommend a final dividend of 3 per cent. for the year ending 31st inst., making 5½ per cent. for the year. Warrants will be posted on 30th inst. to holders registered 1st inst.

RONBO.—15 per cent. per annum (1s. 6d. per share), less income-tax, on ordinary shares (interim), payable 14th inst. Last year, 10 per cent. per annum.

JOHN DICKINSON AND Co., LTD.—In consesequence of unavoidable delay in the final settlement of the Indian and Colonial branch accounts the directors find it will not be possible to submit the balance sheet to the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders until the latter part of next month. The directors are, however, satisfied, without waiting for the completion of the accounts that the profits available for dividend justify the payment of a further interim dividend of 5 per cent. plus a bonus of 2½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. (less tax) for the year ended December 31st, 1918, and warrants were posted on the 31st ult. The directors do not contemplate recommending any further distribution in respect of the year ended December 31st, 1918.

NEW COMPANIES.

G. HEATH ROBINSON AND J. BIRCH, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as printers, engravers, publishers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. The subscribers are G. Heath Robinson, and J. Birch. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.

ALPHA TYPEWRITER Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, as manufacturers of and dealers in typewriters, etc. The subscribers are H. F. Wareham, and P. Emanuel. Private company. First di-

rector, H. F. Wareham. Registered office 124, Holborn, E.C.1.

PARKER-CHARLES MUSIC PUBLISHING CO. LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares. Objects as title. Agreement with F. E. Brown. The subscribers are F. E. Brown, and C. T. Pezare. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office, 64, Newmanstreet, Oxford-street, W.

MOTOR COMMERCE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £600, in £1 shares, as newspaper proprietors, publishers, advertising agents and contractors, etc., producers of motor trade publications, etc. The subscribers are P. J. Peters, and T. Warwick. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers.

"BLIGHTY" PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over publications referred to in an agreement with J. L. Mackenzie and J. E. Macmanus, and to carry on the business of newspaper owners, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors, D. Mackenzie, G. W. Macey, and J. E. Macmanus. Registered office, 40, Fleet street, E.C.

UNITED SERVICES PARTY GAZETTE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to take over the *United Services Party Gazette*, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors, H. F. Stevens and Mrs. E. Stevens. Registered office, 15-16, Gough-square, E.C.4.

EXCHANGE PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in 3.800 "A" shares of 5s. each and 1,000 "B" shares of 1s. each, as newspaper proprietors, advertising agents, stationers, etc. The subscribers are Elena K. Howard and Evelyn Hancock. Private company. The directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

J. ROBERTSON AND Co., LTD. (printers).— Mortgage on printing works, etc., at St. Anne's-on-Sea, dated March 1st, 1919, to secure £907 and further advances. Holders: Halifax Permanent Benefit Building Society.

A. STRAKER AND SON, SMITH BROS., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,000 on December 16th, 1918, on mortgage debentures dated 1906, securing £9,200.

NATIONAL News, LTD.—Particulars of £20,000 debentures, created and all issued March 7th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

CYCLE TRADE PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on February 25th, 1919, of

second debenture stock, secured by trust deeds dated July 30th, 1897, September 26th, 1905, and May 19th, 1911, securing £2.500.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we ind them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an aimost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case astisactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ERGLAND AND WALES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDER.

Heel, James Horatio, carrying on business as the Spa Printing Co., Tremont-road, Llandridod Wells. Date of order and of adjudication order, March 24th, made on debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, April 15th at 2.30 p.m., at the official receiver's offices, 22, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury. Public examination of debtor, April 16th, at the County Court, Severn-place, Newtown.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Buckland, Chas. Henry, bookseller, lately carrying on business at 139, Knightsbridge. To be heard April 16th, at 11 a.m., at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

Continuous Web Feed for Rolaries.

An invention that obviates stopping newspaper presses to insert fresh reels while runming is manufactured by the Cutter-Hammer Co., an American firm that specialises in automatic appliances for rotary newspaper presses. It is called the "Stone" reel, and provides an endless supply of paper. Instead of having a roll of paper on the outside of the press, taking up valuable space, the "Stone" reel is located beneath the floor. Thus the press can be pushed back against the wall, and the space used for other purposes. The magazine reel is a three-roll de-There is a reel for each deck of the press, but it is out of sight. The paper is threaded into each deck as in the old way. The three-roll arrangement furnishes a paper magazine for all the time the press is in operation.

When a roll is empty, the press operator simply presses a button, and the beneath-the-floor mechanism does the rest. Motors swing a full reel into the place of the empty one. The fresh reel has a gummed fly-sheet, which tacks on to the end of the empty web, and contacks on to the end of the empty web, and con-

tinues up into the press, furnishing an endless web. The empty roll goes to the bottom of the reel, a little car comes along on tracks arranged underneath and takes it away. Another car comes along with a new roll. It goes into its place, and the reel is full again. The operation is continuous. Not a second is wasted. Eliminating the time taken to change the empty rolls, the Stone magazine reel is saving ten minutes per hour on a quadruple press, fitteen minutes on a sextuple, and thirty-two minutes on an octuple. The saving increases with the multiplicity of rolls.

Personal

A/S JACOBSENS FARVEUDSALG, Christiania, oils, colours, drugs, chemicals, printing ink works, wholesale, retail, have been elected ordinary members of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, London.

THE RT. Hon. C. W. Bannerman, M.P., is a member of the new Royal Commission on the Income-Tax.

MR. FRANK BENHAM, who for nearly 40 years has been a familiar figure in the service of Messrs. John Menzies and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, wholesale booksellers, has been presented with a gold albert and pendant on the occasion of his retirement.

MR J. Walsh, a foreman at the Dowgate Printing Works, Tonbridge, was presented the other day with a gold-mounted umbrella, a silver-mounted pipe and a tobacco pouch, by his fellow employees.

MR. G. A. CHAMBERS, editor of the Middlesex Connty Times, has been presented with a gift of silver, a cheque, and an album containing the names of between 200 and 300 subscribers in recognition of his services to the borough of Ealing during the war.

MR. FREDERIC L. COLLINS, the owner of Maclure's Magazine arrived in Liverpool on Monday.

THE Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P., deputy chairman of the Paper-Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

A PARTY of senior scholars from an elementary school at Trowbridge, Wilts, were recently conducted over a newspaper office, and afterwards wrote essays on the subject. A boy of 12, discussing his choice of a post on a newspaper, wrote:—"I should not decide upon the foundry, for it is much too hot. Neither should I be keen on the printer's job, which must be a strain on the eyesight. I expect 1 should have to choose the place of office boy, and endeavour to rise to the top of the ladder and become the editor, whose salary is sure to be a 'fat' one."

Paper at the Lyons Fair.

An interesting description of the paper and board exhibits at the Lyons Fair is given in The Times Trade Supplement. There has The Times Trade Supplement. been considerable need for "hustling" on the part of British manufacturers catering for the paper and cardboard trade, says the writer. Germany has for long been ahead of us in foreign paper and cardboard exports, their returns for 1912 having been £5,272,300, against our £3,758,700. On the other hand, there had been a vigorous trade in these goods carried on between the two countries. The Colonial markets took additional manufactures from Germany to the value of £3,602,850, compared with similar goods worth £2,488,357 from the United Kingdom. Judging from the exceptionally large number of Continental and United States paper manufacturers showing at the Fair there is a desire to secure at least part of Germany's pre-war connections abroad.

Messrs. G. Baker and Co., of Manchester, who were also exhibitors at the last Fair, are again prominent with bookbinders' cloths, packing threads, twine, etc., while John Dickinson and Co. (Ltd.), of Old Bailey, E.C., the Drayton Paper Works (Ltd.), of Fulham, S.W., the Forester Paper Co. (1917) (Ltd.), of Forester's Hall-place, London, show a fine line of their fancy paper goods. The Eburite Paper Co. (Ltd.), of Paddington, William Sinclair and Sons, of Otley, Yorks, manufacturing stationers, John Walker and Co. (Ltd.), of Warwick lane, London (seen at last year's Fair), and James Spicer and Sons (Ltd.), of Upper Thames street, London, are giving noteworthy displays.

Some surprise has been expressed that in view of the many paper factories established Lancashire-the largest papermaking centre in this country-there should not have been more manufacturers from Lancashire

showing at the Fair. A very considerable trade is carried on in the paper and cardboard industry, while in regard to printing competition with Germany has always been particularly keen. During the past few weeks the French book trade has received a fresh impetus owing to the withdrawal by the Government of a number of restrictions imposed during the war, while the trade in foreign printed books, etc., has also benefited by the cancellation of other restrictions by the Comité des Derogations aux Prohibitions d'Entrée, it now being possible for books in languages other than French to be imported into France. randum books (agendas), almanacs, notices (blocs), nautical (avis), block calendars almanacs (éphemerides), etc., are included in this concession. So far as concerns goods of this class which come within the category of articles de bureaux, there should be a revival of trade, since licences can now be issued by the French Customs Office in London; but, on the other hand, for those which

constitute articles de publicité applications for icences have still to be submitted to the Office National des Papiers. This lastmentioned rule applies to trade catalogues and price lists as being articles de publicité.

An interesting exhibit is that of La Société Française de l'Ondulium, consisting of a new kind of corrugated paper so strong that it is intended to replace wood, and recommended for its durability and protection of the contents of any parcels with which it is covered. For wine bottles it is also used instead of the usual straw, and seems to answer very well. The mills of the Papeteries Berges, at Lancy (Isère), profess to turn out daily 150,000 kilos of their papers—writing, printing, packing, and for printing of books; every colour and shade is represented at their stand.

New Brilish Palents.

Applications for Patents.

Alexander, A. E., and Stokes, J. S. Printing plates matrices, and method of making same. 6,954.

Alexander, A. E., and Stokes, J. S. Printing plates, and method of making same

Blackburn, W. Wristley memorandum. 7,136. Bland, J. P. Means for mounting photogravure cylinders. 6,602.

Chapman, F. W. Device for forming and displaying letters, figures, etc. 6,606. Chorley, T. H. Display card. 7,137. Connor, A. Cutting cards used in weaving.

6,943. Crocker, W. C. Fasteners for loose sheets of paper, etc. 6,658.

Froude, M. Device to open envelopes. 7,161. Gates, P. Holders for carbon or duplicating paper, etc. 6,587.

Calendars, almanacs, etc. Hanlon, R. A. 7,070.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Payne, A. E. H. Envelopes and the like.

123,678. Payne, A. E. H. Means for placing openingstring in envelopes and for like opera-

tions. 123.694. Corey, J. A. Cylindrical printing surfaces.

Ford, T. Means for forming shouldered ends upon paper, cardboard, and like tubes or

containers. 123,823. Valentine, H.J. Children's toy books. 123,858. Collapsible re-Wight, A., and Dixon, J. R. ceptacle, such as boxes of cardboard and similar material. 123,871.

Howes, G. H. Envelope. 123,946.

1919.

Merrett, J., and Garrett, F. Apparatus for cutting or trimming photographic and drawing papers and other thin materials or substances. 123,967.

Envelope Makers & Manufacturing stationers.

Important Subjects Dealt with in the Annual Report.

The report presented at the annual meeting of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Manufacturing Stationers and last week contained some interesting items. During the eight months to March 14th, it is stated, the machinery of organisation has been erected, and the Federation, now representative of all the most important elements in the industry, is in a position to deal efficiently with subjects of common interest to its members as they arise. Concurrently with spade work upon the detail of organisation, there has been proceeding continuous work upon the establishment of the principle that the Federation represents an industry, not hitherto organised, with interests, processes and methods peculiar to itself.

Dealing with the interim industrial reconstruction committee, it is mentioned that several meetings have been held, at which a considerable amount of useful discussion has taken place upon various subjects affecting the interests of both sides of the table. The stagnation of trade which has followed upon the armistice, and the feeling of uncertainty as to the future fiscal policy of the country, has tended to delay progress. At the same time, the atmosphere created and the obvious desire to approach matters under discussion from the point of view of the larger interests of the industry, justifies the hope that the new body will, as soon as business returns to its normal channels, be willing and able to be of service to all those engaged in the in-

dustry.

Shorter Working Hours.

The Council having investigated the conditions of the industry in regard to hours of labour, the practice was found to be very diverse, and having regard to the action taken in kindred industries, a recommendation was made to every member of the Federation that a 48-hour week should be adopted in their factories. The recommendation has been generally adopted, and a working week of 48-hours may now be regarded as the standard throughout the industry.

The useful efforts made to assist demobilisation and resettlement have already been re-

corded in our columns.

Paper for Export Orders.

Under this heading the report states: Representations were made to the Paper Controller as to the need of special facilities being granted to manufacturers in this industry in the matter of the supply of their raw material. Special regulations were issued by the Controller under which extra supplies could be procured by members requiring assistance in this matter to maintain or extend their export trade.

After mentioning a working arrangement with the Scottish Alliance of Master Printers, it is put on record that the Federation was represented at the historic meeting at Westminster Central Hall, frequently referred to as the Parliament of Labour, by the president (Mr. Henry Godfrey), and the Scottish District Chairman (Mr. James Gallie). A statement in regard to the position of the industry has been furnished to Mr. McKie Bryce, of the Engineering Employers' Federation, who is acting as secretary of the employers' side of the committee appointed by the meeting, which is at present investigating the industrial position of the country.

Restrictions upon Imports.

The attention of the council was drawn to the statement that the President of the Board of Trade intended to continue restrictions upon imports and to appoint an advisory committee to assist him in the matter. Representations have been made to the President that it would be desirable that the Federation should be consulted in the appointment of this advisory committee, in order that the industry might be represented by persons having knowledge of the particular conditions which affect its interests. The matter is still under consideration, and it is hoped to take measures to ensure that the needs of the industry receive consideration.

The report concludes with the satisfactory statement that there have been, fortunately, no disputes culminating in cessation of work in the factories of members during the period under review, and that in a few instances of minor difficulty the officials of the Federation have been able to render some slight assistance to members in dealing with trouble

which had arisen.

Paper Bag-Makers' Resolution.

The following resolution has been passed by the United Kingdom Paper Bag Manufac-turers' Association: — "That this meeting views with concern the announcement of the unexpected removal of the import restriction on paper without any simultaneous intima-tion that imports of foreign paper are to be subject to an import tax, and accordingly this Association, representing large users, calls upon the Government to impose a scientifically arranged import tax on paper to come into operation on May 1st next, in order to coincide with the removal of the restrictions, so that there shall be no interim period of free imports; and further, that this Association, being of opinion that the removal of the restrictions is due to the influence of the newspaper interests, strongly protests against the Association's interests being identified with the newspaper trade with which it has little or nothing in common."

To-day is the to-morrow you worried about yesterday—and it never happened. Keep the ball rolling.

Some Government Contracts

H.M. Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, AND BINDING:

600,000 Posters; 500,000 Lists of Forms.-Howard and Jones, London, E.C. 300,000 Forms.—Causton and Sons, London,

SW.

4,000 Portfolios.-Willmott, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,995 Books.—Woolnough and Sons, London, N.

2,000 Books; 2,000 Books.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

9,650 Books; 8,000 Books; 1,000 Books; 3,600 Books; 2,000 Books; 1,500 Books.— McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

40,000 Pads. - Alf. Harrison and Sons, Leeds.

2,500,000 Forms; 2,500 Diaries. -- John Rissen, Ltd., London, E.

400 L/L Metals.—British L/L Manufacturers,

Ltd., London, S.E. 15,000 Blotting Pads; 10,000 Books; 20,000 Books.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., Lon-

2,000 Books; 3,000 Books.-J. Dickinson and

Co., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

40,000 Covers; 45,000 Books; 1,000 Portfolios.-Waterlow and Sons, London, E.C.

1,000 Books; 5,000 Books; 7,000 Books. -Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

400 L/L Binders.—Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd., London, S.E. 20,000 Books.—Chapman and Co., London,

S.W.

8,000 Small Note Books; 10,000 Books-W. Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

1,000 Books.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,000,000 Labels.—Simpson Label Co., Edinburgh.

250,000 Labels. - Straker Bros., London, E.C. 1,700 Journals; 250,000 Sets of Forms.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., London, E.C.

875 Books; 10,000 Books; 6,000 Covers .--Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.

20,000 Books.—A. W. Bain and Co., Ltd., London, E.

2,500,000 Forms.-Wightman and Co., London, S.W.

2,000 Yards Paper on Carbon.—S. C. A. P. Harding and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

500,000 Sets of Forms.—Howitt and Sons, Nottingham.

2,000 Books.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

100 Attaché Cases.-The Art Manufacturing Co., Ltd , London, E.C.

1,000 Boxes. — J. Barley and Son, Ltd., London, N.

500,000 Forms.—J. Dickins and Co., Northampton.

75 Bags.—Weeks and Sons, Ltd., London,

-400,000 Manilla Labels. - Millington and Sons, London, E.C.

2,000,000 Flimsy No. 6.-L. Bloomeley, Manchester.

> PAPER, VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS. CARBON PAPERS:

Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

CARDBOARDS AND PASTEBOARDS:

A. M. Peebles and Sons, Ltd., Oswaldtwistle, Lancs.

Northfleet Paper Mills, Northfleet.

J. Dickinson and Co., Hemel Hempstead.

India Office.

CLOTH:

Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester. PAPER:

J. Dickinson and Co., London, E.C.

From the "Labour Gazette"

The following advances of wages in the printing trades are given in the Labour Gazette:

Sheffield and Rotherham.—Bookbinders and machine rulers: Increase of 6s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 69s. Women and girls in printing and bookbinding establishments: Increased scale of minimum wages adopted, resulting in an increase of 3s. 6d. per week (26s. 6d. to 30s.) for women 21 years and over, and increases varying from 2s. to 3s. for those under 21 years.

Bournemouth.—Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper): Increase of 7s. 6d. per week in the minimum rate. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 55s. 6d.

Newton Abbot and Totnes.--Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper): Increase of 3s. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors,

Certain towns in North Wales and Aberystwith, Newtown, Oswestry and Welshpool Districts.-Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators) book, jobbing and weekly newspaper): Increase of 2s. 6d. per week and a corresponding increase in piece rates. Minimum rates after change for jobbing compositors: Wrexham, 55s.; other towns, 52s. 6d.

Glasgow.-Compositors, machinemen, linotype operators, stereotypers and printers' assistants in daily newspaper offices: Increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change for compositors and stereotypers: Morning news, 84s. 6d.; evening news, 77s. 6d.

JUST plain ability is always a mighty good mascot.



BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are ThreesShillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be reckned for each line.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling for Twenty-Pour Words, and One Peany per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

A LARGE Firm of Printers, Bookbinders and Manufacturing Stationers require MAN to Take Charge of Bindery. State age, experience and wages required.—Box 13643.

MANTED at once, Fully Qualified MANAGER for PRINTING WORKS, near large county town; must be C. of E. and abstainer.—Apply, stating experience, salary required, references, etc., to Box 850, c/o. F. Aldridge, 26, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.4.

Situations Wanted.

MINDER (36), Soc., wants perm.; finest Half-Tone, Three and Four-Colour; Wharfes, Summit, Two-Rev.—A. A., 46, Kitchener-road, East Finchley, N.

Business for Sale.

FOR SALE, a well-established COMMERCIAL PRINTING, GOLD BLOCKING and BEVELLING WORKS, with good connection. Price only £1,200, being less than value of plant.—Write, Box "G751," Lee and Nightingale, Advt. Offices, Liverpool.

Machinery for Sale.

DOUBLE DEMY WHARFEDALE (New-sum's) for sale, with Flyers, Geared Inkers, Double Driving Gear, Counting Apparatus, and Two Sets of Rollers, price £60 as it stands, or near offer considered (specimen of work on application); also a 4-h.p. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE, with Tube Ignition, Gas Bag, Tank, Exhaust and Fittings complete. May be seen in City. Offer wanted.—Box 13588.

Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes. Large Stock Spare Parts for all machines. Repairs and Supplies.—American Typewriter Reconstruction Co., 77, Gresham-street, E.C. 'Ph. City, 5490. 13641

SEND US your Enquiries for

GUMMED PAPERS.
GUMMED PAPER TAPE.
SURFACE COATED PAPERS.
ART PAPERS.

PRINTINGS.

TELEgrams: City 6457, and ask for Dept.

Non-Curling, Fleet, London.

Samuel Jones & Co., Bridewell Place, E.C.4 LONDON.

Mills: CAMBERWELL, SURREY, & NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Some Paper Topics.

One more week has passed by, and conditions are no less chaotic than they have been for four months. The rumblings of industrial strife do not help matters, and the total lack of understanding as to official decisions on the subject of free or fettered import and export is paralysing trade. Inside the paper market absolute chaos prevails, neither makers, sellers nor buyers knowing exactly where they are. On the one hand we hear of prices dropping at an alarming rate; on the other we hear of one of the steadiest houses in the trade preparing a list of advanced prices. Buyers resolutely refuse to place orders, despite the frantic offers which some dealers are making in order to cut losses and clear stock. We have seen within the last few days paper offered at 63d. per lb. which cost 8d. per lb., and the quantity was extremely large. We have also seen named paper bought at 2d. per lb. less than the actual maker is able to sell at. How long this state of affairs can last we do not know, but it is certain that another month of it will place the whole trade in serious jeopardy.

Another serious aspect is the delay in receiving imports from abroad. Paper is now arriving which was bought at a fair price two or more months ago. Meantime market figures have dropped, and the buyers are down to face the difficulty of accepting goods for which customers have cancelled or attempted to cancel their orders. What was held to be a low price at the time of placing the order is regarded as extortionate to-day. Take the case of strawboards. Deliveries of old orders are taking place at round about £25, while at the same time present orders are booked at £16 per ton. Or wrappings: placed two months ago at £80 per ton, to which figure the buyer may be held, while present orders would be executed at f60. No wonder that friction is rife between maker, middleman and customer, for each is concerned in attempting to avoid his own loss.

The burning topic of the day in papermaking circles is the question of a restrictive or protective tariff on imported manufactured paper. In this matter the two sections of the paper trade have opposing interests. Mills, and agents for English made papers, strongly desire a tariff on foreign paper, while many wholesale houses and agents for foreign mills foresee in Protection tho doom of their own business. It is claimed that many English mills have had to shut down on account of the relaxation of the restriction on foreignmade paper. Personally we do not know of any that have closed actually on this account, but there are many small mills that will shortly have to shut down if trade does not waken up. It is somewhat singular to learn from two different authoritative statements that on the one hand the world's supply of pulp and paper will be below the demand for some years to come, and on the other that the imports of foreign paper will stifle the English

industry. The truth appears to be that we have too much paper and material still in stock in this country, bought or made at a time when every exchange was against us, and when freights and insurances were at their maximum. Neutral countries have the advantage of us there, and so long as our condition remains abnormal while their's remains normal, they will be in a position to undersell against us. It is very much to be doubted whether they have or will have any great advantage in economy of labour, except what they have secured by scientific equipment and organisation.

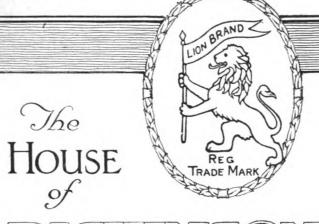
The great problem is how best to protect the English trade in the interim of re-settlement, of the market, and, on the other hand. how best to speed the return of stable conditions. To our mind, the solution lies in the second direction. No matter what steps are taken to safeguard or promote trade interests, no business will be done until the plain man has acquired the conviction that stability has become an assured proposition. At the present time, no matter what sacrifice may be made by the maker or wholesaler in the effort to promote business, the user cannot be persuaded to place his demands. The total prohibition of foreign papers would not help matters, for it would not in the least produce the necessary state of equilibrium in our own market. On the contrary, some of our own people would then endeavour to stiffen prices. while others would adopt a competitive attitude. To our mind, the difficulty of the present phase has been created, and is being accentuated, by the lack of an organised policy. Conditions are simply being left to drift toward their own settlement. Is it beyond the bounds of possibility for papermakers and the Government to force the issue? The future stable price of paper can be assessed to a sufficient degree of accuracy to be accepted as the sound average by the paperusing community. The total loss incurred by an immediate acceptance of such prices would conceivably be less than the loss which will ultimately accrue to the trade through lack of business and present loss on sales. Losses might be pooled and recovered from excess profits previously paid in by the trade. Some mills and houses would probably benefit more than others in this process, but the gain all round would assuredly be greater than any which will be conferred by the prevailing process of drift.

Valuable time is being lost while committees and conferences are debating the value of tariffs and the injurious nature of the removal of restrictions. Every argument is put forward for the continuance of control, restriction, and one thing or another, all on the assumption that the stability of our own markets will thereby be hastened. Yet it is the most palpable fact in the world that until every factor that interferes with trade 18 removed there can be no sound and stable market condition. The great essential is the immediate establishment of relative values. and this can only be accomplished by direct action accompanied by direct but temporary H. A. M. sacrifice as outlined above.

il i

ų.

ler. 0 1-1



DICKINSON BOND 1804

Cream Wove.

Tub Sized.

Air Dried.

A Croxley Standard Quality.

An ideal paper for Correspondence, Letters, Invoice Forms, and Typewriting.

Stocked in-

16½ by 21 21 by 33 18 by 22½ 21 by 36 13, 15 lbs. 26 lbs. LARGE POST. DOUBLE LARGE POST MEDIUM DOUBLE MEDIUM DOUBLE FOOLSCAP 16½ by 26½ 14, 16, 20 lbs.

480 sheets flat.

JOHN DICKINSON & COLTD

CROXLEY MILLS. WATFORD. HERTS.

Telegrams: "DICKINSON, WATFORD,"

Telephone: No. 693, WATFORD.

LONDON SALES OFFICE: 65, Old Bailey, E.C.4.

Australian Notes

Paper Imports - Supplies Coming from America and Scandinavia - 8,000 Tons on the Way - Commonwealth Board Mills' Improved Position - First Home-Made Papermaking Machine - Australian Paper Mills Co.'s New Shares - A £50,000 Fire.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

IMPORTS of paper and stationery into the Commonwealth during the three months, July-September, 1918, are valued at £1,176,366, which compares with £434,519 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The landing of considerable supplies of paper is now expected, and several vessels are on the way from America and Scandinavian ports. Some 8,000 tons are on the way, and one of the steamers at least is looked for daily.

Considerable improvement in the financial position of the Commonwealth Board Mills, Ltd., is shown by the balance-sheet for the year ended August 31st, when the figures are compared with those for the last preceding year. Net earnings amounted to £8,050, as against £4,577, and after wiping out a debit of £5,150 and writing off £1,140 representing preliminary expenses there remains at credit of profit and loss £1,760. Gross profit amounted to £15,060, as against £10,134. Liabilities total £55,863, inclusive of capital, £30,000; sundry creditors, £4,525, and bank overdraft, £14,350, the principal assets being plant and machinery, £37,325; stocks, £11,972; sundry debtors, £4,040, and bills receivable £2,469.

Presiding at the annual meeting of share-holders of the company on December 16th, the chairman of directors (Mr. J. H. Tait) said the company had suffered severe losses in the early stages of the war, but it had got over its difficulties, and was now making satisfactory profits. There was no reason why it should not continue to progress. The board had decided to increase the capacity of the plant, and a satisfactory arrangement for financing the installation of an extra mill had been made with certain members, the Government having "fiddled" about with a proposal which the company had submitted until the board had "got tired."

THE managing director, Mr. T. R. Morris, referring to the problems that had confronted the company, mentioned *inter alia* the dear-

ness of paper. News paper, he said, would throughout the next twelve months cost much more than that purchased at any time previously during the war, and he added, "there is no indication of any reduction in the price of the news paper which is manufactured on the other side of the world."

REFERRING to the new plant which is being obtained by the company, Mr. Morris said it would include the first papermaking machine ever made in Australia. It was being turned out by a Port Melbourne firm, and was on the American pattern. Its dimensions would be so feet by so feet by 180 feet, and its weight would run to about 300 tons.

It has been decided by the board of the Australian Paper Mill Co., Ltd., that new shares fully paid up will rank pari passu with the old shares in respect to dividend payments.

An unfortunate fire has effected damage estimated at £50,000 at the Cumberland Paper Mills, Longueville, Sydney. The buildings attacked, which were of two storeys, each 120-ft. by 100-ft., contained paper pulp, compressed paper, and other materials used in the manufacture of paper. A few hours after the fire had started the buildings gradually began to collapse. About 150 barrels of resin and three bundles of felt, which had been stacked close to the sheds, were consumed by the flames. The mills themselves and another shed were not reached by the flames, and remained intact.

THE difference between repartee and impudence among printers is the size of the printer who says it.

WASTE PAPER.

Its Recovery and Re-Manufacture

Do you Collect, Grade, Re-Manufacture or Handle Waste Paper in any way? If so you will find a fund of information in Mr. James Strachan's book on "The Recovery and Re-Manufacture of Waste Paper."

Just Published-12s. 6d. net.

4-page descriptive Circular sent on application.

Orders should be sent to STONHILL AND GILLIS, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.



BRITISH & COLONIAU PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878.

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV

LONDON: APRIL 10, 1919

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills, Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

MAKING MACHINERY. Latest Improvements

BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.



Your Waste Bale

You Save your Money.

Ask for Prospectus of our

ALL STEEL FIREPROOF PAPER BALER.

The Best and Cheapest on the Market.

PRACTICAL MACHINES CO.,

Works: 42a, DENMARK HILL, CAMBERWELL, LONDON, S.E.S. Offices: 'Avenue Chambers," 4, Vernon Place, London, W.C. Telephones; BRIXTON 1714.-CITY 1831.

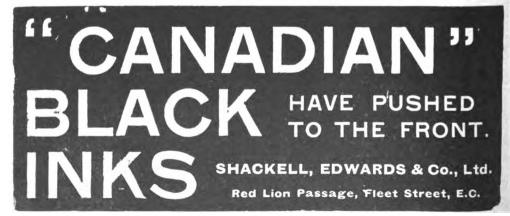


THIN

SCOTCH GLUE GLUE

Nonfrothing "Atlas" Bookbinding THIN GLUE

Samples and Prices from the Manufacturers QUIBELL BROS., Ltd., Newark.



(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV.

LONDON: APRIL 10, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

City Moster Printers.

Subject of Co-operation Discussed.

Members of the Central Districts Branch of the London Master Printers' Association spent an interesting evening on Tuesday week at Anderton's Hotel in a discussion of the subject of "Co-operation." Mr. J. J. Keliher was in the chair, and in introducing Mr. Foster Robinson, mentioned the important position in the printing and paper trade which the firm of E. S. and A. Robinson, of Bristol, had attained. He laid stress on the importance of the subject they were to discuss that evening, and referred to the unrest which was abroad.

Mr. Foster Robinson, in the course of his address, said the firm of Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., was founded in 1845 by E. S. Robinson. They made anything to do with paper or cardboard and employed about 2,500 workpeople. They were a union shop throughout, the joining of a union being a condition of service. The welfare department consisted of three lady supervisors, assisted by a lady doctor, and one supervisor for the boys. The duties of the welfare department, inter alia, were the engagement of and dismissal of juniors; no senior is dismissed without the consent of a managing director. The welfare department also managed canteens, cloak-rooms, and to some extent, the athletic club.

Profit Sharing

Mr. F. G. Robinson stated that the profitsharing scheme of his firm had its inception in 1912, and up to 1918 £71,850, in connection therewith had been distributed to their workpeople. He could assure his audience that not one single penny of the amount had been regretted by the ordinary shareholders. They felt that a considerable part of the distribution was the actual result

of the workers' own efforts. The scheme itself was quite simple. After paying 5 per cent. by way of interest on the ordinary shares, his firm disbursed one-third of the profit to their workpeople. Service of two years with the firm was a condition of eligibility. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue had, in assessing the liability of his firm to the excess profits tax, made allowance for the fact that the profit-sharing scheme was a first charge on the business. Referring to the principles on which the scheme was worked, the speaker said that his firm's workpeople had not the right of examining the firm's books and accounts, or the interpretation of the meaning of the details and clauses of the scheme, which lay with the directors. The profit-sharing scheme did not affect wages in any shape or form. Wages were based on trade union rates as a minimum, with additions for special proficiency.

One of his employees, whose opinion he had asked in regard to the scheme, had replied that anyone conversant with, and sympathetic to, the position of the industry in relation to the ordinary worker could have but one view, viz., that once the worker had an interest in the industry his sympathies became identical with those of his employer, and his whole outlook widened.

Identity of Interests.

There had been one or two hot-headed people who had seemed to say to themselves in respect of the profit-sharing scheme:—"What are they at? We won't touch it." But when it came to their turn they never refused participation. His firm, the speaker proceeded, felt very pleased with the results of profit-sharing. It bound workers and employers together, and gave them an identity of interests. No strike had been experienced by them, and they had gained a feeling of comradeship which, to judge by the newspapers, did not exist in all shops. His workpeople realised that their employers were not in business solely to make money, but wanted to do their very best for them; to hold the scale equally

between employee and shareholder; to do justice to both.

In answer to a number of questions from the audience, Mr. Robinson replied that his family were the largest shareholders in the firm, so there had really been no need to canvass them in respect of the institution of a profit-sharing scheme. They deprecated the working of overtime, but overtime was reckoned in computing the amount due under the scheme to each worker. Regarding the accumulation of the workers' dividends in savings banks, he would say that during the last two years his firm had given their workpeople every possible facility for investing in war savings certificates. Up to the time they had closed down their savings bank about £20,000 had been invested therein. On the whole, he had been disappointed with the amount deposited in the savings bank, as he had expected more.

Welfare Work.

His firm had no workers' council, but possessed a welfare committee elected by the trade unions, with a certain number of representatives from each factory. On it were also representatives of the management. The welfare committee possessed no statutory powers, and the directors agreed or not, as they thought fit, regarding recommendations, though in the majority of cases, agreement had followed, the suggestions being helpful. The official clerical staffs were eligible, every one in receipt of less than £6 per week being entitled to the benefits of the profit-sharing scheme, and those earning more than that sum per week receiving a bonus on the divi-The lecturer went on to say that his firm subsidised an educational scheme, under the control of the local educational authority at Bristol. The education was general, and not technical in nature, and his firm paid their girls' wages whilst at school, as, under the new Education Act, he presumed all employers would presently have to do in regard to their own juvenile workers. Finally, he added that the firm possessed a special trust fund for pensioning workpeople who had been with them a long time.

The discussion was inaugurated by Mr. Crowle Smith, who described the scheme as in operation with Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, whereby shares are issued to the staff at their par value of £10 although they stand to day at £15, payment being made at the rate of 1s. a week or in some similar way. When the shares are acquired the writer is entitled to the full dividend of 10 per cent.

The Co-operative Method.

Mr. A. W. Tyler, J.P., manager of the Cooperative Printing Society, Ltd., addressed the members on the question of profit-sharing as carried out at their Manchester, Newcastle and London houses for the past fifty years. The first principle is trade union conditions to all male and female employees; in fact the hours worked and wages paid were better than the trade union demands. Capital receives 5 per cent. and after such payment is

made the remaining profit is divided between employees, capital and customer. Further to encourage the employees to save their portion of the profit, the directors have set up a fund whereby for every worker who saves £1 the board add 10s. This money then bears 5 per cent. compound interest and must not be withdrawn (unless very special circumstances should, arise) until the worker leaves the service of the Society. Employees and customers are alike shareholders, private outside shareholders are not being received. Mr. Tyler added that the Society's trade now exceeds £250,000 perannum, and this year the Society celebrates its jubilee. The speaker explained that the Society has never regretted giving the workers a direct interest in the business and added that the time has arrived when the employees are not going to be contented with the ordinary humdrum existence with no objective in life.

Mr. H. B. Cahusac mentioned the scheme in operation at the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd. The articles of association of the Society provided that everyone exclusively employed by the Society during the whole of any year in respect of which a dividend exceeding the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid to the shareholders, should receive in respect of such year for each additional 1 per cent. of dividend so paid, a bonus of 1 per cent. on the total amount (exclusive of expenses) paid to him or her ouring such year as wages, salary, or commission. As an example, if the dividend paid in respect of any year was at the rate of 10 per cent., as in the year 1912, the bonus to the staff would be at

the rate of 4 per cent.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin having spoken of the various schemes which had been brought to his notice up and down the country, Sir Cecil Harrison proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Robinson and congratulated that gentleman on the happy position of his firm compared with the general trade in having profits to share out.

Mr. Oscar Griffiths in seconding the resolution, drew attention to the difficulties which would arise were any such scheme introduced in the London area, where 3,000 printers carry on business under varying conditions.

The resolution was cordially carried.

MR. W. S. EATON has patented a method in which steel or other plates, particularly for use as pattern plates in engraving machines, are etched electrolytically by using them as the anode in an electrolytic etching-bath consisting of a solution of a chloride so weak as to have in itself little or no corrosive action on the plate and using a current of a voltage below the decomposition voltage of the water of the electrolyte but sufficiently high to dissociate the chlorine from the chloride so that the plate is etched by the liberated chlorine while in a nascent state. The bath employed is preferably a solution of perchloride of iron of a density of 22 degs. Baumé and the current at approximately two volts.

Printers' Managers and Overseers

PARENT CENTRE.

Industrial Council Representation.

Mr. E. H. Berryman presided at the monthly meeting of the Parent Association, on Tuesday, last week, at the "Old Bell," Holborn, and there was a large gathering of members. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been adopted, the president mentioned the visit of the general secretary to the Ministry of Labour in connection with the desire of the Association to be directly represented upon the Joint Industrial Council for the printing trade, Mr. Phillips having been received at the Ministry by Mr. P. Ryan, to whom the Ministry of Labour had referred the matter. Since that interview a further resolution had been forwarded to the Minister of Labour and a reply had been received.

Mr. Phillips now read the letter from the Ministry of Labour, which simply referred the general secretary to the letter from the Ministry, dated March 19th, which was as

follows :-

Sir,—I am directed by the Minister of Labour to refer to your letter of February 25th on the question of representation of your Association on the proposed Joint Industrial Council for the Printing Trade. The Minister understands that it was explained to you in your interview on March 13th with Mr. Ryan of this Department that the question of representation of any particular Association on a Joint Industrial Council is primarily a matter for arrangement with the other bodies of employers or workers as the case may be. It is also understood that you claim representation on the workers' side of the Council and that the reply of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation to your request was in effect to point out that some of your members are employers and others are already represented through the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation owing to their retention of their membership in the various federated Trade Unions. The Minister understands that some 60 per cent. of your members are in this position, and it would appear, therefore, that the attitude of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation is to that extent justified. At the present time no arrangements have been adopted by any of the Joint Industrial Councils to provide for separate representation of the technical and higher administrative staffs of the various industries.

(Signed) BERTRAM WILSON."

The following new members having been ally proposed were elected on the motion of

duly proposed were elected on the motion of Mr. Jack, seconded by Mr. Dyer:—Mr. E. H. Sawyer (Messrs. Balding and Mansell, Park Works, Wisbech—composing overseer), Mr. S.

H. Walton (Hampshire Advertiser Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Southampton—general overseer), Mr. Frederick Dewar (Messrs. Alex. Cowan and Sons, Ltd.—machine), Mr. J. D. Diver (Putney Press, Ltd.—letterpress machine), Mr. C. W. Goodwin (Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.—litho machine), Mr. J. H. Hunter (Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague—overseer, letterpress machine), Mr. H. H. Leach (Messrs. Balding and Mansell, Park Works, Wisbech—litho overseer), Mr. C. J. Pannifer (Messrs. Balding and Mansell, Park Works, Wisbech—overseer, letterpress machine).

The president extended a cordial welcome to the new members who were present.

Mr. Berryman expressed pleasure at the presence of Mr. W. J. Beck, of the Government Press, Travancore, India, a member of the Association, at present on a visit to this country. He was sure the members would be pleased to offer him a warm greeting. (Applause).

Mr. Beck acknowledged the hearty welcome, saying it was a real pleasure to get back to one of the old meetings again and to see a European printer once more. He mentioned that in India they were apt to come up against little difficulties, but they had not always the advantage of skilled men to help to overcome them. He was sure that after that meeting he would go back to India a little more up-to-date.

The president mentioned that the council had co-opted Mr. W. Jack (Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd.), to fill the vacancy on the Council caused by the resignation of Mr. W.

J. Ramsey through illness.

Mr. Berryman went on to say that some months ago he made an appeal in that room for votes for a candidate for the printers' pension, and he was pleased to say that his appeal had been answered so splendidly that the candidate was duly elected. Mr. Berryman expressed surprise at the number of votes he had received, some of them coming from comparative strangers. He had not been able to acknowledge in writing all the assistance he had received, and he would like through the Press to thank those who had sent him votes.

Mr. Blackwell thanked the Council for the votes granted to the candidate in whom he

was interested.

The president then introduced Mr. W. H. Steer, who was announced to deliver a lecture entitled, "Bolts from the blue—some experiences, personal and gleaned, in the unexpected." He recalled a previous lecture by Mr. Steer which had interested the members very much.

Mr. Steer then entertained the members for an hour and a quarter with a string of amusing stories which held their close attention. He did not pretend that they were all new. His discourse was of a very interesting character, embracing anecdotes of various types and many personal experiences of a humorous nature. Occasionally he broke into an impressive vein, as when he paid a tribute to the printers and journalists

who had given their lives in the war. He had begun his chat by saying that it was good to get a laugh now and again, and it must have done members a great deal of good that evening, judging by the amount of hilarity he provoked.

The relation of anecdotes was evidently infectious, because Mr. Bateman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Steer, also entertained the company with a number of good

stories, mostly relating to editors.

Mr. Moyce also, in seconding the resolution, made one or two contributions which the lecturer might well add to his store, while the president, in putting the resolution, had some diverting personal experiences to relate.

The vote of thanks was cordially carried.

st. Bride Foundation Printing School.

Printing for the Blind.

The last of the series of St. Bride monthly trade lectures was given at the Institute on Friday, April 4th, by Mr. F. A. J. Burns (secretary of the British and Foreign Braille Literature Society) on the interesting and little known subject of "The Production of Books in Touch-Type for the Blind." Mr. Burns who is a practical printer was described by the chairman, the Rev. A. Taylor, M.A., as an "expert of experts." Mr. Burns fully demonstrated that he had a thorough grip of his subject which he made highly illuminating as he traced the history of printing for the blind through its various stages of development up to the present time.

The following were the main points touched upon:—Definition of Touch-type; Early History of Printing for the Blind; Description of the Various Systems; Preparation of the Printing Surfaces for Embossed Books; the Braille System and Description of the Braille Stereotyper; Printing, Paper and Binding of Embossed Books; English Braille Literature; Adaptation of Braille to Foreign Languages.

The lecture was followed by an interesting and informal talk amongst those present, who were keenly interested in the specimens of books for the blind and the method by which Braille characters are written and printed. The usual votes of thanks were heartily accorded to the lecturer and the chairman.

The evening session at St. Bride closes at the end of April. It is arranged that the "winding up" night on May 2nd will be a "students' night" taking the form of a concert, the items of which will be wholly contributed by the students themselves. Examples of some of the work done during the session will be on exhibition from six o'clock on that evening. Past and present students are asked to make a note of this date and arrange to be present on Friday, May 2nd.

lliffe & Sons, Ltd. Staff Reunion.

A pleasant reunion of the staff of Iliffe and Sons, Ltd. (printers and publishers of the Autocar, the Motor Cycle, etc.), took place on Friday last, when a dinner was held at the Hotel Jules, Jermyn-street, London. gathering was for the purpose of welcoming back the members of the staff who had joined the services during the European war, and hearty greetings were extended to them upon the resumption of their duties with the firm after, in many cases, an absence of more than four years. The company, which numbered 82, were the guests of Mr. W. Coker lliffe and Mr. Edward M. lliffe, and consisted of members of the London, Coventry and Manchester staffs.

Mr. Edward M. Iliffe, C.B.E., who presided, referred to the firm's record in the war, and stated that over 240 employees had joined the various branches of the services, and of that number 34 had laid down their lives. Much useful work had been done by the various papers produced by the firm in helping recruiting, particularly the Motor Cycle, through which over 10,000 recruits with technical qualifications were secured for the Royal Engineers, the Machine Gun Corps, and the

Tanks

He also mentioned that the firm had acquired no less than five new journals during the war, including the Agricultural Gazette and the Amateur Photographer (which had been amalgamated with their own photographic paper Photography and Focus). These, together with their existing papers, and another new journal now in preparation would bring the total list of the firm's publications to fourteen, so that they were entering upon the period of peace with a very full programme and with added strength.

The toast of "The Service Men" was proposed by Mr. J. S. Bold (secretary), and responded to by Captain C. E. Wallis, who was wounded in the early months of the war, and after being for two years in the hands of the Germans was interned in Switzerland, where he started a school of motor mechanics for British prisoners of war. This was afterwards taken over by the proprietors of the Autocar, under the auspices of the British Red Cross Society, and a similar school was started in Holland. The other toast was that of "The Men who Remained," and tributes were paid to the manner in which the work of the firm was carried on during the war by a greatly depleted staff. This was submitted by Lieut. R. C. de Morgan, who had just returned from active service abroad, and responded to by Mr J. Griffiths (works mana-

The toast of "The Hosts" was proposed by Mr. George Gatehouse, who referred to the cordial relations existing between Messrs. Iliffe and their employees. In responding on behalf of himself and his brother, Mr. W. Coker Iliffe referred to the growth and de-

velopment of the firm and its many-sided activities. In regard to the number of papers produced and their great increase in circulation since the armistice, he spoke of the value of the large rotary printing machines that have been installed at the Coventry works in recent years, without which it would not be possible to cope with the demands now made upon the printing department.

An enjoyable musical programme was ren-

dered during the evening.

Some Paper Topics.

There are signs of a slight revival in the paper market, due, no doubt, to two principal causes. In the first place, stocks held by paper users of all classes are at last running out, and, in the second place, there is a feeling that prices are in many cases approaching the minimum. This feeling is backed up by a conviction that ere long a change in our usual policy will have to be faced, bringing in its train a rise in prices. The strength of the several deputations appointed by the Various interests to place before the Government the case for protecting our mills and paper workers is sufficiently profound to warrant a successful issue. Paper users are carefully watching events, and already there are distinct signs of direct action, particularly in regard to the placing of orders for imported stuff. Agents and dealers in foreign paper will require to take precautions in booking orders for forward delivery. Several quotations which we have seen show that the need for a safeguarding clause has already been grasped by some houses. The words, "Subject to alteration in our fiscal arrangements, are appended to the conditions.

Nothing is to be gained by delaying, if, indeed, it is the intention of the Board of Trade to place either a restriction or a tariff, or both, on incoming paper. The very fact of definite knowledge will help to stimulate trading by settling the minds of all parties concerned in the making, selling, or using of paper. Alone, however, the decision on fiscal policy cannot be expected to create normal conditions or increase the demand for paper, except as a speculative measure. What is wanted, and wanted very badly, is the removal of the restrictions which still prevent or retard the consumption of paper. are still restrictions in force which prevent manufacturers from using paper for the wrapping of goods. Granted that the rule applies more directly to the manufacturer than to the paper which might be used, the effect is still to minimise the demand for paper. blockade is immediately responsible for a great deal of the stagnancy which has prevailed in the paper world since November last. If manufacturers cannot export their goods, they do not require paper either for stationery or wrapping and packing. Granted comparative freedom to sell and ship to any market, there will immediately arise a good

demand for all grades of paper, and if business becomes brisk, paper prices will not be subject to the same close scrutiny as happens when the need for paper is small and business bad.

In Lancashire the cotton trade is being killed by the blockade, and the effect of stagnancy and unemployment in the textile factories of Lancashire affects the paper trade throughout the whole country. If cotton goods are not selling, shipping is at a stand-still. The lithographic trade of Lancashire is built up on shippers tickets, i.e., the labels printed in many colours on gummed coated paper. It is, perhaps, correct to say that there is more chromo paper consumed in Lancashire than in all other counties put together. of 19 manufacturers of coated papers seven are situate within a few miles of Manchester. At the present time the whole lithographic printing trade of Lancashire is virtually at a standstill, and the direct cause is traceable to the blockade. The demand for the paper used in colour printing is practically negligible, and it must be observed that every order placed for colour tickets corresponds to good orders for several other classes of paper used in wrapping and baling goods. Add to this the high-class paper that is used on administrative work connected with making and shipping the consignments and the disastrous influence of the blockade on paper consumption assumes obvious proportions.

On the subject of market prices during the week we have not a great deal to record. No particular drop in price below the figures previously named has come to our notice: English mills are offering to make common bank at 8d. per lb., which, under existing conditions, must be considered a low offer. Common printings are selling at 5d. per lb., and common writings at 6d. Fairly good printing is to be obtained at 63d. per lb., but esparto printings are offered at 8d. and 9d. per lb. Scotch mills are making a particularly good E.S. writing paper at od. per lb. Azure book papers are being made at 111d. to 18.3d. per lb., some well-known grades that were listed at 1s. 6d. per 1b. last November now being sold at is. id. per lb. The future of high-class papers is uncertain, however, for while one well-known maker promises a further reduction in April, another equally prominent mill advises an advance. Generally speaking, the higher grade papers have all reached a comparative level and no drastic reduction can now be expected under any It must be observed that mill circumstance costs are certain to increase in the next few months as a result of dearer transport and power, higher labour cost and the effect of shorter hours and higher administrative expense. Any advantage that accrues as the result of slightly cheaper material, improved rate of exchange on export, and the economy of full staff and running machinery is morally sure of being counteracted by the higher cost of production. These facts need to be borne in mind by those consumers or users of paper whose minds still revert to the comparative pre-war costs of paper.

Trade Notes.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.— The Lord Mayor of London will preside at the 56th annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, at the Mansion House, on May 27th.

THE death is announced of Mr. John Edward Patterson, poet and novelist, after an attack of paralysis, at Harrogate. Mr. Patterson had been in failing health for some time past.

MESSRS. REID BROS., printers and wholesale stationers, have removed their office from 9, Howard-street, Glasgow, to their works at 128, Avenue-street, Bridgeton, Glasgow.

THE Démocrat, with which is incorporated the Federationist, described as the official organ of the General Federation of Trade Unions, will make its first appearance to day (April 10th).

The only daily newspaper in the United States run exclusively by women has proved a failure under feminine management which is attributed to a lack of "news sense" in the reporters and editors.

Proposals are to be made for starting next session, within the University of London, a special two years course for intending journalists and instituting a University diploma in journalism for such students. Leading members of the University have been formed into a committee for the purpose in conference with the Institute of Journalists, the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour, and of the Board of Education.

Messrs. J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd., of Bristol, have just welcomed back their chairman and managing director in the person of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Arrowsmith-Brown, D.S.O., after four years service in the field, in France and Italy. Lieut.-Col. Arrowsmith-Brown came home for a month on special leave in November last, in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. T. R. Davies who managed the business in his absence, and has now returned to resume the active management himself.

The Press Censorship.—Unless an emergency arises, the Press Bureau announces, it is proposed to close the Official Press Bureau on April 30th, after which date there will be no censorship of Press telegrams or of Press articles, books or pictures. This will not mean that there will be any change in the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Acts or in the regulations made thereunder. They will remain binding as heretofore, but the responsibility of seeing that they are complied with will rest upon the publisher.

THE following have been elected members of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers' Association:—Messrs. A. Orchard, warehouse binding (Putney Press); W. Wellington, composing (Harrison's, St. Martin's-lane); H. E. Seton, warehouse and binding (Merritt and Hatcher); R. E. Latimer,

foundry (Hazell, Watson and Viney); and W. E. Tyler, bookbinding (Brentford Printing and Publishing Co.).

THE Walkiakoski Paper Mills have passed a resolution to increase their capital from 9 to 15 million marks. The new shares are issued at 125 per cent.

THE death is a mounced of Mr. Henry W. Thompson, head storeman at Sittingbourne Paper Mills, Kent (Edward Lloyd, Ltd.), where he had been employed for 35 years.

TENDERS WANTED.—For printing for the year 1919-20, for the Carmarthenshire County Council, particulars from Mr. J. W. Nicholas, County Offices, Carmarthen.—For printing for one year, for the Cambridgeshire Insurance Committee; forms of tender from Mr. A. Wright, 24, St. Andrew's street, Cambridge.

PAPER SUITS.—Germans are paying £7 for suits of clothes made from straw, paper, wood-fibre, and peat. The cloth wears fairly well. Underlinen, bed sheets, and upholstery materials are now made from paper. Sweden is altering a number of cotton-spinning machines to be able to spin paper by German methods

COLOURS IN BOOK PAPERS.—At the recent paper and pulp convention in New York, it was decided that no colour restrictions are to be placed on book papers. Colours are to be established by the individual mills, and molimit is placed upon their number. It was determined, however not to manufacture special colours in lots of less than five tons.

EDINBURGH.—The printing trade, one of the staple industries of the city, is suffering severely at present from want of work. Government orders fell rapidly off after the armistice, and private orders are few and far between. To some extent the shortage of material is responsible, but few books are being brought out. As the unemployed in this branch of industry already number about 1,000 and demobilisation is adding to the total, the trade unions affected are having an anxious time.

Norwegian Industries Fair.—On the initiative of Norges Oplysningskontor, the Norwegian Trade Intelligence Bureau, arrangements are being made for a Norwegian Industries Fair to be held in Christiania during the week September 8th to 16th this year. The fair is planned for the participation of 200 exhibitors, and the object is that only bona fide buyers shall have admission to the exhibition. The exhibits will include wood products, wood pulp, paper, printing and stationery, chemical products, dyes, etc.

THE "KENTISH MERCURY" STAFF AT DIN-NER.—The directors of Messrs. Merritt and Hatcher, Ltd., proprietors of the Kentish Mercury, 6-14, Blackheath-road, Greenwich, entertained some fifty members of their Greenwich staff to dinner the other evening at "Ye Olde Dr. Butler's Head" Tavern, Basinghallstreet, E.C. Mr. H. E. Harry, M.B.E. (managing director), presided, the vice-chairs being filled by Messrs Stanley K. Bawden (editor) and Ll. Hodges (jobbing department). Following the loyal toast, the company, at the instance of the chairman, drank in solemn silence to those of the staff who made the supreme sacrifice in the war. A capital musical programme, with Mr. L. F. Adderley as pianist, was sustained by Messrs. A. Ll. Cameron, F. Bristow, W. Taylor, J. Glibbery, W. H. Hine, R. Parkinson and T. Rowland.

Quebec's Paper and Pulp Industry.

Only in its infancy.

An interesting review of the remarkable growth of the pulp and paper industry in Quebec and its prospects of further advancement is given by Mr. J. C. Ross in the Canadian University Magazine. He mentions that the value of pulp and paper exported from Canada exceeds that of any other of her manufactured goods with the exception of munitions, which is now a thing of the past. From the pitifully small \$122 worth of paper exported 27 years ago the exports of pulp and paper now exceed \$96,000,000, and the end is not yet.

Mr Ross proceeds: The success which has been attained by the pulp and paper industry 18 not a matter of chance or haphazard effort. For the success of the industry three essentials are required, namely, abundant water power, large available forest resources, and a plentiful supply of labour. The province of Quebec possesses these to a remarkable degree. Out of the Dominion's total water power, amounting to 18,000,000 h.p., Quebec has 6,000,000, or one-third, but only a seventh of this power has been tapped by engineers. In addition to that, the rivers and streams of the province nearly all flow to the south, which carry the products of forest and factory towards the great markets of the United States. In regard to forest wealth, over onehalf of the total pulp resources of Eastern Canada, or 300,000,000 cords, are located in this province, while in the matter of labour the French lumberjack is without an equal in the world. Altogether its water power, raw material, labour, shipping facilities, and nearness to a great market, combine to make this province one of the world's great pulp and paper manufacturing centres.

The remarkable growth and expansion of the pulp and paper industry in this province is directly traceable to the far-sighted policy put into force some years ago by the Gouin Government. Legislation was passed a decade ago prohibiting the export of pulp wood cut from Crown Lands, and as a result of this policy American paper manufacturers, who formerly depended on this province for their supply of raw material, were forced to move their plants to Quenec, and manufacture the pulp wood into paper on this side of the border. At the same time the Government adopted most progressive measures in regard to conserving the water power of the province

and safe-guarding the forests by instituting thorough fire-protective measures. In addition, every possible assistance and encouragement is given to those who desire to go in for re-forestation and the scientific cutting of their timber resources, while the Forest Products Laboratories at McGill continue to do a most useful work of an experimental nature.

To-day, as a result of wise legislation and favourable natural resources, Quebec province has over forty pulp and paper mills located within her borders, or almost half of all those operating throughout the Dominion. While the growth of the industry has been most rapid in the last few years, it is by no means of a mushroom nature. It has developed throughout the years until to-day it is almost the most important manufacturing industry.

The United States is becoming more dependent on Canada for her pulp and paper. Quebec has the largest available supply of pulp wood on the continent, the greatest power resources, and as the nearest province to the large consuming centres of the Eastern States, it must continue as the great source of The provincial authorities and the heads of the great paper mills in the province are fully alive to the situation, and are pre-pared to "carry on" to a still greater extent. It is not only to the United States that paper men are looking for markets; they find that there is a great demand for Canadian paper products in South America, South Africa, Australia and other parts of the world. In order to take care of the export business, the paper manufacturers have formed an Export Association, which has for its object the closest possible relations between the manufacturers, thereby securing a standardised product and also greater efficiency in marketing and selling the output.

The pulp and paper industry of the Dominion is one of our great basic industries, and is not dependent upon artificial aids for its maintenance. Within the last few years it has got upon a stable basis largely through the employment of technically trained men in its mills, through the adoption of conservation policies in regard to the care and cutting of its forests, as well as by the use of reforestation, the standardisation of its products, and the adoption of progressive measures of manufacturing and marketing, until to-day it is not only the most important exporting industry, but is destined to be the most important of all Quebec's manufacturing industries. The development of the pulp and paper industry in this province is only in its infancy.

EXPLOSIVE PAPER.—It is now recognised that the hope of crippling Germany during the war by blocading her cotton supplies was illusory. From very early days in the war she relied on wood cellulose as a basis for her explosives. From wood pulp the German factories made the finest possible tissue paper, and by nitrating this converted it into explosive.

Don't embalm your business and then expect advertising to resurrect it.



FORTY-FIRST YBAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonbill, Fleet, London Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page	£8	10	0	1	8.		
Half Page	1	17	6		12		
Third Page	1	6	0	One-third Column			
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column	6	6	
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.							

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. Jorgen Sorenser, Bygdo Alle 60, Christiania, Norway. United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, Rast 89th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, Iudia, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LORDON, E.C.4

Copies may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Press Bureau.

At last the Press censorship is to come to an end and newspapers are to be relieved from submitting their articles to the Censor's Bureau under pain of fine and imprisonment. The Bureau has passed through many phases since it was instituted by Lord Buckmaster, then Solicitor-General, and under the charge of Sir Edward Cook and his colleagues it improved in its working, although newspaper men were much hampered and worried by the Bureau's vagaries, and many inconsistencies and absurdities were perpetrated, perhaps the best remembered of these was the deleting of the quotation, "the captains and the kings depart," which caused a roar of laughter all

over the country. Still the Bureau did some useful work in its way and prevented the publishing of several incidents that might have caused public panic. A curious feature of its working was that even if matter was submitted and passed by the Bureau it did not relieve the newspapers from responsibility if the said matter was held afterwards to transgress certain acts. In fact the Press Bureau autocrats were purely advisory functionaries. What thankful hearts there will be in all newspaper offices when the doors of the Bureau are finally closed.

The British Paper Trade.

THE Board of Trade have this week appointed a Committee to consider and report on the conditions prevailing in the paper industry, with particular reference to the restriction of manufacture in British mills owing to competition of imported paper, and the resulting unemployment of labour. committee have power to make recommendations, and the following are appointed members: -Mr. H. A. Vernet (chairman), Mr. A. F. Blades, Mr. H. G. Bradly, H. Brownsey, Sir Andrew Caird, K.B.E., George Clapperton, Mr. William Culross, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. W. Dyson, Mr. H. Godfrey, Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, Mr. W. M. Meredith, Mr. T. G. Newland, Captain W. F. Nuttall, Mr. Foster G. Robinson, Mr. C. R. Seddon, Mr. H. G. Spicer, Mr. W. L. Tod and Mr. Thomas Young. Mrs. E. S. Francis, of the Paper Control Department, 23, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, is to be secretary to the committee.

Labour Unrest.

In an excellent article in the Contemporary Review on the industrial future some good advice is given to both employer and employed, and the causes of the present discontent amongst the workers are investigated and advised upon. Dealing with the shorter working hours, the writer says that "ui less reduced working hours are made good by maintained productivity, as against competing nations which work longer hours at less wages, the export trade of Britain, which is a main source of national wealth, will inevitably dwindle as regards manufactures; and the entire financial and industrial situation must accordingly worsen." Further on it points out that "labour has as much to learn as capital if it is to fare nearly as well as its champions hope. If its leaders assume for it that in virtue of simply being Labour it is sure to take the right course, they will only

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

be repeating the failures of the governing classes of the societies of the past. What they need above all things to keep before them is the lesson taught by their and our political experience for a century and more. The predominant philosophy of practical life in Britain has been neither an optimism nor a pessimism, but a Meliorism. And Meliorism means guarded experiment." Something, too, "is to be hoped for from the initiative of the private employer. That class includes a number of men who during the war have fought and suffered in comradeship with their workers in the field of industry. Captains of industry are still potential for much good; and if they take up the new plans for industrial control in some such spirit of devotion to the commonweal as inspired them through the years of war, they surely cannot fail to attain to some results not wholly incommensurate with the Great Victory."

Printing in New York.

A survey of the printing trade in New York has recently been issued which gives much information about the trade in that city. The survey was made for the better guidance of the Board of Education in the extension of technical education. The interesting statement is made that one-fourth of all the printing of the United States is done by the New York printing plants, and in point of output they are said to exceed even that of the London plants, thus making New York the world's greatest printing centre. According to the figures given there are 2,650 printing establishments ranging from the oneman shop to the establishment having seventy-five presses and over 300 compositors: the total number of employees engaged being 68,540. One surprising feature of the New York printing trade is that there are thirtysix daily newspapers published in foreign languages, and representing fourteen different tongues, while the daily newspapers issued in English only number twenty. Among the number of printing establishments in the city fifty shops specialise in machine typesetting for the trade.

A CONFERENCE on "The Planning Department in Scientific Management" will be held under the auspices of the Industrial Reconstruction Council on Tuesday, April 15th, at 5.30 p.m., in the Hall of the Institute of Journalists, 2 and 4, Tudor-street, E.C.4. The opening address will be given by Mr. James F. Whiteford, after which will follow questions and discussion. No tickets are necessary.

Paper Control Staff Dinner.

Presentation to Mr. H. A. Vernet.

There was a happy assembly of the staff of the Department of the Controller of Paper at the Connaught Rooms, the other day. With the approaching dissolution of the department, it was thought that a social gathering should be held. At first it was to have been quite a small affair among the subordinates, but it was readily taken up by the whole of the Department. Mr. H. A. Vernet, who was accompanied by Miss Vernet, presided, and others present included Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hall Caine, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bradly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lindley-Jones, Mrs. Francis, and Mr. Smith. Practically everyone in the Department attended, including several organisers.

The programme of the evening included dinner, a short concert, and a few dances. The toast list included "The King," proposed by the Controller; "The Controller," submitted by Mr. Hall Caine, and acknowledged by Mr. Vernet; and "The Department," given by Mr. Lindley-Jones, and responded to by Mr. Bradly.

During the evening Mr. Hall Caine, on behalf of the Department, presented to Mr. Vernet a cigar box, which will be inscribed as follows: "H. A. Vernet, Esq., Controller of Paper, 1918-1919. A slight token of esteem from the officers and staff. 23, Buckingham Gate." In asking Mr. Vernet to accept the gift, Mr. Hall Caine said they all hoped it would serve as a small memento in years to come, after the cares and worries of official life and when the war was a thing of the past, of the happy family over which Mr. Vernet had presided. They all desired to place on record their sense of the generosity towards them which Mr. Vernet had displayed both as Controller and a man. (Applause.)

Guaranteeing the Price.

A rather novel device for imparting a little moral courage to customers has been adopted by the Crocker-McElwain Co., of Holyoke, Mass., U.S.A. They offer, from March 1st, the following guarantee with regard to any of their regular mill lines which are purchased from them; "On any paper carrying the Certificate Bond (or other) watermark you may have on hand purchased of us subsequent to this date and which has not been on hand to exceed 90 days from date of invoice, we will guarantee you against a decline in price. That is to say, if by reason of changed conditions we reduce our price you are protected as above." The offer is good until withdrawn, and the company add this advice: "Keep your stock in shape to do business. With this guaranty you cannot lose, and we do not need to tell you that you cannot make any money on business which you do not do."

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s.; J. Dickinson and Co., 29s. 9d. xd.; Ilford, 19s. 6d., 19s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 9d., 4s., Pref., 13s. 6d.; International Linotype, 58½; Lamson Paragon, 25s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 3d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 15s. 3d.; Edward Lloyd, 18s. xd.; George Newnes, 14s., 15s., Pref., 14s. 6d., 15s. 6d.; Roneo, 37s., 38s.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 19s. 4½d. xd.; Wallpaper Manufacturers, 22s. 23s, Pref., 16s. 3d.; Weldon's, Pref., 15s., 15s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 9½xd.; Waterlow Bros. and Layton, 7, 7½.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

AMALGAMATED PRESS.—The directors of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., recommend a dividend of 30 per cent. per annum (3s. per share), less tax, on ordinary shares for half-year (interim), payable May 2nd.

NEW COMPANIES.

LEBS PAPER STAINING Co., LTD. — Registered with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares, as manufacturers of, and dealers in paper hangings, paper and paper substitutes, paper stainers, decorators, engravers, and printers book-cloth manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are T. W. Tippett and T. B. M. Parr. Private company. First directors, J. A. Wilby, J. W. Tippett, and T. B. M. Parr. Office, County End Mill, Lees, near Oldham.

Douglas and Gilson (1919), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares (400 pref.), to take over the business of wholesale stationers and printers carried on by Douglas and Gilson, Ltd.; also to carry on the business of advertising agents and designers, draughtsmen, publishers, paper manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors. R. F. Gilson and Hughes. Registered office, 24, Hartfield-crescent, Wimbledon, S.W.

BROCK AND HOLLOWAY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer and stationer carried on at 513, Harrow-road, Queen's Park, as "C. A. Brock." Private company. First directors, C. A. Brock and E. E. Holloway.

O. B. EQUIPMENTS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in 500 "A," 200 "B," and 300 7 per cent. cum. pref. shares of £1 each. Manufacturers of and dealers in office and other furniture and fitments, business systems, equipments, typewriters and accessories, etc. The subscribers are W. H. V. Marchant, G. C.

Spene, and J. S. Townsend. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

ORMBRODS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer and lithographer, carried on by H. Ormerod at Rochdale as "Ormerod Brothers," also to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, advertising agents and contractors, billposters, book pamphlet and bill distributing agents, etc. The subscribers are H. Ormerod and Miss A. Ormerod. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

HILLIARD AND HASLAM, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of printers, lithographers, bookbinders, stationers, designers, draughtsmen, etc., carried on by J. R. Hilliard and J. W. Haslam, at Bolton, Lancs., as "Hilliard and Haslam"; also to carry on the business of publishers, electrotypers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: J. R. Hilliard, J. W. Haslam and W. E. Haslam.

MARTIN LESTER, LTD.—Registered in Dublin with a capital of £2,000, in £5 shares, as publishers and booksellers. The subscribers are Bulmer Hobson and C. O. Locklain. Private company. First directors: B. Hobson, C. O. Locklain and J. McNeill. Registered office: 44, Dawson-street, Dublin.

FIELD PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £700,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of publishers of the Field and Queen, and other newspapers and publications, and the business of general printers, carried on at Windsor House, Breams Buildings, and at Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, W.C., and for that purpose to enter into an agreement with the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, Nevile Foster and James M. Allison, also to acquire the business of publishers of Land and Water, and for that purpose to enter into an agreement with the New Century Press, Ltd., and to carry on the business of newspaper and magazine proprietors, printers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman and Nevile Foster. Private company. First directors; The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman (chairman), Nevile Foster, J. M. Allison, Capt. Wedgwood Benn, D.S.O. and H. Stevenson. Qualification £1,000.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

Turf Press, Ltd.—At a meeting of the company, held at London, on March 25th, the following resolutions were passed:—
"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and that the company be wound up voluntarily"; "that Mr. Henry Morgan, of 17, Eldon-street, E.C., be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

Booze is like a buzz-saw-perfectly safe if you let it alone.



Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Rd.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between William Lacey and Thomas Edward Wiggen, carrying on business as printers, bookbinders and paper merchants, at Burnt Hill lane, Louth, in the county of Lincoln, under the style or firm of "Wiggen Brothers," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from December 18th, 1918. All debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received or paid by Thomas Edward Wiggen, and the business will be carried on in the future by

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

Bates, Alfred Charles Cosher (trading as Alfred Bates and Co.), advertising agent, 124, Fleet-street, E.C. Last day for receiving proofs, April 20th, 1919. Trustee, Alexander Nisbet, 3, Lincoln's inn-fields, W.C.2.

Gentry, Alfred George, journalist, 7, Carleton-parade, Herne-hill, London. Trustee, E. L. Hough, official receiver, Bankruptcybuildings, Carey-street, W.C.2.

Holdroyd, Lawrence Harold, and Holdroyd, Percy Albert, trading as Holdroyd Brothers, stationers, Market-street, Cleck-heaton, Yorkshire. Trustee, Walter Durrance, official receiver, 12, Duke-street, Brad-

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Sayers. Frederick George, newsagent, carrying on business at 118, Lordship-lane, East Dulwich, and 3, Maxted-road, Peckham. To be heard on April 29th, at 11.0 a.m., at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.2.

THE COMPANIES (WINDING-UP) ACT, 1800.

WINDING-UP ORDER.

The Italian Press and General Agency, Ltd., 29a, Charing Cross-road, W.C. Date of order, April 1st, 1919.

A GOOD MIXTURE.—Take printer's ink and brains, and mix them well; then let the finished job its story tell. For ink and type alone are not enough! Mix in the brains, and then turn out the stuff!

Lots of people have made money, but not success; the two may be as far apart as the



Mr. Anthony Keogh.

Quite a remarkable papermaking record was created by Mr. Anthony Keogh, who has died at Bury, in his 80th year. Mr. Keogh was born near Dublin, his father (also named Anthony) being a machine-man in a paper mill. The family migrated to Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1847, on the father obtaining a position at Messrs. Cookes' paper mill there. Mr. Anthony Keogh, the younger, started work in a paper mill at the age of twelve years. When seventeen years of age he emigrated to America, and was in the papermaking trade in New Jersey until the outbreak of civil war. Then he returned to the old country and obtained a foreman's place with Messrs. Cooke. Next he held a post of similar responsibility with Messrs. Annandale. From there he went as manager to Messrs. Robert Craig and Sons, Ltd., owners of the Caldercruix and Moffat Mills, Lanarkshire. Here he remained for ten years, afterwards going to Larne as manager for two years. A big coal strike was the dominating cause of hisrelinquishing this post, and he went to Bury to take up a responsible position with Messrs.

J. Wrigley and Son, Ltd., whose mill was then, if it is not still, the largest in the world. Early in the nineties Mr. Keogh went out to New Zealand to superintend the erection of machinery and take over the management of Messrs. Ferguson and Mitchell's paper mill. near Dunedin. After working there for two years he took over the management of the Mataura Falls Paper Mill Co., a large papermaking concern in Otago. A man of keen observation, Mr. Keogh had many good stories to tell of his experiences in New Zealandabout the Maories, the gold mines, the sheepruns, and last but not least of the industry to which his life's energies were devoted. Before he returned to England, he was presented with a purse of gold "as a token of the very high esteem in which he was held not only in Mataura but in the neighbour-hoods surrounding." The Mayor-elect prehoods surrounding." The Mayor-elect presided over the function, and all the speakers bore testimony to Mr. Keogh's qualities "as a papermaker and a gentleman," and referred in highly eulogistic terms to his services in developing the papermaking industry of New Zealand. On his return to this country Mr. Keogh was manager for the Bury Papermaking Co., Ltd., Gigg Mills, for some six years, and afterwards for several years was manager of a mill in his native country. He had for several years before his death been living in retirement in Bury. He is survived by a widow, three daughters, and five sons. Three of his sons have been or are serving in His Majesty's forces. Two have been on active service, one in France, and one in Mesopotamia.

Overseers at Dinner.

Pleasant Gathering at Anderton's Hotel,

It was a happy sign of the return of peace to find members of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association resuming their annual dinner at Anderton's Hotel, on Saturday evening. During the war, of course, it was not possible to continue this function, and now that the battle clouds have passed, members return to the annual fixture with special enthusiasm. A new feature of the programme was the presence of ladies for the first time, and they turned up in very good numbers, representing a very fair proportion of the hundred persons present. Mr. A. J. Daines, the president, was in the chair, and the stewards, who made excellent arrangements for the entertainment of the company, were Messrs. J. Walker, G. Eden and A. G. Aves.

Following the dinner, an agreeable musical programme was submitted, humour being a conspicuous and happy feature. The artistes were Misses Bleaney and Anderson and Messrs. D. Ball, L. Harris, Carr McGregor, A. Verne

and F. Frampton.

Interspersed with the songs were a few toasts. Following that of "The King," the president proposed the toast of "The Association," and expressed the gratification which all felt at their being able to resume their annual dinner. Although they would have liked to have carried on while the war was in progress, it seemed hardly right to be feasting and enjoying themselves while the boys were fighting for the greatest cause that ever was submitted to the arbitrament of arms—the cause of freedom. Now they had not only resumed that very agreeable function but had done something else, they had brought the ladies amongst them. (Applause.) Ladies now were taking a more prominent place in public life, and the Association thought they could no longer exclude them from the annual dinner. He was pleased, therefore, to be the first president to welcome the ladies. (Applause.) Referring to the work of the past year, he mentioned the progress which had been made by the Association and to the interesting features of the monthly gatherings, at which lectures, though not always dealing with print, provided instruction of a useful character in regard to allotments, poultry-keeping, and so on. Then they had Mr. Arnot, who gave a very interesting lecture on "Costing, and how to make print pay." The Association had been growing and developing, and they were determined to go still further ahead. They were building upon a solid basis carefully laid by the founders of the Association. He acknowledged the splendid work of Mr. Walker, who was president for two years, and Mr. Dixon, a former president, to both of whom credit was due for the progress which the Association had made. Although they might need a little reconstruction, he felt as the years went on, each president would be able to report that the Association was presperous and flourishing, and that it was performing a very useful service to the printing trade. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Walker submitted the toast of "The President," and remarked that the members of the Association must have been inspired when they appointed such a man as Mr. Daines as their president, He was a man young in years, but old in knowledge, and his appointment was about the best bit of work the Association had done for years. From the businesslike manner in which the meetings of the committee were now conducted, he felt that reconstruction had already begun, and if they proceeded on those lines, he thought there was a successful future for the Associa-With regard to the vice-president, Mr. Hunt, he was one of the founders of the Association, had been treasurer for some years, and when he assumed the position of president, he would bring dignity and experience to the office. He was respected by every member of the Association, and had for too long stood aloof. The toast was accorded musical honours, with a special ovation for Mrs. Daines.

The president, in response, said he had only been a short time in office, and he felt that an Association like their's was worthy of the best man doing his best for it. As time went on he believed they would grow in knowledge and power. Every member of the Association was doing his best to help it along, and it was not for the president to take all the credit. He felt he had a long way to go to beat the

past presidents of the Association.

Mr. Hunt, who also responded, mentioned that he was one of the original members, being No. 9 on the list. He had done all he could for the benefit of the Association without occupying any prominent position until he was elected treasurer. As he had done his best in the past, in the future his efforts would

not be lacking.

Mr. J. Dixon gave the toast of "The Visitors, especially the Ladies." This was naturally a very popular toast, and the speaker presented it with appropriate eloquence. He congratulated the ladies on the part they had played during the past four years of war. They had rendered the country noble service, not only with regard to rationing and the manipulation of the coupons— (laughter) - but in wider fields as well. As the ladies had done their bit, the members of the Association felt that they could do no less than invite them to that dinner, so that they might see the sort of men their husbands and sweethearts mixed with. (Laughter.) hoped sincerely that the precedent of asking ladies to the annual dinner would grow with the expansion of the Association, and that their presence at that gathering would help to increase the membership. Mr. Dixon also had a welcome for the "mere man" visitors, mentioning particularly Mr. Jackson and Mr. Read, representatives of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

Mr. Jackson, who was the first to respond,

said both he and Mr. Read had thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment, the character of which he eulogised. The Association was perhaps an infant in years compared with some others. For instance, he had been a member of his own Association for twentyone years, and they numbered somewhere about 1,200 members. He hoped, however, that in time that Association would become as large. There was no reason why it should There were sufficient branches of the printing trade to permit of such a develop-ment. If that gathering was comparatively small, it had, however, the advantage of being a very genial family assembly. The Printers' Managers Association had not yet launched out with ladies, but he hoped that when the next dinner came along, they would follow the excellent example set them that night.

Mr. Read endorsed the remarks of Mr. Jackson, and said that they would take back to their Association a report of the cordial manner in which they had been received that night. He would like to congratulate the promoters on the high character of the enter-

tainment provided.

Mr. George A. Eden, who was described by the president as one of their oldest members and hardest workers, had the privilege of responding on behalf of the ladies. He observed that they had endeavoured to get a ladly to undertake that duty, but there had been "no offers," and the stewards, searching for a fatherly member to do so, had selected (Laughter.) For the moment, therefore, he was a lady, but his wife would tell him that he was no lady. (Laughter.) With regard to the question of inviting ladies to that function, Mr. Eden mentioned that it was actually suggested eleven years ago, when one small voice got another small voice to support him, but he got terribly squashed. As their membership had broadened, however, their minds had broadened also, with the result that the ladies were with them that night. In that respect they were glad to set an example to their friends of the Printers'
Managers Association. "We ladies," concluded Mr. Eden, "thank you for a jolly good time, and we hope to be here again. (Laughter and applause.)

The company finally dispersed after over

three hours of social enjoyment.

MR. WILLETT BALL, sub-editor of the Railway Review, has been appointed editor in succession to Mr. G. J. Wardle, M.P.

In a few weeks Mr. Clement Shorter and Mr. H. W. Massingham, of the Nation, are to visit America.

Mr. Albert Bennett (Messrs. James Truscott and Sons) had a successful night in the chair on Friday, at Anderton's Hotel,

on the occasion of the Bohemian concert promoted by the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Among those supporting Mr. Bennett were Mr. Edmund Walker, Mr. Harold Bolton, Mr. Oscar Griffiths, Mr. W. H. Burchell, and Mr. Ward Cox.

MR. BENNETT had the satisfaction of raising the sum of 80 guineas for the benefit of the Corporation.

Lord Burnham has been elected an honorary member of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom as a mark of appreciation of his interest in Anglo-Swedish affairs.

THE Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., isto lecture at Saddler's Hall, Cheapside, E.C., on June 25th next, the subject being "Some Industrial Problems." Applications for tickets should be made to the secretary, Industrial Reconstruction Council, 2-4, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

MR. CHARLES BRUNSDON FLETCHER, who has been associate-editor of the Sydney Morning Herald for many years, has now been appointed editor-in-chief of that journal.

MR. J. SPRIGGS and MRS. SPRIGGS, of Forestgate, have just celebrated their golden wedding. Mr Spriggs was managing editor of the Wakefield Herald, and also the proprietor of the Cornish Evening Mail.

LIEUT. E. T. D. STEVENS (acting Captain and Adjutant), 21st Midland Batt. the Rifle Brigade, has been again mentioned in despatches. This gallant officer served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Hobbs, printers, Maidstone, and went to Leicester, setting up for himself as a lithographic artist and designer. Lieut. Stevens is at present stationed in India as adjutant of his battalion.

New British Patents.

Applications for Patents.

Allenou, C. M. V. Pencil-point protector with pencil pointer. 7,743.

Bar-Lock Typewriter Co. Typewriters with

detachable platen carriages. 7,756. Bar-Lock Typewriter Co. Typewriter bases.

7.757 Boyd, H. A., and T. A. Machines for slitting webs of paper, etc. 7,930. Chambon, H. Letter envelopes, letter cards.

etc. 7.750. Etheridge, H. Platen-release devices for type-

writers. 7,755. Etheridge, H. Typewriters with detachable platen carriages. 7,756.

Printers' Costing in the U.S.

Our American contemporary, the Editor and Publisher, has the following interesting notes on costing in a recent issue. It tells us that the printers in Rochester, N.Y., are discussing a plan "to stabilise, standardise, and nationalise" the printing industry. It is what is called the "three year plan" of the United Typothetæ of America, which is in operation in a number of large cities, and is said to be very efficient. It involves a paid secretary-manager in full charge of local operations, the installation in every printing plant of a standard cost accounting system, various local and educational features and courses of study for employees, and the free services of a national research and advertising bureau.

That Rochester is sadly in need of some system of cost-accounting was brought out at a recent meeting, when the president of the Rochester Typothetæ showed the printers of that city that, figured on a 25 per cent. basis, the trade was in bad financial condition. He

produced charts to prove that.

The eighty eight plants of Rochester employ 999 persons. Including the various special plants, trade service shops, etc., the total employed force of the printing industry and allied trades of Rochester is 1,549, with a total annual pay roll of \$1,154,475. Eight thousand persons, it is figured, are directly dependent upon those employees for a livelihood. The survey and figures do not include newspaper publishing plants, as such, or lithographers and other trades that cannot be directly classed as part of the printing industry.

Thirty-one of the plants, doing a yearly business of \$5,000 and less, showed an actual loss of \$25,486 for one year, and a total loss and lost profit of \$57,514. Those thirty-one plants do less than 5 per cent. of the total commercial printing business of the city, the

figures showed.

Sixteen plants, doing \$5,000 to \$10,000 annual business, show an actual loss of \$11,046, and a total loss and lost profit of \$44.367. The average salary of the heads of those sixteen plants is only \$1,504 a year, and but nine of them are receiving an amount equal to that paid to journeymen printers

under the Rochester scale.

Twenty-one plants, doing \$10,000 to \$25,000 annual business, show an actual loss of \$4,575, and a total loss and lost profit of \$96,005. Five plants, doing \$25,000 to \$50,000 annual business, show a 3½ per cent. profit of \$5,968, but a lost profit of \$36,309. Eight plants, doing \$50,000 to \$100,000 annual business, show a 7 per cent. profit of \$33,257, but a lost profit of \$38,472. Seven plants, doing an annual business of \$100,000 or more, representing only one-twelfth of all commercial printing plants in the city, but handling one half of all the business, show an 8'3 per cent. profit of £107,123, but a lost profit of \$215,319.

The total profit of the eighty-eight plants

is only \$102,341 a year, as compared to a yearly business of more than two and a half million dollars, and their total lost profit is figured at \$535,986.

Too much guessing at costs and proper selling prices, faulty bookkeeping systems, and inability to estimate were some of the most impressive shortcomings of the Rochester printing industry as shown by the survey.

Prosperous American Firms.

According to the same publication, every manufacturer of printing presses in the United States is feeling the surge of new business, and all believe that 1919 will be their banner year. Messrs. R. Hoe and Co. devoted nearly their entire plant to war business until recently, but still found time to complete many new presses that were under way when the Government called for their services. This meant a very satisfactory 1918 to them. Oscar Roesen, second vice-president of Hoe's. made a long trip through the West recently. and found a distinct change in the sentiment of the publishers on the coast, who felt two years ago that the war was not benefiting the West as much as it was the East. Everybody, Mr. Roesen says, is doing good business and is optimistic for greater returns from advertising and better prices for publications.

Government work pressed equally the Gess Printing Press Co., which gave up its entire facilities to ordnance work, being permitted only to finish up the few presses that were in process of manufacture when it was asked to aid the Government. Domestic and foreign orders are growding in, especially since the signing of the armistice, and the factory is working to its limit on new contracts and contracts taken before the war. To it also the year holds forth not only promises but

pledges of a big business.

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company opens the year with a substantial improvement in both domestic and export business, following closely the increase in general business all over the country, and they find labour conditions much easier than they were a short time

ago.

There has been a steady increase in the business of the Ludlow Typograph Co., too, and preparations have been made for a large

volume of trade.

Among the improvements introduced is a method of melting the metal of typecasting machines by electricity. A type of electric metal pot used on these machines to great advantage is manufactured by the Cutler-Hammer Co. It is designed so that the heating elements, or units, are plunged directly into the metal itself, thereby obtaining, the highest efficiency and economy in operation. These linotype metal pots take about fourteen amperes on high heat and four and one-half to five amperes on low or normal running heat. The temperature of the metal is taken care of by a sensitive mercury bulb tnermostat.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON Ltd.

11, 17 & 18, Tooks Court, Furnival Street, E.C. 4.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

It will interest the Printing Trade to know that the English Branch of Ch. Lorilleux & Co. has been amalgamated with the firm of Morris & Bolton Ltd., as from March 31st, 1919, and that the business will in future be carried on under the title of:

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

The principal object of the amalgamation is to gain additional strength to meet the inevitable Foreign competition in the future, and to endevour to secure the premier position in the world's markets.

The fusion of these two progressive businesses will enable many economies and improvements to be effected, and the combined resources and experience of the two houses will enable

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

to offer the trade adequate supplies of all kinds of Printing Inks of exceptional quality and value.

Ch. Lorillaux & Co and Morris & Bolton Ltd. thank their customers for past favours, and trust that the confidence and support extended to them in the past will be continued to

Lorilleux & Bolton Ltd.

FORMERLY-

CH. LORILLEUX & CO., New Street, E.C. 1, and Stoke Newington, N. 16. MORRIS & BOLTON Ltd., 11, 17 & 18, Tooks Court, E.C. 4.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Varied Uses of Paper.

The part to be played by paper in reconstruction work in northern France and Belgium is described in an article in the New York Sun. Ideas taken from the Germans and extension of present uses by American and British manufacturers are becoming com-bined. The work is going forward rapidly despite the shortage in wood pulp and its Waterproof pasteboard houses, products. easily handled and put together, are probably the most important development. Such dwellings have oiled paper in place of glass windows. Screws made of wood pulp are used in putting the houses together. Tables, chairs and other pieces of furniture are being made of paper. Even kitchen utensils are so constructed. Ease of transportation due to the enormous saving in weight, as well as the ease of replacement, are the chief factors that are making paper a universal material of re-construction days. Tin canisters are being replaced rapidly by paper containers. Paper buckets are more durable than galvanised iron or wood.

Some other uses being made of paper are the following: Garages, fireproofed by a special process; harness and saddlery; driving belts for machinery, and roofing tiles. Paper clothes, counterpanes, bed-quilts, and blankets were made in Germany during the latter period of the war to offset the efficacious British blockade. Some of the ships which carry the paper-made material to the stricken nations will be equipped with paper lifeboats. This contribution comes from the Japanese, who do not only thoroughly water-proof the boats, but are enabled by a procesof cementing to build them strong and serviceable.

Working for the Pleasure of it.—The Canadian Printer and Publisher says that there is a printing office in a certain Ontario town where they work for their health and not for a livelihood. In that town there is a "movie" theatre. But this movie house is very much alert to advertising possibilities and plasters the town with posters which should mean good business for the printing offices of this town. But unfortunately it does not mean good business-not for at least one of these printing offices-which prints 500 eight-sheet posters for \$1.50. The stock used was coloured "news" and the typesetting would run into an hour's work; or close to it. Then there is the lock-up, makeready and running to be considered. All this for \$1.50, without considering overhead expenses. This is competition—strangling with a vengeance. The competitor in this case charged \$3.25 for a like poster and a like number. The printer who charges \$1.50 for 500 eight-sheet coloured posters is not making any profit himself and he is standing in the way of those who would.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietors of British Patent No. 100,278, relating to TYPE-BAR-MAKING MACHINES, desire to enter into negotiations with one or more firms in Great Britain for the sale of the Patent Rights or for the Grant of Licences to manufacture under Royalty. Inquiries to be addressed to D. Young and Co., Patent Agents, 11 [and 12, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2. 13648

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices.
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER." 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS wanted; men with experience of Paging or Numbering and Perforating Machines, also Bookbinding and Stationery Machinery. State wages, experience and where last employed.—Box 13628.

Agencies.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—A firm of Exporters, after completing arrangements for sending a REPRESENTATIVE to Constantinople, wish to hear of Manutacturers and Exporters wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity. There is a good outlet for all kinds of STATIONERY and PRINTERS' MATERIALS.—Communicate with Box 13649.

Business for Sale.

FOR SALE, a well-established COMMERCIAL PRINTING, GOLD-BLOCKING and BEVELLING WORKS, with good connection. Price only £1,200, being less than value of plant.—Write, Box "G751," Lee and Nightingale, Advt. Offices, Liverpool.

Machinery Wanted.

RONZING MACHINE (Double Demy Rotary) wanted; must be in first-class working order.

-Full particulars and price, to Allen, Davies and Co., Lithographers, Bristol. 13647

Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes. Large Stock Spare Parts for all machines. Repairs and Supplies.—American Typewriter Reconstruction Co., 77, Gresham-street, E.C. 'Ph. City, 5490. 13641

 $\mathsf{Digitized}\,\mathsf{by}\,Google$

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Scandinavian Notes.

Norway.

At the recent meeting of shareholders of the Phonix Paper Mills a profit of 115,000 kroner was announced, thus enabling a dividend of 10 per cent. to be paid. The mill, which has been closed down for four weeks owing to a fire, is now at full working capacity again. Mr. O. Juvodden, Nore, was re-elected on the board of directors. The other directors are Mr. Th. Lövig, Krogskerred, and Mr. T. M. Kleppen, Sanland.

JARLSBERG PAPER MILLS have increased their share capital from 1,200,000 to 1,800,000 kroners fully paid. The directors are Messrs. O. T. Storin, T. Schjelderup, Carl F. Petersen, and Oscar Bommen.

At the annual meeting of the Holmen-Hellefos Mills, Ltd, Christiania, the chairman mentioned that the company's new plant would be ready for starting up in April or the middle of May. The retiring director, Mr. All Whist, was re-elected on the Board.

NORWAY'S imports and exports for November, 1918, have just been published.

-	EXP	ORTS.			
	NOVE	MBER		JANNO	
	1918.	1917.		1918. Tons.	1917. Tons
	Tons.	Tons.			
Mechanical Dry	2.044	2,516		36, 37	14,827
Wat	. 23,534	16,489		249,854	232,276
Wood Pulp, Dry	19.387			156,169	123,235
Wood Pulp, Mois	t —	450		151	3,169
Printings		2,796		50,296	42,199
tunnings	IMP	ORTS.		,	
	Nove	MBER		JANNO	
	1918.			1918.	19.7.
	Tons	_	١.	Tons	Tons
Writings and Dra	₩-				
ings	19	22		199	654
		234		1.54	3,706
	231	333		2,423	5,706
	59	4		476	2.142
	88	95	•••	576	1,158

THE Gulskogen Pulp Mills have declared a dividend of 12 per cent. after allowing for the necessary depreciation. Mr. Mads K. Strand was re elected a director. The profits exceed 900,000 kroner.

The following dividends have been declared for 1918:—Greaker Sulphite Mills, 15 per cent.; Tofte Sulphite Mills, 15 per cent.; Randsfjord Paper Mills, 5 per cent.; Hofsfos Mechanicical Pulp and Paper Mills, 30 per cent.; Mjöndalen Sulphite Mills, 25 per cent.; Katfos Sulphite Mills, preference shares, 10 per cent.; ordinary shares, 5 per cent.

The Greaker Sulphite Mills are noted as one of Norway's most enterprising firms. They have practically completed their new plant for the utilisation of the waste sulphite liquors for fuel purposes. This is the first of its kind in the history of pulp manufacture, and if it proves successful will revolutionise the pulp industries, as the fuel question will be solved. The calorific values of the waste liquors have been found by experiments to be equal to the best steam coals.

Sweden.

MÖLNBACKA-TRYSIL PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LTD., have declared a dividend of 15 per cent.. absorbing 2,083,356 kr.; 1,700,000 kr. has been reserved for taxes, and 200 000 kr for the pension fund.

Finland.

SAHKÖVOIMA LAPPS PAPER MILLS, LTD have decided to build a new paper mill in Finland, the share capital to be 12 million marks.

Practical Estimating

FOR

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

From

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

FINE PRINTING INKS. ANILINE DYES.

THE AULT & WIBORG LONDON CO.,

Phone: Hothern 761.
Wires: "Wiborg (Smith), London."
ABC Code, 5th Edition.

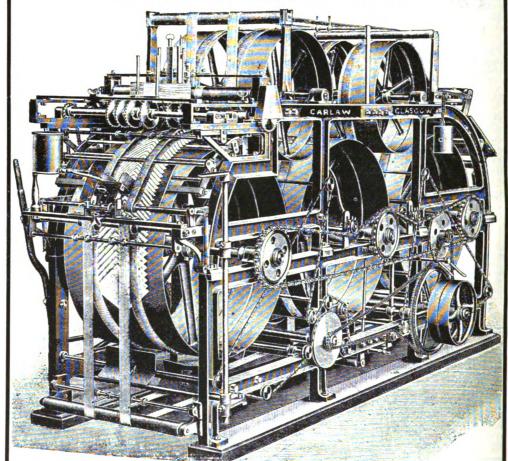
Printing Ink, Dry Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, 4 & 5, St. John's Square, LONDON, E C.



"RELIANCE"

Envelope Gumming Machine

AUTOMATICALLY FANNED OUT AT SPEED OF 175,000 PER DAY.



DAVID CARLAW & SONS, Ltd., 31, Finnieston Street, GLASGOW.

Telephones: 1262 3 CENTRAL

Telegrams: "AUTOMATON," GLASGOW.

London Agents:

JOHN W. BAINBRIDGE, Ltd., 28, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C 2.

RITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER FOUNDED PUBLISHED STATIONER 1878. WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 16.

LONDON: APRIL 17, 919.

SMYTH-HORNE,

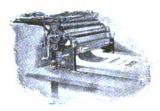
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs. or 2-32's



Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting Machine,



Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY Telegrams: "SMY THORNE, BONDON." Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL MULLS, CAMBRICS. LINEN BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION. We have LARGE STOCKS of PLAIN and EMBOSSEDS. MAIL YOUR ORDERS.

LIAMSC

6, 8 & 8a, Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER: 30-31, St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: City, 4164.

Telegrams: Swiftness, Manchester

THIN GLUE

SCOTCH GLUE

Nonfrothing "Atlas" Bookbinding THIN GLUE

Samples and Prices from the Manufacturers QUIBELL BROS., Ltd., Newark.

"CANADIAN LACK HE FRONT. SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co., Ltd. Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.

Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

BY ADVERTISING IN THE RECOGNISED AND OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM,

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer,

Offices: -58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Digitized by GOOGIC

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 16.

HS, MS,

C.

DS.

LONDON: APRIL 17, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

Profit Sharing with Employees.

The Law Stationers' Society's System.

The following views on this subject were expressed by Mr. H. B. Cahusac, of the Law Stationers' Society, at a meeting of the Central Districts branch of the London

Master Printers' Association :-

The profit sharing should be arranged by an employer not with a view to profit to himself, but on the principle that where the profits are more than sufficient to provide a reasonable return upon the share capital those who helped to make the profit should be given a share of it. My experience is that the profits of the business improve through giving a share to the staff and that shareholders therefore need not be afraid of profit sharing schemes. As an instance, our scheme was announced to our employees in May, 1912; the preceding year had been a bad one for the Society owing to the printers' strike. Notwithstanding, however, that the scheme was not announced until five months of our financial year had been passed, the profits for the year were more than double those of 1911 and higher than in any year in the Society's history. The scheme is a very simple one, and I venture to say might be introduced in many limited companies, and is as follows:-

The Articles of Association of the Society provide that everyone exclusively employed by the Society during the whole of any year in respect of which a dividend exceeding the rate of 6 per cent. per annum is paid to the shareholders, shall receive in respect of such year for each additional 1 per cent. of dividend so paid, a bonus of 1 per cent. on the total amount (exclusive of expenses) paid to him or her during such year as wages, salary, or commission. As an example, if the dividend paid in respect of any year is at the rate of 10 per cent., as in 1912, the bonus to the

staff will be at the rate of 4 per cent. The bonus is payable after the annual general meeting in each year to those who qualify. Employees may, if they wish, allow the amount due to them as bonus to remain on deposit with the Society at simple interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, the principal with interest to date to be payable to them on any Friday between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., except on Good Friday or a public holiday, by giving 14 days' previous notice in writing.

On the recommendation of the directors the shareholders in general meeting have power, except in respect of a past year, to fix a lower rate of payment either in respect of the then current year or of any future years, or generally, or may alter the qualification of the employees to participate therein, or the system upon which the payments are to be computed, or may resolve that such or any similar payments be discontinued, either permanently, or for any specified period, or until the happening of any specified event.

No employee of the Society shall have any

No employee of the Society shall have any right to investigate the accounts or books of the Society, and the determination of the directors in regard to any question arising under or in relation to the bonus shall be conclusive as against the employees of the Society, whether shareholders or not.

I am not in favour of what is called "copartnership" that is, an arrangement under which the employees are told that they are to have a share in the profits, and then when the time comes for them to receive that share they are told that a certain amount of it will be invested in the shares of the company, as I contend that the dividend the workers receive under profit sharing should be just as

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

much payable in cash as the dividend received by shareholders. Further, it is quite possible that the money would be safer if invested in the Post Office Savings Bank. The balance-sheet should be available for all who are interested to see it, but the chief safeguard against creating unnecessary reserves or otherwise dealing with the figures so that the workers' share may be kept down is that the dividend also has to be kept down, and it would be certainly very foolish of any firm to start a profit sharing scheme and then be anxious to keep at a minimum the amount received by the staff. Many of our staff have purchased shares at market price and on their own initiative, and this policy we encourage.

Finally, I can strongly recommend the system of profit sharing to all employers as one that tends to elevate their employees and give them an interest in the business beyond that of just drawing their weekly wages or salary. Everything that tends towards taking greater interest on the part of the workers should surely be encouraged.

Where Printers Stumble

In making estimates there are various ways of tripping up that mean loss instead of profit. One way is to calculate from a former job and have the new one take much more time than figured, through dissimilarity and extra trouble, or by less efficient workmanship. Regardless of knowledge or care there are elements that can never be reckoned with The chances are assurance of accuracy. against any printer who enters into a competition for the lowest price. He can't expect to get the job when he figures with a knowledge of costs against others who are not as well posted. These competitors surely believe they are able to do work for less than anyone who pays to find out what each customer gets from him in return for the cash received. It follows that the successful bidder has usually made a sacrifice without being aware of it Where it is a house that bases its estimates on costs it needs to go over its figures again very carefully, for it may have blundered, and it is sure to be charged with price-cutting by those The printer who who are unsuccessful. always tries to get work by under bidding competitors is the first to make an outcry when he meets his match in the game. In many cases mistaken ideas of the cost of overhead will account for the low figures which land the job. Depreciation, for instance, may be consciously or unconsciously ignored, but that means a loss just the same. Printers who disregard costs may, without competition, be fortunate enough, through friendship or favour, to get the work that pays well, and this may bring a profit sufficient to carry the plant along under the handicaps of jobs that are unprofitable; but they are ever in danger of a serious fall should the "angel" die or withdraw his favour for any reason. The resultant collapse later would probably not be

attributed to the proper cause, as it is common for those ignorant of costs to throw the blame for failure on some other defect. Then he is likely to hear people say: "A fool convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."—Ben Franklin Monthly.



The Late Mr. R. M. Burch.

Sir,—Over 21 years ago I received a copy of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, containing an article on "Some Typographical Incidents of the Nineteenth Century," -Phonotypy, with a notification that the series of articles would run to, I think, They ran on and on until they reacht XXVII. I found out that the riter was Mr. R. M. Burch, with whom I had considerabl corespondence. ultimately blossoming into intimasy and frendship. I had the plesure ov meeting him at Tynemouth and later on having him twice at my home, he meeting an American printer ther on one ov the occasions ov his vizit. The last time I saw him was when in town in November last. I cald at your offis, and found him absent, thru cold. Mrs. Burch kindly sujested my running down to Norbiton to see her husband. I am glad she askt me and I am glad I had the opportunity ov embrasing her invitation, for it was the last chance I had ov seeing nim. I had a nice chat with him and his family. When leaving him I indulid alas, in th fond hope ov seeing him again in the north!

He was always kind and frank with me, and I shal ever be grateful to him and his firm for the servises renderd on behaaf ov Speling Reform, by the articles referd to, which wer a jeneral history ov the Speling

Reform Moovment.

The sketch must hav entaild an enormus amount ov reserch and the mastering ov much intricate detail, far beyond the original forcast, as shown by the continued extension and scope ov the articles. The survey was caracterized by insight, candor and justice, such as had never been meeted out to the propaganda before. It is a unique event in printery. and deserves permanent form. He had hoped, had not the war intervened, ov seeing his meny labors crownd by being bound in book form. I longd, when he was in the flesh, to so see it; now that he has left us I fervently hope it wil becom a memorial to his memory. and a step towards rational English speling. H. DRUMMOND.

Hetton-le-Hole, April 11th, 1919.

A PRINTEE should not waste his time taking hints.



19.

50

01

Ī:

ol ::

Œ.

::

Some Paper Topics.

The slight revival in paper buying has continued during the last week; and although the increased business may only be due to dwindling stocks, there is no doubt it is very acceptable to anxious representatives. Salesmen have for the last four months experienced themost heart-breaking period of their career. No matter what inducements have been offered in the endeavour to create business, buyers have all along assumed an attitude of blank resistance. The meagre orders that have been placed have only been tendered through absolute compulsion, due to lack of stocks for actual orders in hand. Under curstocks for actual orders in hand. rent conditions past service counts for nothing, and the lowest quotation gets the business. Wholesale houses have been at a disadvantage since the armistice, owing to the high prices which were paid for their stocks during the war. As a consequence, wherever a buyer has been able to secure his requirements direct from the mill-people, he has done so. It must be observed, however, that all through the war, wholesalers were in an advantageous position compared with the mills, for while the latter were working under great difficulty and charging reasonable prices, the wholesaler was under less restrictive influence, and realised abnormal prices.

For a long time, many wholesale houses endeavoured to pursue the policy of profitable, or, at least, equitable, prices in the hope of clearing off their dearly-purchased stock without heavy loss. Time and experience have taught the lesson that such a policy is doomed to failure from the start. Instead of avoiding loss, many wholesalers have courted the danger of incurring an unnecessarily heavy loss by holding back stocks while the market value wasfalling almost hourly. Many opportunities of booking small orders at fairly reasonable prices have been deliberately lost through adhering to the wrong principle, and now, too late, it is realised that unless prepared to make sacrifices, the stock will lay in

hand indefinitely Evidently this truth has gone home in many quarters, for there is distinct evidence of a general levelling up in price. In fact, it is becoming apparent that we are nearing the end of paper reductions, and already relative value is assuming shape for the first time in four years. During the week we have come into contact with the following figures: ES. writing papers, good quality, 83d. per lb.; esparto writings, 9d. per lb.; second quality E.S., 81d. per lb.; common writings, 61d. per lb.; S.C. and imitation art printing, 7d. per lb.; fine M.F. printing, 61d. to 71d. per lb.; common printing, 5d. and 5½d. per lb.; news printings, 4d. per lb. Antique printings are offered at 7d. per lb. Common English bank is offered at 8d. per lb.; foreign rag banks at 1s. id. per lb.; good English banks (named), 11d. to 18. 2d. per lb. Foreign coloured S.C. printings are on sale at 6d. per lb.; English tinted writ-

ings at 8d and 10d. per lb.

Very little demand is being made for wrapping paper, despite a rapid tumbling in price. Agents are offering rope brown wrapping at £32 per ton, good quality, English imitation kraft at £70 per ton, glazed casing at £56 per ton; Scandinavian kraft at £60 to £80 per ton, the former price being the lowest we have heard of. Foreign millboards are selling at £45 per ton, best English millboards at £55 per ton, but it must be observed that in quality the English millboard is infinitely superior to the imported product. English boxboards of good quality can be secured at £18 to £20 per ton, which compares favourably with the price asked for direct fulfilment of Dutch strawboard. For forward delivery (May or June) of the latter, quotations are based upon £16 10s. per ton minimum, with extras for lining, or for 11 lb. boards and Doubtless by the time delivery upwards. is made for orders booked at this price, the English board makers will be in a position to offer still better terms and value. Another factor influences the situation, and that is the probability of renewed restriction and a change in our fiscal policy. Very few orders are being booked for forward delivery, which do not take cognisance of the fact that revenue may have a very great effect upon the selling price of imported goods.

RECLAIMING ROLLER COMPOSITION. — Mr. T. H. Grozier, of Sydney, N.S.W., has been granted a British patent for a process for separating the fusible from the infusible parts of old printers' roller composition or analogous substances which consists in treating the composition by the action of low-pressure superheated steam in a closed vessel and intercepting and vaporising the water of condensation to prevent its admixture with the re-covered composition. The old composition is placed in cages in a vessel to which steam from a superheater is admitted by a pipe and perforated pipes. The steam passes to the atmosphere through perforations and an opening in a two-part cover, the outer part of which is domed or conical so that water of condensation formed thereon runs down into the inner dished part and is again vaporised. The fused composition flows into the bottom of the vessel and is run off as desired into moulds divided into small pockets, so that the resultant slabs of composition may be more readily divided, and to provide a large surface area to promote rapid seasoning. The moulds may be hollow for the circulation of cooling water. In another form of apparatus, the pipes are omitted, and the wall of the vessel is provided with perforations and surrounded by a jacket to which the steam is admitted.

A CONFERENCE on "Incentives to Efficiency in Scientific Management" will be held under the auspices of the Industrial Reconstruction Council, on Tuesday, April 29th, at 5.30 p.m., in the Hall of the Institute of Journalists, 2-4, Tudor-street, E.C.4. Mr. Henry Atkinson, M.I.M.E. will give the opening address, after which will follow questions and discussion. No tickets are necessary.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Trade Notes.

An increase in the postal rate on newspapers is demanded by the Canadian Postmasters' Association.

A rour days' sale of printed books and MSS., at Messrs. Sotheby's, last week produced a total of £12,959.

AT Sotheby's, a copy of "The Snob," a literary and scientific journal, containing Thackeray's earliest published work, was sold for £300.

The late Captain Frank Mercer Bentley, M.C., Lancashire Fusiliers, a member of the Bury Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd, Bury, has left property of the value of £9,103.

The death has taken place of Mr. W. E. Allen, managing director of the well-known firm of Messrs. David Allen and Sons, printers and theatre proprietors. Mr. Allen, who was 56 years of age, died suddenly on Saturday at his residence, Chipperfield, Herts, although at the time he was seemingly in his usual good health.

The Times has purchased for 100 guineas a box for Mr. George Robey's concert at the Coliseum, on Sunday, April 27th, in aid of the Printers' Pension Corporation (for the support of children of printers who have fallen in the war), and is prepared to sell this box to the highest bidder. Offers should be sent to the manager, The Times, Printing-house-square, E.C.4, and must reach the office by the first post on April 25th.

In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Sargant, Lord Morley, of Blackburn, and Messrs. John Crost Deverell and William Maxse Meredith, the executors of the will of George Meredith, moved for an injunction to the defendants, Messrs. Richards, Ltd., and the Riverdale Press, Ltd., until the trial of the action or further order, from printing, publishing, selling, or otherwise disposing of a book called "George Meredith—His Life and Friends in relation to his Work," or any copies thereof containing any passages copied, taken, or colourably altered from (a) the poems of George Meredith; (b) the novels of George Meredith; or (c) a book called "Letters of George Meredith." After hearing counsel Me There After hearing counsel, Mr. Justice Sargant granted an interim injunction until the trial of the action.

PAPER LEADING THE WAY.—The West-minster Gazette, referring to the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the paper trade, expresses anxiety as to the adoption of a policy of protection, and adds:—"Paper may well be the substance round which the whole future of the trade policy of this country will be decided. We should very much like the committee to be an open inquiry, on the same lines as the Coal Commission. It has to decide questions of principle important to the future of our trade and

commerce, and whatever is done may well prove the working model of the future trade legislation of the country."

STREETS around Fleet-street have been filled with reels of paper lately, importers evidently making the best use of the additional import facilities.

A NATIONAL Printing and Kindred Trades Federation meeting was held at Exeter, the other day, at which it was decided to form an industrial council, and appointed 25 representatives to meet an equal number of representatives of the Employers' Federation. It was also decided to adopt arrangements with employers for a 48-hour week, with a week's holiday and six bank holidays per year with pay.

The retirement is announced of Mr. John Walsh, the manager of the book and periodical department of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., London, the well-known firm of printers. Mr. Walsh was apprenticed to that business, then known as Spottiswoode and Shaw, in 1852, and has remained continuously in their employment until the end of last month, thus completing over68 years' service, which must be nearly a record in the annals of the printing trade. In his retirement Mr. Walsh carries with him the best wishes and goodwill of a very large circle of personal and business friends.

A NEW BRITISH PAPER MILL.—Albert E. Reed and Co., Ltd., have bought a large site on the borders of Aylesford, and intend to build a big paper mill. The site, which is in Newhythe parish, lies close to the river Medway, with the advantages of its tidal waterway, and is bounded on one side by the North Kent Railway. A stream of fresh water runs through the grounds. Messrs. Reed contemplate putting up their new mill as soon as the condition of the labour market and facilities in the building trade become more settled. It is part of their plan to erect dwellings within a convenient distance for their employees.

RATING OF MACHINERY.—At the forthcoming meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce the following resolution will be moved from Birmingham: "I. That the law relating to the assessment of works and factories to local rates should be altered so as to avoid undue impositions upon the productive industries of the country, and especially that the law with regard to the rating of machinery should be amended in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation (1901). 2. That a representation to this effect be made to the Prime Minister, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister of Reconstruction."

A New House Journal.—Under the title of Sticks and Stones, Messrs. Hill, Siffken and Co., have instituted a house journal in connection with their Grafton Printing Works, North-road, Holloway. The first number is a thoroughly bright and neat production, which cannot fail to arouse the interest and the pride of the employees. House organs serve a very useful purpose; they help the

ritish & Colonia

workpeople to see something more in their daily task than mere necessity, and this purpose Sticks and Stones may well be expected to serve. In addition to notable house re-- cords and short articles in a more serious vein, humour and illustrations, a skilful makeup and a handy size render it attractive. We wish the latest house journal every success.

State of the Paper Industry.

Committee of Inquiry Appointed,

Some result has been produced by the attention which has been directed in Parliament to the effect of unrestricted imports of paper upon the paper industry in this country, and the following committee has been appointed to inquire into the matter: Mr. H. A. Vernet (chairman), Mr. A. F. Blades, Mr. H. G. Bradly, Mr. H. Brownsey, Sir Andrew Caird, K.B.E., Mr. George Clapperton, Mr. William Culross, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. W. Dyson, Mr. H. Godfrey, Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, Mr. W. M. Meredith, Mr. T. G. Newland, Captain W. F. Nuttall, Mr. Foster G. Robinson, Mr. C. R. Seddon, Mr. H. G. Spicer, Mr. W. L. Tod, and Mr. Thomas Young. Mrs. E. S. Francis, Paper Control Department, 23, Buckingham gate, London, SW.1, is secretary to the Committee, and all communications should be sent to her at that address.

The terms of reference are: "To consider and report on the conditions prevailing in the paper industry, with particular reference to the restriction of manufacture in British mills owing to competition of imported paper and the resulting unemployment of labour; and

to make recommendations.

Mr. Bridgeman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, had already intimated that such a committee was being formed. At the same time he informed Mr. Remer in a written Parliamentary reply that among the great industries which are being prejudiced by the restriction of paper imports are the newspaper, periodical, publishing, printing, box making, and paper bag making industries, together with the general run of commercial businesses to which paper is an essential article of use. On March 21st, he said, the number of persons drawing out-of-work donation in the paper industry was as follows: Paper manufacture, 1,444; subsidiary trades, including paper stainers, stationery men, envelope makers, paper bag makers, cardboard box makers, and other workers in paper, 4,665-total, 6,109. Mr. Bridgeman added that the representations on the matter made to the President of the Board of Trade have been on the ground both of scarcity of paper and of excessive prices asked in this country. The President gave his decision after consultation with various experts, but in view of the numerous representations which have been made to him in this connection, he arranged for the appointment of

the above committee to investigate fully the present position of the papermaking industry, and to report to him at an early date.

New British Palents.

Applications for Patents.

Bouracier, L. C. J. Receptacle. 8,180. Bouracier, L. C. J. Fountain-pen, pencil, etc., attachment. 8,181.

Christiansen, J. A. Means of advertising upon wheels of road vehicles, etc. 8,331. Copeland-Chatterson Co. Combined postal

wrappers and stationery. 8,296. Elektriztätswerk Lonza (Switzerland, April, 1918). Acetylene generators. 8,663.

Etheridge, H. Typewriter bases. 7,757. Fiske, W. G. Corrugated cardboard, etc. Fiske,

7,962. Goold, L. W. (Hadley Co.).

binder. 7,404. Hadley Co., C. R. Loose-leaf binder. 7,404. Hanson, O. H. Clip for writing pads, etc. 7,925.

Hayes, J. and J. Transfer presses. 6,755. Hislop, R. F. Paper envelopes, etc. 8,236. Horn, W. Bookmarkers. 6,653.

King, J. S., and Knight and Co., C. Means for securing books in detachable covers. 6,990

Laidler, H. F. Letter pad. 6,646. Linotype and Machinery Limited. Magazines of typographical composing and casting

machines. 7,623.
Liversedge, A. J. Pocket books. 8,333.
Livesey, F. J. Date calculators. 8,350.
Livesey, C. Fountain or reservoir pens. 8,476.

Mann, A. R. Combined postal wrappers and stationery. 8,296.

Melhuish, A. E. (Universal Stamping Machine Co.). Machines for postmarking letters,

etc. 7,483. Morley, J. Red waterproof marking ink.

Multipost Co. Stamp affixers. 7,611. Nicholas, E. H. Clip for holding account books, papers, etc. 8,586.

Pilkington, C. Map reading facilities. 7,631. Richardson, W. J. Platen-release devices for 7,755 typewriters.

Smith, W. A, Pocket books. 6,628. Universal Stamping Machine Co. Machines for postmarking letters, etc. 7,483. Walls, T. R. Filing apparatus for papers,

etc. 8,502.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Walter, A. R. Temporary binders for music and the like. 124,121.

Imray, O. Typewriting machines. 124,152. Merrett, J., and Thomas, A. Apparatus for cutting or trimming photographic and drawing papers and other thin materials or substances. 124,173.

Digitized by GOOGLE



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS. at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4. Tel.; Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

•	£8 10 0 1 17 6 1 6 0 1 0 0	One-eighth Page 12 One-third Column 15 One inch in Column 6	6
Quarter Page		One inch in Continue	

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positi Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTKR, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. JORGEN SORRISEN, Bygdo Alle 60, Christiania, Norway. United States-LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10,

East 39th-street, New York. Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to— STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOK-LANE, LONDON, B.C.4

Copies may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Work of a "Book Doctor."

A DOCTOR for library books is a feature of the New York Public Library, and in that institution the post is held by a lady who diagnoses and prescribes for the diseases and damages of about eight millions of volumes, and who is directly responsible for their health and welfare. In quite a businesslike way this lady wears a surgeon's apron that completely covers her gown, a cheese-cloth veil with holes cut for the eyes, and white cotton gloves. Thus equipped, she is ready to fight any bookworms or germs that might be lurking in the pages of the musty books. In an interview with the representative of the Evening World the lady explained he,

methods and taking up a volume said:-'This book cost between 30 to 35 cents to bind. It has been out only 50 times. This you see, is much too expensive. Here is another book. Look at its record-out 208 times, and with a little thin bandage on some of its crippled pages it is ready for another round of visits. Books which are hopelessly stricken are retired from active life. So often,' she said, " we find the outside better than the inside, the binding is in good condition, but the pages hopelessly soiled. A great deal depends upon the neighbourhood the books visit. Many of the public school pupils come to the library to do reference work; they are taught to regard the books as tools, to respect them, to give them the proper care. This has been a great help in preserving the books, and it is a rare occasion when any of the school children return a frayed or soiled book nowadays. It is not possible to fumigate a book," Miss Murray continued. "The Department of health sends daily a list of contagious diseases in the neighbourhood of the libraries, and if we find any names on our cards at the tabooed addresses we notify card-holders not to return the books, as these will be called for by representatives of the Health Department. Little chests are provided for these infected books. The public has nothing to fear from possible contagion, as the strictest care is maintained in regard to this matter."

Capital and Labour in Co-operation.

In an article that appears in the Textile Recorder on the cotton industry. Sir Charles Macara makes some pertinent remarks that apply equally well to industry in general, and says that "from a large experience of both national and international trade, I hold the firm conviction that, especially in times of crisis, if the organisations of Capital and Labour would co-operate and deal with industries as industries, and not in the interests of competing concerns, adopting the recommendation made by the Industrial Council in 1912, viz., that where three-quarters of an industry, masters and men, decide upon any line of action in times of difficulty, the remaining quarter must toe the line, it would be possible, when employment is reduced from any cause whatever, to secure a return on the capital invested in all industries, and at the same time to make provision for the temporarily unemployed. If the nations of the world would only realise their interdependence, as they have already done, to so large an extent, by working together in perfect harmony in two international organisations—the International Cotton Federation, established in 1904, and the International Institute of Agriculture, established in 1905—and if organised Capital and Labour were to work together in developing the undeveloped resources of the world, which I believe would give ample employment to all, the appalling waste resulting from the war might be made up in a much shorter period than is generally believed, especially when one bears in mind the enormous benefits that would follow a reduction in the burden of armaments under which all the nations of the world have been labouring."

The Australian " Hansard."

ECONOMIES in the Victoria State Printing Bill are being effected and an endeavour made to economise in the paper used in the Government Printing Office. A beginning has been made with the printing of the State "Hansard," and the saving of paper in that item alone is measured by the ton. In 1916, when 64,200 copies of "Hansard" were issued for the session, 14 tons of paper were used. The issue of this useless record of the verbosity of members was reduced last session to seven tons, and the opinion is expressed by the treasurer that had he been able to commence his policy of curtailment earlier in the year the reduction would have been much greater. Fewer copies than formerly are now issued to members, but no one complains. A report by the Government Printer shows that the adoption of the rule that all orders for printing must pass through the hands of the treasurer has proved distinctly beneficial, having led to an appreciable saving. Curtailments had been made in the number of copies of various publications; printing that was previously done without question is not now left with the printer; reports of departmental heads have been cut down; free copies of the Year Book reduced, Government advertising curtailed, and the printing of the Statistical Register discontinued. These and other reforms have resulted in a saving of between £2,000 and £3,000.

The Paper Inquiry.

The fact that the Committee of Inquiry into the state of the paper trade has been appointed and has been hard at work all this week is a satisfactory step so far as it goes. No complaint can be made of the composition of the committee. A sound body in every respect, it represents all interests in the industry, including the unions, and it may be assumed that no prejudices or pre-

conceived views will influence the decisions arrived at. The Westminster Gazette, however, is not sanguine over the matter, and states that it should not be difficult to forecast the findings of the committee before any evidence is taken or a word said. It regards the paper trade as a complete working model for Protection, and it seems to fear that that principle will commend itself. Apparently the position of the trade already makes a period of protection necessary in all the circumstances, and thus reading the signs, the Westminster Gazette is apprehensive of the only possible determination to which the deliberations can lead.

The Real Problem.

It should be well understood, however, that what is concerning the paper industry is not the distant future, but the immediate present. The period of re-construction is more difficult even than people imagined it would be, and the position has been rendered infinitely more complex by the decision of the authorities to allow practically unrestricted import of foreign paper at once. Matters were bad enough before that; and the action of the Government only intensified the position. Just when papermakers were expecting the fulfilment of pledges that service and sacrifice during the war would be recognised, they found themselves cast adrift. Depression in commerce generally was encouraged in the case of the paper trade by this decision. Instead of being assisted through the period of transition, the industry has been shackled hand and foot. It rests with the Committee to see whether it can remove the fetters or in some degree ease their pressure. But whatever the recommendations of the Committee, steps will need to be taken to see that sufficient back-bone is imparted to the authorities so that they will support the Committee in the action they may recommend. It is one thing to appoint a committee, but quite another matter to carry out its advice. Papermakers know this from recent experience to their cost. Forewarned, therefore, is to be forearmed.

FRENCH PREFERENCE FOR THE ENTENTE.—
A French Mission recently visited the Dominion of New Zealand with a view to establishing reciprocal trade relations between France and New Zealand. During the visit, members of the Mission stated that the industrial future of France is bound up with two problems—raw materials and markets. The French Government and the French people are determined they will not become dependent on Germany for supplies, but will give preference to the nations of the Entente in future trade relations.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 11s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s.; Cassell and Co., £7 9s., £7 9s. 7½d.; J. Dickinson and Co., 28s. 6d.; Financial News, Pref., 10s., 10s. 6d.; Ilford, 20s. 3d., 20s. 6d., Pref., 17s. 6d.; Illustrated London News, 4s. 3d., Pref., 13s. 6d.; International Linotype, 59½; Lamson Paragon, 25s. 3d., 25s. 6d., Pref., 15s.* 1½d.; Lanston Monotype, 15s. 6d., 15s. 9d.; Linotype A Deb., 62; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 9d., 18s. 6d.; George Newnes, 14s. 4½d., 14s. 4½d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 72s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 19s. 6d., 19s. 7½d., 19s. 9d., Pref., 82s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 9½; Waterlow Bros. and Layton, 7½, Pref., 6½; Waledon's, 29s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WATERLEW AND SONS.—The board propose a scheme for the capitalisation of a portion of the reserve fund. It will mean the capitalisation of £270,000 out of a total of £510,000 by the issue to holders of the 27,000 new deferred shares of £10 each. It will be necessary to increase the capital to £1,620,000. It is also proposed to increase the dividend on the cumulative preference shares from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. and on the non-cumulative preferred ordinary shares from 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

WM. COLLINS, SONS AND CO.—The directors propose a final dividend on the ordinary shares for 1918 of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year. After previding for depreciation of plant £4,813 is carried forward. For the previous year a similar dividend was paid, £8,960 being carried forward.

Lamson Paragon Supply.—The report of the Lamson Paragon Supply Co. for the year ended January 31st states that the profits amounted to £48,024; £15,273 was brought forward, making £64,197, and after a provision of £25,435 for reserves, depreciations of premises, plant and machinery, excess profits duty and directors' fees, there remains £38,762. The directors propose to pay a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 7½ per cent. (making 10 per cent.) for the year, and to carry forward £9,227.

NEW COMPANIES.

ALLEN, DAVIES AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £35,000, in £10 shares, to adopt an agreement with E. W. Allen, H. J. Davies and Rosa K. Butler, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, publishers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: E. W. Allen, T. Butler and H. J. Davies.

Franklyn Williams, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as wholesale and retail booksellers, newsagents, fancy dealers, stationers, printers, publishers, advertising agents, furniture dealers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. Williams and Mrs. E. Williams. Registered office: 106, Queen-street, Cardiff.

Bucks Free Press, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, as printers and publishers of the Bucks Free Press, carried on by T. H. and J. H. Butler, at 20, Highstreet, High Wycombe. Private company. Permanent directors: H. M. Hobson and F. R. M. Phelps.

BUSBRIDGE AND Co. (1919), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of paper manufacturers, carried on by a company with similar title. The subscribers are W. Manning and G. Blunden. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office: 24, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

LORILLEUX AND BOLTON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £100,000, in £1 shares, to acquire, by licence of the Board of Trade, the undertaking of Charles Lorilleux, carried on at 2, McLean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C., to enter into agreements (a) with Morris and Bolton, Ltd., and (b) with G. A. J. G. Lorilleux, and P. R. C. A. Lorilleux, and to carry on the business of printing ink and varnish makers, oil distillers and refiners, black, bronze and fine colour manufacturers, colour grinders, oil and colourmen, manufacturers of chemical preparations, etc. The subscribers are A. W. Morris and H. C. Bolton. Private company. First directors, P. R. C. A. Lorilleux, H. C. Bolton, and C. E. Marsden. The two first-named are permanent. Secretary, J. E. Reeves, 17, Took's-court, Cursitor-street, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

ALDINE PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,000, on March 29th, 1919, of first debentures dated 1907 securing £8,000.

DEE AND Co., LTD. (formerly Dorendorff and Co., Ltd.).—Satisfaction in full on April 1st, 1919, of debenture dated February 18th, 1916, securing £3,000.

CYCLE TRADE PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—(a) Statement under section 12 of 1907 Act (old charges now first registered): Floating charge on the company's undertaking and trust deed mortgaging copyrights, dated July 30th, 1897, securing £5,000; (b) Satisfaction in full on February 25th, 1919, of debenture stock secured by trust deeds, dated July 30th, 1897, and September 26th, 1905, securing

£6,000 (being the above £5,000 and an additional £1,000).

WHITEHAVEN NEWS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on December 31st, 1918, of debentures dated December 22nd, 1909, securing £900.

PETERBOROUGH PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures created and all issued March 28th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

London News Agency Ltd.—At a meeting of the company, held at London, on March 17th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on April 2nd, was duly confirmed:—"That the company, having sold its business of supplying news to newspapers, be wound up voluntarily; and that Charles H. Mawson, 46, Fleet-street, be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

THE RUBENS PHOTOGRAVURE Co., LTD. (in voluntary liquidation).—Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on May 19th, to receive the report of the liquidator showing how the winding-up of the company has been conducted and its property disposed of, and to hear any explanation that may be surnished by the liquidator.

ASSOCIATED WHOLESALE NEWSAGENTS, LTD. (in voluntary liquidation).—Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at London on April 23rd.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

King, Demiah, carrying on business as newsagent and stationer at 166, Northernsoad, Southampton. Trustee, Augustus Granville White, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C.2.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Croft, John Page, photographic paper and apparatus maker, carrying on business at 394, Cooksey-road, Small Heath, Birmingham. Last day for receiving proofs, April 26th. Trustee, A. S. Cully, official receiver, Ruskin-chambers, 191, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

UNITED STATES'

Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, included the following:—

Imports.						
Dec.		1917.	1918.			
Printing paper .	••	\$ 3,210,849	\$3,285,945			
		9,275	2,689			
Photographic paper.		56,485	1,960			
Coated paper		7,068	11,851			
Wrapping		18,592	19,765			
JanDec.		1917.	1918.			
Printing paper .	₹	30,997,559	\$35,065,794			
Paperhangings .		281,906	143,449			
Photographic paper.		676,602	211,061			
Coated paper	••	9 6, 0 90	55,119			
Wrapping	••	456,752	541,8 66			
E	κpe	orts.				
Dec.		1917.	1918.			
Printing paper .		\$993,994	\$527,122			
Writings and en	3-					
velopes	••	567,945	731,924			
	• • •	64,661	78,670			
Hangings	•••	42,468	58,619			
JanDec.		1917.	1918.			
Printing paper		\$ 7,586,374	\$ 7.9 7 8,5 39			
Writings and en	n -					
velopes		3,636,235	6,113,498			
Playing cards		388,961	882,111			
Hangings	• • •	465,814	529,539			

Developing U.S. Paper and Pulp

Development of the paper, pulp and allied industries in foreign countries is given an important place in the plans for a \$25,000,000 foreign trade corporation which have been approved by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, of St. Louis, U.S.A., and the formation of which by private capital is urged in a resolution of the board. Among the purposes of the organisation, which will be known as the St. Louis Trading and Navigation Co., as outlined in a provisional application for Federal charter, are: To promote and engage in all countries in such industries as will help exploit and develop the interests of the company, such as paper mills; and to promote and engage in the marketing throughout the world of the products and goods of American manufacturers, and especially those of the Mississippi Valley. It is proposed to admit foreign capital to the extent of 40 per cent of the capitalization. The corporation, when perfected, will most probably turn first to the development of Latin America and South American industries.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The bookbinding trade continues quiet throughout the country and in many houses it has not been found possible to reinstate the demobilised men. Customers have not yet overcome their scruples as to the falling market and much good contract work is held up in consequence. In face of the scarcity of work many binders are making anxious efforts to secure Stationery Office contracts, and in fact competition on any class of work is becoming keener every week. All hopes are centred upon the speedy settlement of peace and the raising of the blockade, by which measures it is hoped that the promised business boom will commence.

The prices of bookbinding material have not followed in the wake of paper prices except in the case of boards, but as this class of material constitutes one of the most telling factors in the clothing of a book the reduced cost has had a big influence on the cost of bookbinding generally. English hand-made millboards are now obtainable at £52 per tou; machine-made millboards at £44 per ton and common board at £20 to £26 per ton. Dutch strawboards are now quoted £16 10s. per ton for forward delivery, £18 10s. for immediate delivery, thick boards and lining extra. Buyers of foreign boards will do well to keep an eye on tariffs and already it will be noted that agents are quoting and accepting orders subject to alteration of our fiscal policy.

Marble papers are becoming more in evidence and fairly good parcels have already arrived from Belgium. The quality is very indifferent, especially in regard to thickness and makers do not appear to appreciate the difficulty of running thin paper through the glueing machine. The present price averages about 40s. per ream medium and 50s. in double foolscap, i.e., for the usual account book patterns and qualities. The use of British-made marble paper appears further from realisation than it did in days before the war. qualities that were then shown are now conspicuous by their absence and the foreign product has the market to itself, hence the price.

We are informed that calicos and fabrics generally are undergoing a big fall in price within the next few days. Bookbinders should note this for a fall in cotton prices (and we have already seen advanced lists of cotton goods showing a 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent. drop) influences many types of material used in bookbinding. At the present time 9d. and 9¼d. per yard is being charged for white lining calicos. The price will shortly drop to 6d. or thereabouts. Bookcloths, buckrams, cotton tapes and threads should shortly be affected, hence the buyer of these goods will be well

advised to carry along as best he can on short commons.

Gum arabic is quoted at 70s. per cwt., a drop of 35s. in the last two to three months. Glue remains high and 200s. per cwt. is the prevailing price for best Scotch glues. Quotations are very firm and show no sign of rapid decline. Adhesive pastes are vastly improved in quality though the price holds good. Here again we anticipate only a very slight and gradual decrease in price. Similarly thread, tapes, gold leaf and other types of material have maintained a steady level for months and though we to recast a fall in thread and tape prices, there is small hope of gold leaf becoming either more plentiful or more cheap.

Lastly, referring to leathers; here the position is difficult, for notwithstanding the release of a large number of pelts, and the importation of shipments of Australian, New Zealand and Indian skins, competition for the arrivals is so keen that high prices are the order of the day. A million and a-half East Indian sheep and goat skins figured at the recent sale, the first since the war, and brokers representing all the leather-using trades, and the American boot trade, were present in force. The keenness to buy and the high prices paid afford ample evidence that leather prices will continue high. All grades of leather (except real russia) are daily becoming more accessible, but so far no appreciable reduction in price has been made except in the case of skivers, pastegrains and the better class makes of leather which, during the war, brought any price owing to extreme scarcity.

In the Printing and Binding Trades during last month, employment was fairly good on the whole. A good deal of overtime was worked in London, but some bookbinders reported a considerable amount of short time. The percentage unemployed in binding was 2.24, as against 1.1 in January and 0.1 a year ago. In 1914 the percentage was 4.5.

The Ministry of Labour has for some time been investigating the condition of the binding trade, and recently convened a conference of representatives of employers' associations to discuss the question of the establishment of a Trade Board. Mr. E. J. Wardle, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, presided, and there attended on behalf of the employers' associations the president of the Master Printers' Federation (Mr. Blades). Mr. Waterson, president of the Scottish Alliance; Mr. Keliher, president of the London Association; Mr. Baker (Cardiff). Mr. Adams (clothbinders), Mr. Lake, director of

the Federa Tion, and others. It was pointed out to Mr. Wardle that not only was the existing that chinery for the effective regulation of was sees through the organisations of the employers and the trade unions concerned fully adequate for the purpose, as the agreement in Operation would show, but that the Industrial Council just coming into existence was admirably adapted to supplement the existing machinery. Mr. Wardle seemed impressed by what was said, and adjourned the Conference for further consideration by the Ministry.

Separately received by Mr. Wardle, representatives of the binders' and rulers' organisations, being present.

of finely-bound books took place A sale last week at Sotheby's, when a number of interesting volumes were offered, the bidding for them realising a total of £2,608. The most attractive volumes bore the arms of Thomas Wotton, "the English Grolier," and were in English bindings of brown contemporary calf, and mostly tooled and gilt to a Lyonnese pattern. A volume containing Contarenus, pattern. A volume containing Contarenus, "De Elementis," etc., 1548, and another work, sold for £175; and "T. Livii Latinae Historiae Principis," 1542, brought £125, a second copy of the latter work, similarly bound bringing £108. A copy of the London 1779 edition of Boccaccio, "Contes," in 10 volumes. sold for £68; H. Alkens's "National Sport of Great Britain," 1823-£59, "The Principles of the Art Militaire," 1637, the author's presentation copy to Prince Charles of Wales, afterwards Charles II—£70, and R. Hakluyt, "Principall Navigations," 1599-1600, with the arms of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, on the sides - £52.

A handsome bequest of books has been been made to the London Library, the late Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, who was for many years foreign correspondent and foreign editor of The Times, having bequeathed the whole of his collection of books to the London Library, in St. James's-square. The collection comprises some 3,000 or 4,000 volumes, dealing chiefly with history and travel. It is particularly larlystrong in books on Russia and in Russian, but it is Chiefly remarkable in this department for a collection of the revolutionary pamphlets of the Cross Britain lets of 1905. probably unique in Great Britain. There is a Considerable variety of bindings in the collection, which as a whole, is of an interesting Character.

In the Bookbinder the following notes on the United States Covernment Bindery are given:—The section where all cloth-covered documents are bound. This section is a bindery of itself, chinery necessary to handle the great output. When you enter the room you hear nothing the books pass from one operation to the The first to meet the eye as you enter

is the large continuous feed trimmer, four duplex trimmers, six rounding and backing machines, three head-banding, crashing and lining machines, one crash cutter, one deckeling machine. Next comes the four casing-in machines, forty upright book presses, also a large number of temporary presses that can be rolled away to any space available. This section is in charge of Mr. Edward F, Flanagan, formerly of Hannibal, Mo.

No bindery in the country has such an output of the larger sizes of books and the quantity that is handled by the forty bookbinders employed at this branch who are careful and thoroughly skilled in the work is enormous. They also have a model glue room—the walls are white enamel brick, stone floor, with drain in centre; no dirt, flies or roaches are to be found there, and an old and trusty employee, James Nally, makes paste, light, dark and flexible glue and tablet composition.

The bindery consumed during the year 1918, 100,000 pounds of glue, 21.250 gallons of paste, 18,000 pounds of tablet composition, and same amount of flexible glue. The paste machine or mixer is of solid copper with a hopper with four brushes to sift the flour. The capacity is two barrels, and it is run by electricity. There are two glue boilers and two gum boilers.

The case-making branch is in charge of Edward F. McCarthy, formerly of Boston, Mass. Here there are six case-making machines, three board cutters, five indexing machines, and one scoring machine. In this branch workmen who are capable put on round corners, leather and buckram by machine, also make collapsible boxes. Three cloth-cutting machines are kept busy going eight hours a day. The amount of binder's board, chipboard and strawboard used in the bindery in 1918 was 1,045,800 sheets.

The stamping section keeps employed seven stampers who are ever busy on all classes of work. There are ten stamping and embossing machines and one case-cleaning machine. During the year 1918, the bindery turned out, approximately, 4,500,000 volumes of printed books. These books were machine and hand-sewed. This does not include quarter-bound or paper-covered work, which runs into the millions. These books were bound in various styles, viz.: Full cloth, flexible, full cloth, stiff board cover, full fabrikoid, full buckram, half cowhide, and full canvas; this work being lettered in gold, metal, ink and oeserfoil. It required, approximately, 670,000 yards of cloth, fabrikoid, canvas and buckram, and 72,000 feet of leather to bind this work, the orders ranging from 500 volumes up to 450,000 volumes. All mounting. guarding and gumming is done in what is known as the map-mounting section, which is in charge of Mr. Edward P. Butscher, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa. Here are employed fourteen bookbinders and six girls

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

separating, mounting and guarding. All original documents, reports and bills from the House of Representatives and U.S. Senate are prepared, also all the foreign patents. During the war period one job from the Navy Department was the mounting of 16,500 maps, many of these measuring 4 by 5 feet in size. Material used: 8,750 yards of cotton 81 inches wide.

The following recipe for egg albumen size is said to be a good one:—Put one half gill of good, clean, commercial egg albumen into a large bowl or crock and add two quarts of lukewarm water. In summer let stand three or four days; in winter, one to two weeks. Use water as specified in white of egg size. When the solution is good and melloweasily detected by its smell-stir with a bone folder and add 30 to 50 drops of muriatic acid, enough to give it a slightly sour taste. The size should not be allowed to assume a greenish hue before adding the acid; in this case it is useless. The addition of the acid leaves the solution as clear as crystal. Strain and add gum camphor and cover. The acid and camphor must not be added until the size has properly aged, as stated above, neither must the acid be added in quantities sufficient to impart a burning sensation to the tongue. The correct amount of acid depends largely upon the success in gilding. If necessary to use size the first or second day after preparing-that is, before it is properly aged -take out enough for immediate use only, adding correct proportion of acid and gum camphor, leaving the remainder in the bowl until it has reached the stage mentioned above, then adding acid and camphor.

In an interesting article on the industries carried on at the Ruhleben prisoners' camp the Leather World says that the bookbinding department accomplished some marvellous feats, for, as materials were also very short in this department, substitutes had to be found somewhere, and many books were bound in the canvas wrappings from parcels; these were very interesting, as they showed the name and address of the recipient and the post office stamp. One man had the unique idea of having an inset on the front of a book of pigskin made from a piece of bacon rind from which the salt and fat had to be extracted and the rind tanned in the usual Ruhleben way. Old gloves were also used, and old boots, trousers and shirts. In fact, anything that could be found could be used for something or other.

WATERPROOF VARNISH FOR LEATHER.— Under a recent French patent the following method for preparing a varnish for leather is given:—33 parts each of linseed oil, turpentine, and rosin and one part of wax are heated together until a uniform product results. The mixture can then be applied either warm or cold to the leather.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC TENDER.

BY DIRECTION OF THE DISPOSAL BOARD.

The Printing Machinery etc., & D. C. Motors comprising the

Lithographic, Letterpress & Photographic Plants at the

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, EXHIBITION ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The machinery includes the following:-

Two "Reliable" Litho Machines 60-in. by 40-in. and 30-in. by 40-in. respectively, together with Iron Beds.

One Newman Flat Bed "Off Set" Machine 30-in, by 40-in.; also with Iron Bed.

One Litho Press, 53-in. by 32-in. with 3 32-in.
Box-wood Scrapers.

One Double Demy "Defiance" Wharfedale, with geared inkers, lifting flyers, jogging-up apparatus and counter.

Two Guillotines—hand—42-in. and 17-in. Six Leather Press Rollers 2 14-in., 4 12-in.

14 D.C. Motors from 1 to 6-H.P., and 200 to 240 volts.

Complete Photographic Plant comprising Quarter plate folding Camera, half-plate folding Camera, copying Camera, Enlarging Lanterns and Blackboards, Lens', together with usual photographic material etc., etc.,

The above will be sold as a whole or in part.

Permits to view and Tender Forms to be obtained on application to:—

The CONTROLLER,
Machinery and Plant (D) Section,
Charing Cross Embankment Buildings,
London, W. C. 2. 15780

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

SUPPLY OF STORES, Etc.

A PPLICATIONS are invited from persons and firms and particularly manufacturers to have their names placed on the lists of persons and firms from whom the Council from time to time invited tenders for the supply of PRINTING, MANUFACTURED STATIONERY and OFFICE SUNDRIES.

In those cases in which tenders are limited to manufacturers or producers applications from agents, middlemen or dealers will not be considered.

Applications must be made on the official form, copies of which, together with a statement giving further information on the subject, including the standard conditions of contract, can be obtained from the Clerk of the London County Council, County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.I.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that when an application has been made to the Council by a person or firm for a place on the Council's list and the application has been acceded to, it is not necessary for such person or firm to apply for forms of tender, as in all suitable cases forms of tender will be sent from time to time as issued.

JAMES BIRD,

Clerk of the London County Council.

15781



BRITISH & COLONIAN PRINTER

FOUNDED

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV

LONDON: APRIL 24, 1919

EVERY THURSDAY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition. SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET,
GRAY'S INN ROAD,
LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills, Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

PAPER BAG

Latest Improvements **BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.**

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff,



Bale Your Waste

You Save your Money.

Ask for Prospectus of our

ALL STEEL FIREPROOF PAPER BALER.

The Best and Cheapest on the Market.

PRACTICAL MACHINES CO.,

Works: 42a, DENMARK HILL, CAMBERWELL, LONDON, S.E.S. Offices: 'Avenue Chambers," 4, Vernon Place, London, W.C. Telephones; BRIXTON 1714.-CITY 1831.



THIN

SCOTCH GLUE GLUE

Nonfrothing "Atlas" Bookbinding THIN GLUE

Samples and Prices from the Manufacturers QUIBELL BROS., Ltd., Newark.

"CANADIAN ACK HAVE PUSHED TO THE FRONT. SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co., Ltd.
Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.

TREGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 17.

LONDON: APRIL 24. 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

Printers' Managers and Overseers **ASSOCIATION.**

MANCHESTER & DISTRICT CENTRE.

At the new headquarters, the "Old Swan" Restaurant, Market-street, Manchester, there was an exceptionally large gathering of members the other Saturday. During the temporary absence of the president an efficient chairman was found in the person of Mr. Fred W. Seeley.

The minutes being read and confirmed, the members agreed that the names of the president, vice-president and secretary be attached to the testimonial which is to be presented to Mr. Moyce in June next.

The Leicester Centre submitted two queries as follows :-

1. "The need of extending membership to P. M. and O. A. beyond that of letterpress and lithographic printers, and to include artists, process engravers, electrotypers, etc., and even to include bookbinders." There being already in existence several societies for the craftsmen named, it was agreed that the question be not entertained, so that there would be no fear of overlapping and injuring the other associa-

2. "The consideration for improving the status of managers and overseers.

It was agreed that the Centre support the Liverpool recommendation which reads as follows:-"That the Liverpool Centre recommends that the conference of delegates to be held in London, on June 7th, shall consider what action is necessary for this Association to place before the Master Printers' Federation the unsatisfactory position of managers and overseers compared with pre-war standards, and to make representations that they are deserving of greater remuneration commensurate with the concessions given to other

employees, and that they should point out the loyalty and services rendered during the war, and the fact that in all reconstruction schemes the managers and overseers usually bear the burden of re-organisation.

The delegates to the conference on June 7th Mr. J. H. Nuttall (president) and F. J. Hughes (secretary) were then elected to repre-

sent Manchester.

Mr. Arthur Whittaker (letterpress machine-room overseer) and Mr. Wm. Dougall (lithographic overseer) with Messrs. Jas. Broadley, Ltd., Clayton-le-Moors, Accrington, were admitted to membership

Several recommendations from London were considered and amended as follows:-

1. 19—Delegate Meeting.—A meeting of delegates from the Parent Association and the Provincial Centres shall be held in alternate years, each being represented by two elected delegates. The president of the Parent Association (or in his absence the vice-president) with the general secretary shall attend as ex-officio members.

II. A special delegate meeting may becalled at any other time, in case of necessity. by a request from a majority of Centres of the

Association.

III. The meeting shall be held in the month of May or June at the place at which the united gathering for the year is to be held.

IV. 19A—Annual United Gathering.—A

united social meeting of members and friends may be held annually in the month of May or June at such place as may be from time to time determined by the previous delegate meeting

V. (7)—General Fund (last paragraph)— The accounts of the general fund shall be closed on April 30th of each year and published in the official journal not later than the July following. In the years when delegate meeting's are held the accounts shall be first submitted to the delegates, and the delegate meeting shall also have the right to discuss the report and accounts of the previous year. In years when there is no delegate meeting

the report and accounts shall be sent to the councils of the centres, prior to publication.

Mr. R. F. Singleton and Mr. Fred. W. Seeley moved that the centre have a ramble on Saturday, June 21st, in the districts of Saddleworth, Bill's o' Jacks and Tue Valley, for members and their male friends only.

The Whitley Report then came up for dis-

cussion.

Mr. F. W. Seeley said that so far the Association had not been able to place a representative on the Board. The position of manager and overseer prevented members of the P. M. and O. A. from sitting either on the employers' side or the employees' side. The Whitley scheme aimed at dealing with trade unions only, and there was on foot a desire to compel every person to become a member of the particular association connected with his business. The P. M. and O. A. was founded on the great principle that no applicant shall be asked whether he is, or is not, a member of the employers' association or of the workmen's union. According to the present scheme he did not see how they could sit on the Board unless they formed themselves into a trade union.

Mr. Charles N. Knowles laid emphasis on the fact that the scheme applied only to organised bodies, and that no doubt the Government were behind it. There was a danger of the unions becoming so strong that they would squeeze out all smaller bodies of craftsmen. Undoubtedly it was necessary that the members of the P. M. and O. A. should be independent of the two extremes.

Mr. G. W. W. Paterson remarked that so long as they were workpeople they should have a lot to do with the scheme as the employers would require their advice. In the clauses there was a special consideration for co opting members, and the individual manager and overseer would be called upon to help in the working of the scheme.

Mr. Charles N. Knowles added that the councils already formed had refused to proceed further until the scheme was placed on

a compulsory basis.

Mr. F. J. Hughes argued that the P. M. and O. A. should not be absorbed by either the employer or the employee, and as to compelling every person to become a member of a certain union, he thought those who pressed it would be the first to wish the tables turned when they had tried it. He would not like the P. M. and O. A. to be compelled to take in every manager and overseer as it would do away with the choice of sorting the wheat from the chaff.

About a dozen other members added their views, the general opinion being that time would show the weakness of the present Whitley scheme.

WEE MAC.

THE Jessop collection of Whistler lithographs has just been disposed of by private sale in America. Whistler's work is well represented in the collection, which includes a few colour subjects.

The Printing Trades Alliance.

The quarterly meeting of this alliance was held the other day at the Old Bell Restaurant, Holborn, and the hall was filled to overflowing. The chairman, Mr. H. Basil Cahusac, in his opening speech, pointed out that the meeting was quite an informal one. It was called for propaganda purposes, to give members an opportunity of asking questions, and to enable them to get in touch with one another. He explained the position of the Alliance with regard to the Industrial Council and the steps which had been taken with a view to getting representation.

The vice-chairman, Mr. Thomas Goldsmith, followed, and called attention to the increase of membership in London and Colchester, the membership having now reached 2,000. He explained the Alliance programme which had been published in propaganda literature, and which he hoped would bring about a better feeling between employers and employed. He mentioned the recent deputation to the Labour Ministry, which was received by Mr. E. J. Wardle, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, a report of which he read, as follows:—

Report on Deputation to Labour Ministry.

Mr. Wardle: I believe you gentlemen want

to have a chat with me.

Mr. Goldsmith: "That is so." And then asked why as a registered trade union, with a membership upwards of 2,000, we should not be allowed representation on the Industrial Council, the alliance being absolutely in harmony with the betterment scheme (quoting the last two lines in the first paragraph of the betterment scheme). The alliance had led the way with payment of holidays, and is absolutely in accordance with the Federated Union principles, except for the strike, all our disputes being settled by arbitration. Is it fair that the Federated unions should dictate to the federated masters who their representatives should be on the Industrial Council?

Mr. Wardle said: "I fail to understand

what you mean."

Mr. Goldsmith once again referred to the betterment scheme, to which Mr. Wardle replied, after consultation with Mr. Ryan, that he could now see the position. The federated unions only wished to confer with federated masters who were employing their members, and the alliance must do the same with its employers.

Mr. Goldsmith: Then we are an Industrial

Council?

Mr. Wardle replied: "I want you to thoroughly understand, Mr. Goldsmith, that the Industrial Council is to be formed of separate associations of employees and employers, who will come together and discuss trade matters. You claim to be doing this, so, therefore, you are doing what the other fellow is talking of doing. I fail to see how we could give you representation, you being a hybrid trade union."

Mr. Goldsmith drew attention to the clause referring to sanatoria treatment for tuberculosis, and asked what was the position of the Alliance members, or would it only be for those represented on the Industrial Council?

Mr. Wardle did not answer this point, but said that the alliance had not made any provision for strikes should arbitration fail. It was pointed out to him that should such a contingency arise, which we did not contemplate, we should withdraw our labour, and they would come on the unemployment fund, but we should not picket that house.

It was asked why we had not received an invitation to the last Industrial Conference, when a small body like the Colchester Typographical Association sent two representa-

tives.

Mr. Wardle replied that this was not in his department, and asked if we had any other branches outside London, and was informed that we had one branch at Colchester consisting of over one hundred members. He inquired how many employers belonged to the Alliance, and was informed 75.

Mr. Haddock pointed out that sederated unionists number 100,000, and if they were to represent the printing trade, what was the position of the other 200,000 who were not represented? Mr. Haddock stated an instance when he went to the Stationery Office for employment, and was refused on the grounds that he only held a "P.T.A." card.

Mr. Wardle stated that this was too big a question for him to go into, and pointed out to Mr. Haddock that he could only deal with the question of representation on the Indus-

trial Council.

Mr. Jacobs asked if employee members only could be represented on the Industrial Council, leaving representation of the employers to the Federation of Master Printers.

Mr. Wardle stated that this was a new proposition, and he could not see how he could fit in representatives of a hybrid union like the alliance. By using the term "hybrid" he did not wish to cast any slur, because hybrid roses very often gave the best perfume.

Mr. Wardle thought that Mr. Haddock's figures respecting the Industrial Council were

incorrect, but promised to see into it.

Mr. Haddock thought the organisation ought to cover the whole of the printing trade.

Mr. Goldsmith then asked whether the Industrial Council was going to legislate for the whole of the industry, and was there going to be an inquiry into the constitution of the joint council as to what percentage of the industry it would represent?

Mr. Wardle replied that such an inquiry was contemplated, and pointed out that the federated unions speak for themselves and it was up to the Alliance to do the same.

Mr. Goldsmith asked if in Mr. Wardle's opinion there could be two Industrial Councils in one industry, and Mr. Wardle said he was afraid there could.

Mr. Faning pointed out that as the Alliance has been doing what the Industrial Council is starting to do, we should like representa-

tives on the Industrial Council to assist with trade betterment. In answer to this Mr. Wardle stated he could not see how he could bring two councils together, but would make inquiries.

Mr. Wardle pointed out that Industrial Councils could only make suggestions, but could not enforce them, only submit them to

the Government.

Mr. Haddock asked if the federated unions could set up a position which would menace us, and Mr. Wardle said he did not see how they could. We must arrange to work with ourselves. Asked if we had full recognition, Mr. Wardle answered that we had. As far as the Government were concerned, we are a registered trade union.

It was then asked by Mr. Goldsmith whether the same trouble had arisen in other indus-

tries

Mr. Wardle answered (with a smile) it had

in several.

Mr. Faning said: "Then we are doing what the Industrial Council is going to do?" And Mr. Wardle said "I think so."

Mr. Goldsmith then thanked Mr. Wardle for his courteous attention, and reminded him of

the promised inquiry.
This concluded the interview.

The chairman spoke on profit-sharing which he was strongly in favour of, and explained the system used by his own firm. Questions were then asked for with the result that several suggestions were put forward to be discussed at the general meeting. The chairman then asked to be excused, and after a vote of thanks to him had been passed, he left the chair, which was taken by the vice-chairman, who, replying to a question respecting the forming of a sickness section, stated that this would be considered when some figures that were being drawn up by a member of the committee were completed. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the vice-chairman.

Co-Operative Buying in France.

A joint-stock company, Comptoir du Livre, has just been constituted to aid French publishers to procure what is necessary for the manufacture of books. To this end their manufacture of books. needs in raw materials will be centralised. papers, cardboards, cloth, skins, as well as all other products or machines required in the industry and commerce of books. The company will buy these materials and divide them amongst the shareholders according to their needs and deliver them to their works. Membership is limited to actual future members of the syndicate of publishers or firms of which a partner, administrator, director or manager is a member of the syndicate. The duration of the company is fixed at fifteen years, counting from the date of its definitive formation. The capital is 50,000 francs, divided into shares of 100 francs



Trade Notes.

LORD READING is to be the guest of the Association of foreign press correspondents at a dinner in the Hôtel Plaza, New York, on April 24th (to-day).

MR. REGINALD J. LAKE, secretary of the L.M.P.A., and director of the Federation, has been ordered by his doctor to take a complete rest, and he is deriving benefit from a sojourn at Broadstairs.

MR. JAMES SANSOM, a member of the staff of the Morning Advertiser, was knocked down in the street by a taxicab last week, and had his collarbone broken, and sustained severe injuries to his face.

MR. A. J. HAND, editor of the *Doncaster Gazette*, has been presented with a handsome travelling bag on the occasion of his leaving that journal to take up the editorship of the *Boston Guardian*.

The death has taken place at Windermere of Major Ernest N. Cunliffe, R.A.M.C., the youngest son of Mr. Thomas Cunliffe, proprietor of the Bolton Guardian. He contracted his last illness while on active service in France.

TENDERS WANTED.—For the county printing for the Carmarthenshire County Council; particulars from Mr. J. W. Nicholas, clerk, County Offices, Carmarthen.—For printing and stationery for the Bedfordshire County Council; particulars from the office of the clerk of the County Council, Shire Hall, Bedford.

The eightieth annual general meeting of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution will be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, E.C., on Tuesday evening, 29th inst., at seven o'clock. Lord Burnham will occupy the chair. A special feature of this occasion will probably be an authority to forward each of the 70 aged members who are in receipt of this society's permanent pension benefit a peace gift of £5. In view of the increased cost of the necessaries of life, it is felt that some such award ought to be made.

Trade Valuations, Etc.—On retiring from active service, Mr. Edwin W. Evans (late of R. H. Ruddock) has taken the opportunity to commence business on his own account as auctioneer and valuer to the printing and allied trades, at 150, Fleet-street, London. Fully conversant with the detailed working of the above trades, he is in a position to give expert attention to such responsible work as is involved in valuations, assessments for fire losses, sales by auction, conversion of businesses, transfers and sales of going concerns. Over ten years' experience of practical work in the directions indicated, during which time he has valued over half a million's worth of printing plant per annum, explains the confidence with which he asks all printers and others to entrust their valuations and sales to him.

An Order in Council in Christiania states that the publication of newspapers will not be permitted on Sundays or holidays in future.

THE Disposal Board have for sale the printing machinery and motors of the lithographic, letterpress, and photographic plants at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington.

The Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., are inviting owners of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. first mortgage debentures to tender for their sale, at par or under, the company having a sum of about $f_{1,200}$ for the purchase and cancellation of its debentures.

MR. J. J. KELIHER presided on Wednesday last week at the monthly luncheon of the London Master Printers' Association, the proceedings being merely formal in view of the discussion which took place at a subsequent meeting.

The death has taken place of Mr. Frank Wayland, a well-known Irish journalist. Mr. Wayland was associated with the Dublin Daily Express and the Dublin Evening Mail, from the staffs of which he had retired a few years ago owing to ill-health. He was a prominent member of the Institute of Journalists, of which he was a fellow and a past vice-president.

NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS.—At the session of the National Union of Journalists at London on Saturday it was decided to remove the headquarters from Manchester to London. Mr. J. Haslam (Manchester) was elected president for 1919, and Mr. J. B. Hobman, editor of the Birmingham Gazette, vice-president. The subscription of members was raised from 26s. to 36s. per annum, while the unemployment benefit was doubled, and the present limit on strike pay removed.

Scottish Master Printers.—The following resolution has been passed by the executive board of the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades:
—"The executive board, in view of repeated inquiries from their members, resolves to request that the Treasury issue forthwith instructions as to the method of recovering from excess profits duty already paid the loss on depreciation in value of stocks due to the altered conditions since the armistice; and, further, that a statement of policy should be announced by the Government at an early date."

Process Engraving Prices. — Owing to the continued upward tendency of labour costs in the process engraving industry there is no longer any prospect of modifying the existing advance in prices, and it is therefore deemed advisable, with a view to simplifying accounts, to incorporate in the schedule the 40 per cent. advance at present shown on invoices and to charge at inclusive prices. It is felt that such simplification will meet the convenience of all concerned. A revised schedule of minimum prices has accordingly been prepared by the Federation of Master Process Engravers, and takes effect as from the present month.

Some Paper Topies.

Business in the paper trade is becoming distinctly better, and several good sales have been effected in recent days. The settling down of prices has proceeded with remarkable activity since our last notes appeared, and the fact that in some cases quotations for forward delivery are based on an advance in price affords obvious support to the belief that some grades of paper have touched their minimum. Such advances refer only to foreign-made papers at present, but there are some English papers being made and sold for the sake of keeping business and machines moving only. Given an impetus in buying, and the support of a protective tariff, there is small doubt that these particular makes of paper will realise a more profitable figure. It is within the bounds of possibility that the lifting of the blockade will synchronise with the imposition of a tariff on many imported manufactured goods including The fact that the continuance of the blockade is killing trade appears at last to have penetrated the blank wall of officialdom, and as there are hopes of a Peace Settlement within a week or so, there is also reason to assume the termination of the useless and vicious blockade policy. In plain words, there are hopes of a speedy resumption of the normal course of free, unfettered manufacture, trade and business. Applied to the paper trade our own reasoning is that we are now at the stage when mill prices (in most cases) have touched bottom, and the next month will mark an eventful period in our trade history as coinciding with renewed business, a tariff or protective imposition on imported paper, and a forward movement in the price of cheaper grades of stock.

Meantime what has become of the "Standardisation of Paper" scheme. The first draft of the proposed alterations was issued and accepted by the printing trade in May, 1917. Nothing further was done until late on in 1918, when the scheme was brought forward and revised in the light of later experience. The amended draft was issued on January and this year, and after satisfying the requirements of the printing trade was put in hand for consideration by the other interests involved. The appropriateness of putting Standardisation in practice while stocks were low and just at the time when old standards were negatived by stress of war conditions was fully recognised by the authors of the scheme. Delay is prejudicing the prospects of a successful inauguration, and every week sees a diminution in the appropriateness of the period. Old-time standards and pre-war conservatism are rapidly emerging from the chaos of war's effect, and the trade will soon be in a less adaptable condition for a reformation in customs. There has been ample time for everybody concerned to digest fully and consider minutely the pros and cons of the Standardisation scheme. It is now

about three months or more since a committee representative of printers, papermakers, wholesalers and stationers took the matter in hand, and so far nothing has been made public of their findings or decisions so far as we know. It appears as though the "Standardisation of Civilisation," which was taken in hand about the same time as the Standardisation of Paper, will be the first policy to assume concrete shape and practical application. If the gentlemen constituting the Paper Committee should ever feel disposed to criticise the delay of the Peace settlement, we hope they will first ruminate over the interminable

delay in settling the sizes of paper.

The printing world is disturbed at present over the question of wholesalers and mills supplying paper direct to certain users and advertisers. From our own experience we know that there are some wholesalers who will not only sell to the printer, but will also get behind the printer and sell to his customer. There are also some mills open to accept orders for the wholesale paper merchant and equally willing to make paper for the wholesaler's customer. In the printing trade the practice of advertisers buying their own paper and supplying it to the printer for printing only has reached such proportions that the Master Printers' Federation has prepared an agreement, which members are signing, declaring emphatically against printing advertisers' own paper. The situation has become complex, and requires straightening out. The wholesaler argues that if the printer goes to mill for his paper, he, the wholesaler, has an equal right to go behind the printer. The presence of certain wholesalers who are their own makers, complicates matters.

The best solution would appear to be an agreement on a common policy based on the principle that no mill would supply paper to an actual user (i.e., the ultimate user, not the printer), under any circumstances. If a mill accepts an order direct from a printer, the price charged should be not less than that charged by the wholesale trade. In the event of a wholesaler receiving an order from the printer's customer, the price charged should be that which would be charged by the printer. By such methods the practice of undercutting the distributor would be discouraged, and orders would pursue the normal course of route. Mills which act as their own distributive agents or wholesalers have always worked to the same scale of prices as the ordinary wholesale trade, and they would work in line with other wholesalers. The time has come for the formulation of a policy agreeable to all concerned, and it is directly to the interest of the wholesaler to seek a settlement. A great part of the demand for co-operative buying among printers has been created by the knowledge that the printer was not safe with his customer while the wholesaler was about.

H. A. M.

Ir a printer is unable to say nothing and saw wood, he should at least try to do one or the other.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY

by STONHILL & GILLIS,
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page	£3	10	0		6.	a.
Half Page	1	17	6	One-eighth Page 1	2	6
Third Page	1	6	Ō	One-third Column 1	5	0
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column	6	6
An Extra Cha	rge	for	Co	ver and Special Positio	ц	
Discounts see	274	ine	to 1	Jumber of Insertions.	-	

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. JORGEN SORENSEN, Bygdo Alle 60,
Christiania, Norway.
United States—LOCKWOOD TEADE JOURNAL Co., 10,
Rast 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colomial PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to— STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Shorter Working Week.

The shorter working hours week in the various sections of industry is being gradually arranged and the Industrial Council has laid down 48 hours as the basis and left the adjustment within this maximum to the experts in the different trades. Conditions of working vary with each trade, and in each section of the country and many arrangements of a widely differing character are possible. In fact 46, 44 and even 40 hours in some businesses are now being worked, while Lord Leverhulme's scheme of a 36-hour week probably represents the lowest limit as yet advanced. In this shortening the hours of labour the output, naturally, must suffer, at

least for a time, but there seems to be no reason why double shifts should not be worked. With a six-hour day two double shifts could be easily worked, without night work, and thus the best could be got out of the machinery and plant, while the overhead charges are but little increased. Six hours a day for the workmen may seem revolutionary to some of the older school, but we are living in revolutionary times, and the shorter workday is bound to come. It is up to both employers and employed to make the best of it and to so arrange the working conditions that the output and the profits may be increased. Many factors may have to be considered before a six-hour day becomes possible, but there are brains enough among the leaders of industry to solve the problems that may arise and remove the difficulties that at present seem insurmountable.

Newspaper Consorship.

An official announcement recently appeared notifying the closing of the official Press Bureau on the 30th inst., and it was understood that from that date there would be no censorship of Press articles or telegrams. It appears that the conditions are not to be quite as would be expected from the terms of the announcement, at least the correspondent of a foreign paper in this country has found it so, and the Manchester Guardian gives the facts of the case thus:-The said correspondent wrote to the Chief Postal Censor saying that he understood from the announcement that newspaper articles sent by post would be treated in the same way as ordinary letters, and that there would be no delay in their delivery. In reply to this letter the Chief Postal Censor said that, although no permit was necessary to despatch matter for publication to foreign countries, such matter was still subject to censorship, and that in order to avoid delay the correspondent should send all articles intended for publication addressed under an outer cover to the Chief Postal Censor. With a simple faith in British official announcements, the correspondent of the foreign paper wrote again, drawing the Censor's attention once more to the statement that the censorship would not be continued after April 30th. Thereupon the Censor, with an almost fatherly note in his diction, replied that "until further notice has been issued matter for publication abroad will be subject to censorship by this department." There the matter ends. Will it be the same, after all, with Press telegrams and articles for the home newspapers?

British Printing Orders Going to America.

A QUESTION was put in the House of Commens, last week, by Sir J. Butcher, who asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade whether his attention had been called to the fact that, in consequence of the recent order of the Paper Controller withdrawing the restrictions on printed matter being imported into this country, large orders were being placed with American houses for calendars, Christmas cards, toy books, and other printed matter at English pre-war prices; and whether, in view of the largelyincreased cost of production of printed matter in this country and of the fact that the unrestricted import of printed matter from abroad would seriously injure the British printing industry, he would reconsider the matter with the view of modifying the recent order of the Paper Controller. Mr. Bridgeman, in replying, said that the Board of Trade had no definite information as to the placing of orders for printed matter of the descriptions mentioned with American houses, but saw no reason to doubt that orders are being placed. The Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the position of the Paper Industry was sitting from day to day, and he was informed that the question raised had been brought before it and was receiving consideration. As the Committee expects to report at an early date, he did not consider that action in the direction suggested was desirableat the present time.

Anti-Dumping.

MR. E. MANVILLE, M.P., in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce held in London last week, dealt with the measures which the Government had promised for the abolition of dumping into this country. Mr. Manville said that this had been an evil in our fiscal system which had in the past prevented the establishment of industries that might well have been undertaken to our profit and to the employment of labour. It was satisfactory to know that provision against dumping was receiving the earnest attention of the Government, and he trusted at no late date a Bill would be introduced into the House of Commons. Secondary only to the desirability of protecting key industries was that of utilising the great resources of the Empire in raw materials for the benefit, in the first place, of the Empire, and, secondly of its Allies. The decision of the Government that Imperial preference should be an outstanding feature of its immediate policy had given the greatest satisfaction to all of them engaged in commerce and industry here, and, he believed equal satisfaction to those similarly engaged in our Dominions and Colonies.

Lithographie Auxiliary

TO THE

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION.

The above auxiliary held their last concert of the season the other evening at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet street. The chair was occupied by Mr. Albert Bennett (Jas. Truscott and Sons), supported by Mr. Burchell, Mr. H. C. Bolton, Mr. Edmund Walker, Mr. Oscar Griffiths, and other friends who rallied to the support of the chairman, whose popularity and enthusiasm added the sum of £80 to the above fund—a splendid effort. Altogether, the evening was a high sucess, as, apart from the good financial result, the concert was voted by many quite the best held at "Anderton's."

The chairman, in his remarks at the conclusion of the first half of the programme, brought home to all those present the necessity of continuing and increasing their efforts on behalf of this admirable corporation, making special reference to the great increase of expenses for the upkeep of the orphanages, almshouses, etc.

Mr. Albert Bennett paid a tribute to his secretary, Miss Thompson, whose untiring efforts, he said, had contributed greatly to the success of the evening. The committee thoroughly appreciate this, and extend to Miss Thompson their sincere thanks. The chairman expressed his own and the committee's deep regret at the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Blades, occasioned by the latter's illness, which, he hoped, would be of short duration, a sentiment received sympathetically by all present.

I he financial result was received with loud cheers and many a "Well done, sir." Mr. E. A. Lowe, in an appropriate speech, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried with acclamation, all present singing with gusto, "For he's a jolly good fellow."

With regard to the social and musical side of the programme it is indeed difficult to distinguish between such a constellation of "stars." Mr. Jack Cottrell (tenor) was perhaps the lion of the evening, but he was run very close by Mr. Frank Crawford (humorist), as clever as he was comic. Mr. W. Granville Britton (cellist, Queen's Hall concerts), and Mr. Arthur E. Cox (violin), each of whom earned and received the sustained applause and encores of the company. Amongst others who sang well and received encores were Miss Gioconda Papa (soprano) and Mr. Alec Farmer, a fine baritone, whilst the accompanist, Mr. Stephen Cottrell, was voted an artist in himself.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 18s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 3d., 16s.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 9d., Pref., 12s. 9d.; International Linotype, 57; Lanston Monotype, 15s. 9d.: Pictorial Newspaper, Pref., 14s. 9d.; Roneo, 34s. 9d., 35s., 35s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 19s., Pref., 81s. 3d.; Wallpaper Manufacturers, Pref., 16s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 27\frac{1}{2}, 28.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

VALENTINE AND SONS, LTD., DUNDEE.—The report shows balance of profit £14,309, out of which last year's debit balance (£5,158) has been met, leaving £9,151. Dividend on preference shares for year to June 30th, 1915, absorbs £2,780, and the balance of £6,370 is meantime carried forward. The directors hope to pay a further year's dividend during the course of the year.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—The report for the year ended March 31st states that the net profits available amount to £32,277. Deducting interim dividend of 21 per cent. paid on November 1st, 1918, £3,892, there remains £18,385. The directors recommend the payment on May 1st of a balance dividend of per cent., making with the interim dividend 51 per cent. for the year, as against 61 last year, leaving to be carried forward £1,715. The Mergenthaler Linotype Co (of whose stock this company holds 14,404 shares of \$100 each, fully paid) has distributed dividends amounting to 10 per cent., as against 12½ per cent. in the preceding year. The net profit for the year ended September 30th, 1918, amounted to \$1,343,545, as compared with \$1,883,159, while the surplus amounted to \$7,093,869 on September 30th, 1918.

JOHN DICKINSON AND Co.—The report for the year ended December, 1918, states that the net profit, after providing for depreciation, bad and doubtful debts, excess profits duty and interest on debentures, amounts to £213,351, which is practically the same as last Dividends of 5 per cent. have been paid on the preference stock and 10 per cent. and a bonus of 21 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the year 1918, and, as stated in their circular of March 21st, 1919, the directors do not propose to recommend any further divi-dend for that period. The arrangements for the consolidation of the interests of Millington and Sons, Ltd., with this company have been duly carried out in accordance with the terms of the agreement approved by the shareholders on November 14th, 1918, and the two companies are now working under the same directorate.

NEW COMPANIES.

DISPLAY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares. Agreement with W. C. Johnson, H. P. Somner, L. W. Hunt and J. Zwart, and to publish a newspaper devoted to the art of window dressing. Private company. Permanent directors: W. C. Johnson, H. P. Somner, L. W. Hunt and J. Zwart. Office: 274, Edgware-road, W.

H. R. Green and Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as booksellers, stationers, printers, dealers in wallpapers and fancy goods. Private company. Directors: H. R. Green and C. W. Bell.

AFRICAN PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £12,500, in £1 shares, as publishers, journalists, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. The subscribers are E. S. M. Perowne and H. V. Tulley. Private company. Directors to be appointed by subscribers. Registered office: Salisbury House, Londonwall, E.C.

PHILATELIC STORES, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with A. J. Sefi and to carry on business as philatelists, auctioneers, printers and publishers. Private company. First directors: A. J. Sefi, E. F. T. Heap, Mrs. E. F. J. Sefi (alternate for A. J. Sefi) and H. A. Dowson (alternate for E. F. T. Heap). Registered office: 3, South Molton-street, W.

LAWES BROS., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, as lithographic, photographic and commercial printers, stationers and photographic dealers, etc. The subscribers are D. H. Gaskain and G. W. Lawes. Private company.

COMMERCIAL ART PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in 2,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 10,000 founders' shares of 2s. each, as publishers, printers, post card and fancy card manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are F. E. Catling, R. S. Mason and G. Goodman. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office: 9, Wine Office-court, E.C.

ROPACO SUPPLY Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of manufacturers of and dealers in waste and other paper, carried on at Rochdale and Bolton by H. Bleakley, F. Simm, J. Deveney and J. Williamson as the "Rochdale Paper Co." Private company. First directors: F. Simm, J. Williamson, H. Bleakley and J. Deveney.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

NORTHERN ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION Co., LTD.—At a meeting of the company, held on March 17th, the following resolution was passed, and at a subsequent meeting on March 31st, was duly confirmed, namely:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. Thomas Herdman



the younger, of Middlesbrough, be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such windingup.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re Chas. H. Buckland (Bookseller).—This bankrupt carried on business at 139, Knightsbridge, W., and failed in May, 1915, with liabilities £1,222 10s. 4d. He applied on April 16th at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge, when the official receiver reported that the assets had realised £84 is. and a dividend of iold in the £ had been distributed. The bankrupt commenced business in 1908 with a capital of £1,000, borrowed from his mother. He attributed his insolvency to bad trade and heavy business expenses, but immediately to the outbreak of war. The offences alleged were (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the liabilities; (2) omission to keep proper books of account; and (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency. The discharge was suspended for two years.

WEST AND NORTH-WEST London Master Printers' Associa

A well-attended meeting of this Association was held on April 14th, at Westbourne Park Institute, the president (Mr. F. A. Perry) in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh on "The Imprint Movement," and by Mr. G. Eaton Hart on "The Printers' Trade Board," both addresses being followed by interesting discussions.

New British Patents.

Applications for Patents.

Bar-lock Typewriter Co. Ribbon mechanisms for typewriters. 9,049.

Barlock Tabulating Mechanisms for type-

writers. 9,397.
Butler, J. H. Rotary printing presses. 9,399. Carter, F. H. Copy-holder for compositors, typewriters, etc. 8,960.

Goss Printing Press Co. Inking mechanisms. 8,912.

Goss Printing Press Co. Intaglio printing presses. 8,922.

Goss Printing Press Co. Web renewing mechanisms for printing presses. 9,027. 9,042.

Gregg, W. H. Envelopes. 9,020. Hare, E. J. Devices for perforating paper for

filing purposes. 8,672. Hare, F. C. Perforators. 8,806. Hoock, E. H. Envelopes. 9,020.

Jones, J. Griffith. Drawing and ruling pens.

Kado, Ltd. Holders for carbon or manifolding papers. 9,040.

Lanston Monotype Corporation. Typecasting and composing machines. 8,833. Leich, H. H. Labels, tickets, badges, etc. 9,252

Mather, C. C. Embossing press. 8,931.

Michie, J. Method of taking carbon copies on typewriter. 8,816.

Payne, A. E. H. Envelopes, etc. 9,222. Rowley, E. C. B. Device for facilitating mechanical posting or loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 8,707.

Sieber Products Manufacturing Co. Loose-

leaf binders. 9,015. Sieber Products Manufacturing Co. Looseleaf binders. 9,148,

Terrey, A. Inking apparatus for printing presses. 8,908.

Terrey, A. Rotary printing presses. 9,399.

Waller, G. Advertising. 9,063.
Weber, G. E. Issuing carbon or duplicate receipts, vouchers, etc. 6,858.

Williams, H. Apparatus for trimming print-

ing blocks. 7,096. Williams, J. Device for damping stamps, envelopes, labels, etc., combined with means for affixing or engraving seal. 7,193.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Dennis and Sons, E. T. W., and Dennis, E. H. Hanging calendars, mounts, and the like.

124,243. Grozier, T. H. Process for the reclaiming of used printers' roller composition and analogous substances or compositions and apparatus therefor. 121,941.

Harrison, H. Combined folders and letterpaper invoices, statements, and the like.

124,248.

Jackson, W. J. Mellersh (Goss Printing Press Co.). Printing press impression cylinder.

124,381. Scott, W. C. Reciprocating bed for printing

machines. 124.238.

Smith, E. W. Production of screens for halftone and other photographic printing surfaces. 124,608.

Canadian Poper Trade Mark.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association is offering a prize of \$100, in addition to paying the cost, for the best design for a trade mark or insignia, suitable for use as a label to be attached to the various products made by its members, submitted on or before April 15th next. The purpose of the trade mark is to increase the use of Canadian-made paper by enabling purchasers readily to identify such paper as distinct from that made in countries other than Canada. The accepted design is to be used as the basis for an extensive advertising campaign. The design must bear the words "Canadian Pulp and Paper Association." The competition is open to any one living in Canada not directly connected with the Association.

The Point System for Paper & Boards The Lamson Paragon Supply Co.

At a meeting of the Association of Established Technical Officers in H.M. Stationery Office, held the other day, a paper was read by Mr. E. A. Dawe on "The Point System for Paper and Boards." The subject was treated on similar lines to those outlined by Mr. Dawe at St. Bride's Institute in January, 1918, when his scheme was first brought to the notice of those interested.

Briefly, the chief points are: -

I. A standard ream of 500 sheets.

 Standard weights per ream to be based in grammes per square metre, e.g., 28 lbs. demy (500=100 grammes per square metre)

 Thickness of boards: units of '0025 inch per sheet (approximately '063 milli-

metre.

 Standard sizes of paper to be based on a unit of 1'25 inches. A series of new sizes proposed in which the dimensions progress by 1'25 in. or multiples.

 Adoption of a standard label for paper and boards, giving substance, weight, thickness and metric equivalents.

After considerable, discussion the meeting adopted 1, 2, 3 and 5, leaving 4 for further discussion.

This was the first lecture and discussion on technical subjects which has taken place before the association, but it is intended to have a series, dealing with technical subjects of interest to the members.

The members of the association comprise the established technical officers of H.M. Stationery Office, all belonging to the binding, paper and printing branches, and discussion of such subjects as come within the scope of these departments will be held regularly. There are many questions which arise that call for concerted action and co-operation, and it is confidently expected by the members that this side of the activities of the association will result in progress and greater efficiency in H.M. Stationery Office.

Durban Library. — The librarian of the Durban Municipal Library desires to receive trade publications from the United Kingdom for display in the reading-rooms. He points out that over 1,000 people visit the reading-rooms daily, and a selection of British commercial publications should prove an excellent advertising medium. Several orders, he states, have been known to have gone to some of our competitors through the presence of the latter's publications in the reading-rooms. Publishers of United Kingdom trade and technical papers wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should write to the Borough Librarian, Municipal Library, Durban, Natal

THE printers that don't know their costs are those who think they know but are without a system.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., held last week at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C., Mr. Stephen Herring presided, and in the course of his remarks said :- After making provision for depreciation, bad debts, directors' fees, etc., the amount carried forward to the general profit and loss account is £40,488 igs. 6d. In the general profit and loss account the amount carried forward from last year's account is £15,273 os. 11d., making a total of £55,762 os. 6d., which, after making a reserve of £17,000 to provide for excess profits duty for two years to date, leaves a balance of £38,762 os. 6d. The preference dividend for the year absorbs £9,889, and the interim dividend on the ordinary shares absorbs £4,911 9s. 6d., which, with the proposed dividend on the ordinary shares of 71 per cent. (making 10 per cent. for the year), will absorb £14,734 8s. 6d., leaving a balance to carry forward of \$9,227 2s. 6d., which is a better carry forward than last year, since excess profits have now been provided for. On the assets side of the balance-sheet you will find that the additions to plant have been £12,167, the major portion of which has been expended in acquiring a valuable freehold, which forms part of our future plans for development. After providing for the usual depreciation, our land, buildings, plant, etc., now stand at £173,962 4s. 5d., which, it is interesting to note, compares with £180,446 in the balance-sheet for the year ended January 31st, 1914, or actually £6,484 less, although in this period of five years we have added (mostly freehold land and buildings) the substantial sum of £29,558—a year's preference and ordinary dividends. From this it will be seen that our depreciation has been ample. Our goodwill remains at £50,000, which we consider a modest figure. Furthermore against this item there is a general reserve of £30,000, which for the time being your directors think is ample. The next item is cash in hand and at bankers, £8,577 gs. rod., against the bank loan of £85.000, or a total indebtedness to the bank of £76,422 10s. 2d., which compares with £37,877 in last year's balance sheet. Our investments stand at £161,642 65. 3d., an increase of £13,225, most of which is to provide additional capital for our principal investment, the Caribonum Co, Ltd. Our book debts stand at £100,4969s. 2d. and while slightly in excess of last year's, are low, having regard to our considerable increase in turnover.

The report, accounts, and balance-sheet were approved and adopted, and a final dividend on the ordinary shares of the company of 7½ per cent. was declared, making, with the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in October last, a dividend for the year ended January 31st, 1919, of 10 per cent. per annum.

Some printers can't even hope to have brain fever.



Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED OF FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be reckoned for each line.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Machinery Wanted.

NUMBERING CHASES and BARRELS for working on Wharfedale or Platen Machines. —Send full particulars, to William Brown and Co., Ltd., 36-42, St. Mary Aye, E.C.3. 13652

WANTED. Small or Experimental PAPER-MAKING MACHINE, any size up to 20-in. wide. — Apply, Box 13650.

WANTED to Purchase, a Small, General. Commercial PRINTING OFFICE, Plant complete; must be Modern, Up-to-Date Type Faces, Machines and Furniture, replete with Labour-saving Fitments and Devices. Proprietor may be retained as Manager.—Write to Box 13651.

Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes. Large Stock Spare Parts for all machines. Repairs and Supplies.—American Typewriter Reconstruction Co., 77, Gresham-street, E.C. 'Ph. City, 5490. 13641

BOARDS

LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.

DEXTRINE

MAIZE and POTATO (FARINA)

Replaces GLUE and ANIMAL SIZE.

Free from objectionable SMELL during and after use.

HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,

201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

Practical Estimating

FOR

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

From-

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Now-1919-Ready.

CHROMO ALMANACS

Cheap, Choice and Charming. Great Variety. Many War Subjects.

Full Particulars on Application.

TAYLOR BROS. - CIRCULAR

Is issued about Quarterly fully illustrating our new productions.

If you do not receive a copy as issued, send us your name and address. Every Description of COLOUR PRINTING

FOR THE TRADE,

Cheaper and Better than usually offered.

Get our Prices before placing Orders elsewhere.

Wites: Almanacs, Leeds.' TAYLOR BROS, Colour Printers

Leeds.

Phone: 461 Central.

Indian Notes

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

There have been many notes in the Press of late regarding the delay and the scarcity of the news received from Europe, but so far no reason has been given for this. The cable news of the day is often and often eked out with trivialities which are an insult to the intelligence of the hypercritical public which reads the important papers. It is also true that Reuter gives undue prominence to matters which create a glow in the breast of the official but leave the independent reader cold. Newspapers in India cannot afford to pay for the excellent service Reuter gives to Australia for the simple reason that Europeans in India and the English reading Indians do not support newspapers with the same generosity as Australians.

It is stated that Reuter has taken over the Associated Press of India. If this is so it will mean that the service of Indian telegrams will be as uniform as the service of foreign cablegrams. Whether that will be a boon and a blessing to the daily Press it cannot at present be said. Some of the old Indian journalists often regret the passing of the ancient independence when every important daily paper had its own correspondent in every important centre in India, and there was keen competition in the collection of news. The Associated Press gave the death blow to that independence, and because its chief partners were always at the headquarters of the Government of India, the service became essentially imperial, that is to say that everything else was sacrificed to gossip about the Government of India, and the transmission of Simla and Delhi communiques. Reuter can, and we hope he will, go one better than that. He has vast resources and should be able to keep his constituents informed of things that matter in other places than the Government of India.

Books and other printed matter imported into British India during 1918 amounted to 25,806 cwts of the value of £307,924, as compared with 28,266 cwts. of the value of £298,813 during the previous year. The exports during the year under review totalled 2,631 cwts. valued at £18,584, and those for 1917 amounted to 5,395 cwts. valued at £23,644. The re-exports show very little difference, the figures being: 1918, 553 cwts., £5,720; 1917, 584 cwts., £5,912.

The value of the printing and lithographic machinery and materials (excluding paper) imported into British India during the year 1918 was £40,589, as against £41,197 for the previous year.

There is just now a lot of advertisements appearing in the Indian newspapers for printers, most of them being for men serving

in the army and who will shortly be released. I have made some inquiries regarding these posts and find that the firms advertising, or most of them, are trying to get men at a very low salary. The men who have been serving in India during the war have very little or no knowledge of the cost of living in big towns such as Calcutta and Bombay, and an offer of Rs. 300 (£20) per month appears a good salary to them, and I should not be a bit surprised if many of them accepted that amount. It is a great pity that someone who could advise them cannot get into touch with them before they sign any agreement with those firms advertising. The writer had the pleasure of advising two men who were seeking engagements with the result that one was given a fair salary and the other declined to take up the appointment he sought.

Before the war Rs. 300 was a very fair salary to start on in a new appointment, but since the war that amount is hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together, and for a married man to accept that amount it is out of the question. In the out-stations one can manage on that sum, but it leaves nothing for a passage to England if the person wishes to take a holiday at any time. Indian controlled printing establishments are the worst in this respect of under paying assistants, and territorials and others would do well to consider the question very carefully before accepting appointments with any Indian controlled printing house.

There was an article in the British Printer a short while back regarding the conditions of employment in the trade in Ceylon, and what was stated in that article applied equally to India, and if this should reach the hands of any men now serving in H.M. Forces who are thinking of staying in or returning to India, they would be well advised if they read the article referred to before entertaining any offers made to them by any printing house in this country. They should also see that their agreement is a fair one and that it is made a proper legal document.

PAPER PROTECTION.—It is interesting at the present stage of the paper industry in this country to note that the American Paper and Pulp Association at its annual convention passed the following resolution on the question of tariffs: — "Whereas, it is imminent that there will be a renewed effort in the near future to revise the existing tariff laws, and it is manifestly to the interest of our industry to see that the legislative branch of our Government is possessed. of the proper knowledge of our business and its tariff requirements; therefore be it resolved, that our present tariff laws shall be revised so as to properly conserve American. industry and fully protect American labour; and, further, be it resolved, that this association shall place its utilities and information in the hands of the Government officials so that the interests of the paper industry will be properly



BRITISH & COLONIAL PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV

LONDON: MAY 1, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.

"Fryotype"

PRINTING METALS



A Perfect Service

from

LONDON, BRISTOL, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW, DUBLIN.

Digitized by GOOGLO

Telegrams :-"LENDRUM, MANCHESTER." Telephone . CITY 7786.

LENDRUM Ltd.,

21, Spring Gardens, MANCHESTER.

Head Office:

and at { 16, Falfield Street, Glasgow. 3, Temple Avenue, London, E.C., } 32, King Street, Liverpool.

Wholesale Stationers

Mill Agents.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS.

Reel and Flat News, S/C Printings, Writings, Banks, Glazed and Unglazed Tinted Papers, Browns, Krafts, Corrugated Paper, Tissues, Imitation Parchments, Greaseproofs, Boards of Every Description Enamelled Papers for the Box Making Trade.

Samples and Prices on Application.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 18.

LONDON: MAY 1, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWO PENCE.

An Intaglio Printing Machine.

Mr. T. Ruddiman Johnston, of Tokyo, Japan, whose inventions in printing machinery we have from time to time recorded in our pages, has sent us the following details of another of his inventions in relation to intaglio printing: This new design produces a machine with a printing surface identical with that of any machine now in use, but thin plates are used in it instead of copper sleeves. The inking of the surface and removal of the surplus ink by means of a scraper blade are done in exactly the same way, as the annexed diagram will make clear. di is the cylinder which carries the etched plate d2 that is fastened to it by the wedges d3, and d4 is the bridge. c1 is the inking roller, and c2 the ink trough. bi is the scraper blade, and fi the brush for smoothing out the sheets before they are printed. (Right diagram). hi is the cylinder carrying the etched plate h4, the ends of which are held by the wedge h3, and h2 is the bridge.

One end of the plate being fastened by means of one of the wedges d3 to the cylinder di, the latter is turned round and the other end also secured by the other wedge. The plate will then be stretched tight over the cylinder's surface. The bridge-piece d4 is then inserted, and its ends secured to those of The bridge-piece is of very the cylinder. light construction, so as to be easily handled, it being only sufficiently strong to take the slight pressure of the inking roller and that of the scraper blade, and as it comes opposite the gap in the impression cylinder it cannot be injured by the latter. When the plate and bridge-piece are in position the printing cylinder presents an absolutely smooth continuous surface, excepting where the edges of the bridge-piece meet the etched plate, and there two fine lines will appear. A very small quantity of ink may lodge in these lines, though this will not signify, but if desired, they can be temporarily filled in with any substance,

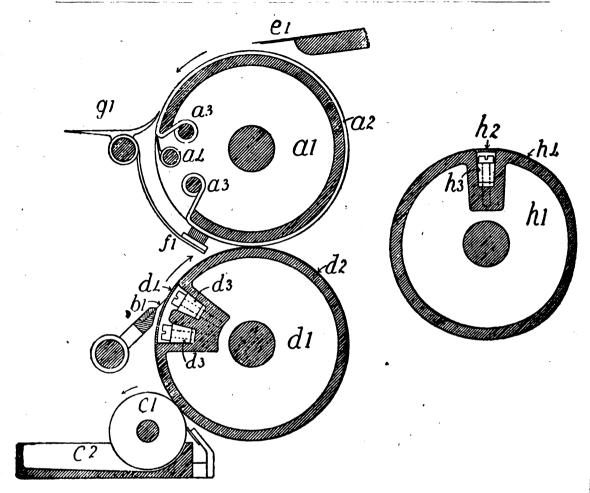
such as paraffin wax, that will not dissolve in the medium in which the pigment is mixed. To prevent any injury to the delicate scraper blade it can, if found necessary, be slightly, raised where it meets the edges of the bridgepiece.

The cylinders make two revolutions for every impression produced. At the first revolution printing takes place, and at the second the impression cylinder at passes the sheet to the delivery apparatus gt, where it is delivered face upwards. The etched plates can be printed from either end, and their under surface can also be utilised, and as the plate cylinder can be turned on its shaft and fixed in a new position, it is possible to print any size of sheet, however small, from any part of a plate's surface. The inking roller ct, ink trough c2, and scraper bt can be easily removed and replaced.

The machine is of most simple construction, and occupies small space. For printing from a web of paper a small bridge is used, as shown in the diagram to the right, and one wedge holds both ends of the etched plate.

With this machine no grinding and polishing machine, no transferring and developing machine, and no electro-depositing plant are required, and the plates, unlike cylindrical sleeves, can be stored in a small space, if they are likely to be wanted again.

As the surface of the etched plate and that of the paper, when the blanket of the impression cylinder is compressed as it is during printing, always travel at the pitch circles of the geared wheels which drive the cylinders, there is no friction, or very little, between the surfaces, and therefore no wear to the plates. The present machines do not offer this advantage, for as the etched surfaces of their sleeves are ground off several times, it is evident that only at one time can they travel on the pitch circles. They consequently at other times produce a rubbing action between the surface of the etched plate and that of the paper, which not only wears the plate, but accounts for the variation in the quality of the work they produce,



Johnston's Intaglio Printing Machine.

for only when they are travelling at the pitch circles can the work be perfect. It is a mistaken view that the scraper wears the printing surface. As there is always a film of moisture left on the plate after the scraper has acted, this being removed by an air blast in some machines, the scraper never actually comes in contact with the plate, any more than a lubricated shaft comes in contact with its bearings. It is the friction of the paper on the printing surface that wears it.

A machine of the above type is now being made in Japan, for Japanese printers are keenly desirous of working this beautiful process, the great cost of the present plant alone preventing its very general adoption

alone preventing its very general adoption.

Mr. Johnston will be glad to submit scale and fully detailed drawings to any firm that may be interested in a method of printing that will in the future, at least in his opinion, be more generally adopted than any other, judging by the many advantages it possesses.

MESSRS. OLIVER AND BOYD, London and Edinburgh, have issued a useful booklet on the Rent Restriction Acts, in which the position of landlords and tenants of houses up to £70 yearly rental is clearly set forth in regard to rentals and their increase, fixity of tenure, and furnished houses. As the acts themselves are so framed and expressed that the ordinary individual finds much difficulty in grasping their provisions this handbook will be found of great value in instructing both landlord and tenant as to where they stand under the new legislation. Couched in popular and understandable language it states clearly the whole position. The price of the book is sevenpence, by post eightpence.

A STORY is told of a Chicago millionaire who took his guests into his library which was filled with sumptuous volumes bound in calf, and waving his hand airily round the apartment observed proudly, "Nice, aren't they? And I killed all those calves myself!"

Australian Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MR. MULLETT, the Victorian Government Printer, has lately been on a visit to the United States and Canada, and found that the prices ruling for paper supplies in these countries were much lower than those paid in-Australia, even taking into consideration the The paper suppliers in high freightage. America, Mr. Mullett states in his report to the State Treasurer, take certain risks, for which the Victorian Government formerly paid. He estimated that the saving on the paper he has purchased will be not less than £15,000 on the prices ruling in Australia. Mr. Mullett visited the mills in nearly all the papermaking centres from Seattle to Montreal, and from Massachusetts to those in the middle west. Amongst the larger offices which Mr. Mullett saw were the King's printing office, Ottawa; the Public Printery at Washington, where there are over 5,000 employees; the Bureau of Engraving, with 6,000 employees; the American Bank Note Printing Co. at Ottawa, and the Curtis Publishing Co. at Philadelphia, which prints only three publications, and employs 3,500 persons; the Donaldson Co. at Chicago, and the Charles Francis Co. at New York.

THAT it is the oldest firm existing in Australia is the boast of Messrs. John Sands, Ltd., printers and stationers, of George street, Sydney. It was established in 1837. The employees held their annual picnic at The Avenue picnic grounds, Lane Cove River, in weather that, except for a boisterous nor'easter, was idealistic. At the luncheon Mr. H. Price (manager), in proposing the health of Mr. Robert Sands, coupled with the firm of John Sands, Ltd., said that many of their employees had enlisted. Mr. Robert Sands, in replying, said that many of their employees had been with them for as long as 50 years; and he considered a well-trained staff the best asset of any business. His firm was the oldest of any in Australia. Its account was the oldest extant with the Bank of New South Wales.

The Sunday Times of Sydney pays a tribute to the hon. W. M. Brooks, M.L.C. of N.S.W., and says he is one of the men who, arriving in Australia with few friends and small oppertunities, have won their way to positions in the inner circle of high finance and big business. He is by trade a compositor, and soon after coming to Sydney in 1884 he started in a small way the great printing and publishing concern of which he is now the managing director. For a number of years he was president of the Master Printers' Association of the State, has held the position of president of the Employers' Federation for five

years in succession, was first president of the Returned Soldiers' Association, and has been closely associated with all the movements for raising funds for war purposes. At the time of the threatened print-paper famine in the Common wealth he was appointed by the Federal Government as Paper Controller. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of N.S.W.

Morton's, Ltd., printers and bookbinders, of Sydney, have brought out an attractive calendar. The admirably - printed central picture shows a bowl of native flowers beautifully presented in colour. The design is by Moginia, of Bathurst-street, the blocks were made by Randle, of Castlereagh-street, and the printing was done on the firm's own presses. There isn't anything about it that isn't Australian.

MR. JUSTICE EDMUNDS was applied to exparte in the Sydney Industrial Court on behalf of the Master Printers and Connected Trades' Association for leave to appeal from an award of the Manufacturing (No. 2) Group, No. 6 (Cardboard Box-makers, State) Board, of December 20th last, and for an order suspending the award pending the result of appeal. Mr. N. M'William, batrister, was the chairman of the board. The objection to his award was that it was an entirely unsuitable regulation of the industry for the first time under its present conditions. The Court was asked to direct that the new scheme pre-scribed by the award should not for the present be enforced, as, if subsequently altered by the Court, confusion would be created. His Honour granted the applica-tron, subject to the applicant association complying with the conditions set down in the case of suspension, which involve the keeping of proper accounts and the payment of back money.

AUSTRALIAN printers have their difficulties as well as those of this country, and the vexed question of payment for overtime is as acute there as here. The Chief Industrial Magistrate of Sydney has delivered judgment in a case in which a breach of the award of the Printing Trades Group, No. 1 (Compositors and Operators) Board was The respondents were Robert Dey, Son, and Co., general printers, of 275, Clarencestreet, Sydney, and they were called upon to answer an information charging them with having, between July 1st and 30th, failed to pay a machine keyboard operator, in their employ, double rate of wages for work done For the defence, it was argued on Sundays. that the man was paid 2s. an hour as a night staff hand, which was no different from the rate paid on other nights, but he did not award did not expressly provide for double pay for linotype operators for Sunday work in regard to the night staff. The custom in the trade, it was contended, had been that night

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

staff workers should work six shifts a week, one of which might be a Sunday night, but paid for at the ordinary rate. The magistrate said he was satisfied that the custom in regard to Sunday night work in respondents' establishment had been established, and, therefore, the wording of the award was not sufficient to cover the complaint alleged. No order was made against respondents, but they were allowed £6 6s. professional costs, and £5 9s. witnesses' expenses.

JUDGE CURLEWIS, in No. 3 Industrial Court at Sydney has decided the question of the rates of pay to employees on special printing machines. Mr. Cantor (with Mr. T. H. Bell, the secretary of the Letterpress Printers' Machinists' Union) appeared on behalf of the union; and Mr. Stuart Thom (of Messrs. Stuart, Thom and Co.), for the New South Wales Master Printers and Connected Trades' Association. The Judge decided previously not to alter the conditions of the existing award except in matters appertaining to the rates of pay. He granted 7s. 6d. per week increase to employees on all classes of printing machines, with the exception of platen machines. The decision brought in the special machines. He also allowed a provision in the award that no adult member should receive less than £3 a week. The question of the platen machinists receiving the increase referred to has been left to the Full Industrial Court to decide.

The State of Victoria imported, during 1918, paper to the value of £1,073,774, as compared with £809,050, in 1917.

ACCORDING to a statement, certified by a firm of public accountants, and recently issued, the Sydney Morning Herald has attained to a circulation of over one million nine thousand copies per week. The Sun also issues a certificate of sales showing a net actual result, exclusive of all complimentary and free copies, of seven hundred and ninety-four thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight copies for the week of six days.

THE SOCIETY OF AUTHORS AND RISING BOOK PRICES.

The annual report of this society, which has just been issued, contains, among other matters, the following remarks on the subject of the rising prices of books:—

"The committee tried in the beginning to work with the Publishers' Association and the trade. From neither of these two bodies did they receive substantial support. In consequence, the prices of books continued to rise and the authors' royalties to be reduced or to remain stationary, without any system of uniformity. They tried to get sufficient cooperation among the authors to carry through a definite scheme, and would have succeeded

if it had not been, on the one hand, that a good many authors apparently misunderstood their proposal, and, on the other, that some agents advised in opposition to the authors' best interests. However, the committee's action had one satisfactory result, that about half a dozen well-known publishers fell in with their suggestion, so that when they raised the price of books to meet the cost of production, they raised the author's royalties. The committee have again approached the publishers, and have arranged to meet and discuss matters."

The society's annual meeting will be held at Central Buildings, Tothill street, Westminster, S.W.1, on Wednesday, May 14th next.

Mr. Robey Helps the Printers.

\$4,300 Raised at the Collseum Concert on Sunday.

The concert organised by Mr. George Robey in aid of the Printers' Pension Orphan Fund was held at the Coliseum on Sunday, and turned out a complete success, about £4,300 being raised. The musical programme was an excellent one, and the artistes acquitted themselves well, greatly to the enjoyment of the large audience, most of the singers having to answer encores.

Three and a half hours was the time occupied by the entertainment, and among those those who gave their services were Mr. Septimus Hunt, Miss Helen Blain, Mr. Rupert Hazell, Mr. Sidney Pointer, Mr. Fred Allandale, Mr. Sam Walsh, Mr. Thornley Dodge, Messrs. G. Parker, H. Barratt, F. Henry, and F. Stewart, Mr. Godfrey Tearle, Miss Ethel Cadman, Mr. Phillip Cathie, the Gresham Singers, the Alhambra Orchestra, and Mr. Robey himself took part in the programme.

A feature of the day was the auctioning of a number of interesting articles, among them being a facsimile of the first copy of the Observer, dated 1791, which was bought by Mrs. Waldorf Astor for £30, and resold several times, until it raised a total of £350. A cheque for five guineas signed by Charles Dickens in favour of the Printers' Pension Orphan Fund, and dated May 1st, 1866, brought £75. The first copy of L'Echo du Nord to reach Lille on armistice day, bringing news that fighting was over, found a buyer at 55 guineas.

A sum of 1,000 guineas was received from leading newspapers as the price of ten boxes sold by them, to which was added over £1,000 obtained through the public auctioning of the boxes by the papers.

The programme sellers were women authors and journalists, who worked under the direction of Mrs. Cecil Frail and Miss Margaret Chute.

If the average printer's digestive apparatus is all right, his conscience doesn't trouble him much.





An Appeal.

Sir,—I shall have the honour to preside at the Connaught Rooms on May 30th, at the annual festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation, one of the oldest and certainly one of the best managed Institutions in the world. This year the council have decided to give all donations towards the support of those children whose fathers were killed in the war. More than 2,000 children have to be provided for.

I feel sure that for so good a cause I can count on the generous support of the trade.

Yours, etc., W. Astor.

April 24th, 1919.

Shorter Working Week,

SIR,—We consistently read the interesting "leaderettes" in your excellent British and Colonial Printer and Stationer. In our judgment, the "fancy" hours of forty or forty-four, being now experimented with in some other trades will be subject to revision, for they are inimical to the welfare of the country industrially as a whole. Something more reasonable will eventually materialise out of such hours for such other trades.

The printing trade has set a pattern. great textile trades of Yorkshire, employing many hundreds of thousands of workers and formerly running as high as fifty-five hours per week have also settled on a forty-eight hour week and it is working well, just as the new forty-eight hour week in the printing trades, which will run smoothly and need not increase the amount of overtime to any material extent depending upon increasingly good results arising from better money and shorter hours. As to Lord Leverhulme's scheme of a thirty-six hour week that is really outside the range of practical politics. matters little to such industries as soap, etc., whether the hours are 36, 46, or 56, for in point of fact they work on piece and the shorter their hours the better for the employers, providing only they can secure an unlimited amount of unskilled labour. We know well enough in the printing industry our limitations There the printing industry our limitations is practically no such thing as piece work and nearly the whole of the labour employed is highly skilled. The shortage of such skilled labour in pre-war times was of a considerable sort. It will be much worse in the future unless there is a more enlightened allowance of learners agreed to by the unions of the federated trades and operating outside the sphere of the London Society of Compositors, which allows a more reasonable number of learners, and in so doing they render great service to the cause and will build up a stronger and larger union.

The great engineering trades in this country would never have assumed such colossal proportions if learners had been hindered from coming in. It is to be hoped that the leaders and controllers of the E.C. at Manchester will some day think over the advantages to be gained by recasting the number of apprentices allowed in the various departments of the printing trade and so to assimilate with the more enlightened policy of the London Society of Compositors.

Vours. etc.,

Yours, etc,
WESLEY PETTY,
Chairman and Controller,
Petty and Sons (Leeds) Ltd.

The Arnold Testimonial

Our readers will be interested to know that the amount subscribed to this fund was £468 8s. and £6 os. Id. was received as interest on bank deposit making a total of £474 8s. Id. The subscribers included 15 associations and 286 individual subscribers whose subscriptions were limited to one guinea. Out of the above total the sum of £39 15s. was expended on a tea tray and fruit dish, selected by Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, on which there was inscribed, with the Federation badge, the following:—

"In recognition of his great services to the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom and to the whole Printing Trade whilst President of the Federation from May, 1916, to May, 1918, this Tray and Fruit Dish were presented to

MR. E. G. ARNOLD,

of Leeds, by the members of the Federation, and as a further testimony of appreciation of his services and of the esteem in which he was held, a sum of nearly £400 resulting from a limited subscription by the members was devoted at his wish to various charities connected with the Trade."

By Mr. Arnold's wish the sum of £395 was distributed amongst the charities designated by Mr. Arnold as follows:—£100, Printers' Pension War Orphans Fund; £95, Leeds General Infirmary; £50, Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home, Deal; £50 Printers' Alms Houses, Wood Green; £50, Master Printers' Benevolent Fund; £50, Meanwood Convalescent Home for Children, Leeds. The balance of £39 13s. Id. was transferred to the Federation account to cover printing, postage and sundry expenses.

PARCHMENTISED PAPER.—Under a patent by Mr. W. Dagnall, paper is parchmentised, and rendered waterproof, acidproof, and of great strength, by passing it through two baths of sulphuric acid or sulphuric acid mixed with sulphurous acid, the second being more dilute than the first, the acid being squeezed out after each operation, the paper being afterwards neutralised by means of an alkali bath, washed, softened by means of a bath of glycerine, calcium chloride, salt, or the like with or without admixed loading-material and then dried.

Trade Notes.

THE Western Mail, Cardiff, celebrates its jubilee to-day (Thursday).

MR. COLEBATCH, a journalist, has succeeded Mr. Lefroy as Premier of Western Australia.

THE late Mr. Kenmuir Whitworth Douglas, at one time proprietor of the North Wales Chronicle, has left £30,296, with net personalty £25,753.

It is announced that Lord Decies has resigned the office of Press Censor in Ireland, and that Major Bryan R. Cooper has been appointed in his place.

PRESS FUND DINNER.—The Lord Mayor is to preside at the 56th annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Mansion House on May 27th. The company will include the American Ambassador, Sir Edward Hulton, Sir Robert Kindersley, the Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, Sir George Toulmin, and Lord Weir.

A SMOKING CONCERT and exhibition of work will be held to-morrow (Friday, May 2nd), at 6.45 p.m., in the large hall of the Saint Bride Foundation Institute. The concert will be given entirely by the students, and pianoforte selections will take place between 6 and 6.45 p.m. Competition work will be on view in the small hall from 6 p.m. Past and present students are cordially welcomed.

The Printing Trades Exhibition.—We understand that at a recent meeting of the advisory committee it was decided, on account of the inability of many of the printers' engineering firms to have exhibits ready in time, to postpone the exhibition, which was to be held next year till May, 1921, when it is expected that the promoters will be able to organise a show that will surpass all previous exhibitions.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM presided on Tuesday night at the eightieth annual meeting of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, and congratulated the trade on coming to the end of the troubles which war had brought to them. No calling had given a larger proportion of its best men to the service of the country, and there was none in which the business was so often a one-man concern. Seventy members who are in receipt of a permanent pension, are to receive a peace gift of £10 each.

The death has taken place of Mr. Matthew Paterson, a well-known Glasgow journalist. Mr. Paterson, who was in his 80th year, joined the editorial staff of the Edinburgh Daily Review about the time when Charles Kingsley's brother was editor. Later he was on the North British Daily Mail and the Glasgow Weekly Mail, on which he began and continued for many years the department dealing with answers to queries. After the Daily Mail passed into the hands of Messrs. Harmsworth Mr. Paterson edited the Weekly Mail.

The late Mr. Mark Smith, well known in the printing world as the inventor of the "fudge box" and other appliances for printers, has left estate of the value of £3,530.

LONDON COMPOSITORS' WAGES,—A delegate meeting of compositors employed on the London morning and evening newspapers was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Saturday evening, to discuss the proposed increased wages scale. The proceedings, which were private, were adjourned for a fortnight.

MR. ALFRED F. BLADES, president of the Federation of Master Printers, is issuing an appeal for donations to the Printers' Pension Corporation to enable that institution to provide help for the widows and children of those printers who have fallen in the war. Contributions may be sent to Mr. Blades at the Federation Offices, 24, Holborn, E.C.

The death has occurred at Torquay of Mr. R. J. T. Knight, representative of the *Torbay News*. A native of Liskeard, his first journalistic work was on the *Cornish Leader* in that town. He afterwards did work on newspapers at Oldham, Peterborough, and Burnley, and went to Torquay about twelve months ago. Mr. Knight was only thirty years of age.

WE understand that the Readers' Pensions Committee has decided to revive the annual dinners, which were suspended during the war. The object is to raise funds on behalf of the Readers' Pensions Committee, an organisation which exists for the purpose of securing pensions for printers' readers or their widows. Sir George Riddell has promised to take the chair at the next dinner.

THE INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COUNCIL—A conference on "Workmen as Directors" will be held under the auspices of the Industrial Reconstruction Council on Tuesday, May 6th, at 6 p.m., in the hall of the Institute of Journalists. 2 and 4, Tudor-street, E.C.4. The chair will be taken by Mr. Gordon Selfridge, and the opening address given by Mr. G. H. Humphrey (Messrs. John Dawson and Co., Ltd.), after which will follow questions and discussion. No tickets are necessary.

BLACK LISTS WITHDRAWN .-- The Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office has announced that the Allied and Associated Governments have decided that after April 29th, all Black Lists of firms and persons which they have published or compiled shall be withdrawn, and that all disabilities attaching to trade and communication with firms or persons on such lists shall cease to operate. The Allied and Associated Governments reserve the right to reintroduce all or any of such Black Lists should such action The Foreign Trade Debecome necessary. partment of the Foreign Office also announce that goods to be exported to China and Siam may now be consigned to all persons and firms in those countries.

Bei.GIAN PRINTERS STRIKE.—In reply to a demand for increased wages on the part of Antwerp printers, the newspaper proprietors

Digitized by GOOGLE

pointed out that as the men were affiliated to the Brussels Federation they would have to await the decision of the Federation before taking action. The printers would not wait, however, and consequently four of the leading daily papers were unable to appear.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Geake, at the age of 52. He commenced his journalistic career as editor of Granta, and was for several years a frequent contributor to Punch. In 1896 he joined the staff of the Westminster Gazette. Mr. Geake's best work, however, is represented by the Liberal Publication Department, of which he was the founder. Since 1894 he had been editor of its two leading publications, the Liberal Magazine and the Liberal Year Book.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.—The Official Press Bureau in Whitehall ended its career last night. In view of the closing of the Bureau the Home Secretary has authorised the librarian, at the Home Office, to receive all leaflets, etc., which are required by the Defence of the Realm Regulation 27 C to be submitted before publication. On and after May 1st copies of such leaflets must be delivered to or sent addressed to the librarian 72 hours before publication in accordance with the terms of the regulation.

THE DIRECTORY OF PAPERMAKERS, 1919 (London: Messrs. Marchant, Singer and Co., 25. 6d. net.).—The 1919 edition, which is to hand, has been most authentically revised and brought thoroughly up-to-date. It contains the old features which have been of such service to the trade in the past. Among these are a list of papermakers of the United Kingdom under various headings, a list of papermakers' representatives in London and in the chief provincial towns, a catalogue of trade designations, together with actual watermarks, trade names and paper trade customs. Careful attention has been devoted to make all sections complete, the alphabetical list of mills and the classification of makes being very valuable for reference purposes. The volume is nicely got-up and clearly printed, and is a necessary office adjunct to all who are in any way concerned with paper.

Personal.

SIR ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., is a member of the Commission which the Bishop of Lonhas appointed to inquire and report as to the present and future use of the churches within the City of London.

MR. C. GILBERT-Wood, well known for the excellent work he has done as publisher of Army and Navy literature, has resigned after ten years, his position as London director of the Shipbuilder. He is continuing his work in connection with the official service publications.

The Honours List.

A rather belated New Year's Honours List was published on Tuesday containing the names of those who for war services, Parliamentary and other work had received distinctions. Among those who figure in the list are the following gentlemen who are connected with paper and print.

Viscounts.

BARON BURNHAM. — M.P. for West St. Pancras, 1885 92; East Gloucestershire, 1893-95; Tower Hamlets, 1905-6 and 1910-16; chairman of Newspaper Proprietors' Association and Newspaper Conference; president Empire Press Union, etc.

BARON ROTHERMERE.—Proprietor of the Daily Mirror. He was first Air Minister, and brought together the separate air forces of Navy and Army.

Baronets,

Davison Dalziel.—M.P. for Brixton since 1910. Founder of Dalziel's News Agency. For some time proprietor of the *Evening Standard*.

EDWARD HULTON.—Newspaper proprietor. Was instrumental in raising among other charitable funds: For the Manchester Hospital Radium Fund £31,000, and for the Nation's Tribute to Nurses £16 500.

Tribute to Nurses £16,500.

WILLIAM THOMAS MADGE.—Managing director of the People, Ltd. Formerly manager of the Globe newspaper, with which he was connected for 42 years.

Knights.

JOHN COODE-ADAMS.—Secretary Pall Mall Gazette for over 20 years. Original member of Civil Liabilities Committee Advisory Board.

JOHN ERNEST HODDER WILLIAMS.—Head of the firm of Hodder and Stoughton, pub-

DAVID DUNCAN.—The senior partner of the firm of David Duncan and Sons, Ltd., proprietors of the South Wales News, South Wales Echo and Cardiff Times. Being president of the Southern Federation of Newspaper Owners, he was invited to join the Admiralty, War Office and Press Committee, through whom the fighting departments of the Administration maintained regular communication with the newspapers of the country.

"HUNTING FOR A JOB" is the title of a useful, topical article in the May Pearson's. Written by Herbert N. Casson, the well-known efficiency expert, it contains much sound advice to the great army of the demobilised. Miss Doris Keane, the new "Juliet," is the subject of an interesting interview. Dr. Edwin Bowers gives some striking facts about the drug peril, and shows the danger of alcoholic prohibition in relation to this evil. Fred M. White, George Robey, Madame Maeterlinck, Mrs. George Wemyss, and Byers Fletcher are other contributors to an excellent number.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements; (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page	£3	10	0	1	В.	d.
Half Page	1	17	6	One-eighth Page 1	2	6
Third Page	1	6	0	One-third Column 1	5	0
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column	6	6
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.						
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.						

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Wr. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. JORGEN SORENSEN, Bygdo Alle 60,
Christiania, Norway.
United States—LOOKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10,
Rast 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shor-lane, London, E.C.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Government Printing Estimates.

The detailed estimates for the current financial year are now issued and give many interesting details of the national expenditure. Stationery and printing are estimated to cost £6,180,442; but it is expected that receipts, from sales, etc., will reduce this total to £5,280,442. Among the items of expenditure we find that printing for Public Departments is estimated to cost £2,300,000; paper for Public Departments, £2,600,000; binding, £170,000; books and maps, £80,000; printing, paper, binding, etc., for the two Houses of Parliament, £55,000; printing, paper, binding, etc., for the "Gazettes," £15,000; and for Parliamentary debates and records, £16,000. It is

explained that the estimate for printing includes £1.085,000 for the printing required under the Representation of the People Act, one half of which is recoverable from local authorities. The cost of the printing works under the control of the Stationery Office is estimated at £350,000, and the value of the work to be executed at £400,000. Under the "Paper for Public Departments" there is included paper for official correspondence, £650,000; for envelopes, £300,000; account books, £200,000; and wrapping household and miscellaneous paper, £355,000.

French Printers and Labour Demands.

In the French printing and allied trades the demands of labour and the problems created by them are just as acute as in this country, and require just as careful handling. In this connection it is interesting to note that at a recent meeting of the Union Syndicale des Maitres Imprimeurs de France (Association of Master Printers of France), the president of the permanent committee of this body referred to the surprise felt in all industrial circles at the news that an International Commission of Labour Legislation at the Peace Conference was going to be charged with discussing the general conditions of labour, and notably the establishment of the eighthour day. It should be remembered, said the president, that the Paris Chamber of Commerce took the initiative by calling a meeting to which all the masters' associations of the capital and its environs were invited. In a first resolution, adopted unanimously, the presidents and delegates of employers' industrial and commercial groups and association s having branches in Paris, or in the Seine department (representing over 800 bodies), had protested vigorously against the absence of a delegate from among their members to the International Commission of Labour Legislation at the Peace Conference, when admission was granted to a representative of the General Federation of Labour, and the masters had requested the authorities to permit at once the addition of a masters' delegate to the Commission, to enjoy the same prerogatives as the labour delegate. In a second resolution the masters, after expressing surprise that the question of the eight-hour day should be considered to be within the province of the Peace Treaty, the last chapter in the military victory, demanded that that question be not treated at the Peace Conference, which includes only the Allied powers: if, however, an International Commission were subsequently constituted, they de-

manded that representatives of the chambers of commerce and of the masters' associations should take part in it, as well as representatives of the workmen's unions. Government seems to have recognised the justice of the claim of the masters' associations, at least as far as the latter part of the second resolution is concerned, for it proceeded to nominate to a preliminary Commission, eleven master delegates, together with eleven workmen delegates and a dozen Members of Parliament, the object of this Commission being to study, with practical suggestions for their solution, the various questions-notably the eight-hour day-to be submitted to the International Commission of Labour Legislation at the Peace Conference. French master printers, the speaker went on to say, are earnestly requested to forward all documents capable of influencing decisions on matters of grave moment to the industry, which before the war was far from prosperous, and which will now find it hard to combat the fresh obstacles in its path. There is at present a federative moment amongst masters which is drawing ever closer together all employers. A certain number of associations declared the time ripe for a National Federation of Masters. The Utopias of anarchistic Socialists must be met by the healthy principles of work based on production. Such a formula could rally to one flag all those masters' and workmen who consider that increase of production is the foundation for normal conditions of labour, those conditions which bring well-being and industrial and commercial prosperity to the country.

"Some" Trade Board.

HAVING tried to force a trade board on many industries which resisted successfully such an imposition, the Ministry of Labour is now attempting to rope into such an organisation at one fell swoop all the rest of the trades that have not yet been dealt with. They propose, in effect, a trade board for all the disfributing trades of the country, and the scope of the scheme may be understood when it is pointed out that among them are included such diversified callings as those of the wholesale stationer and the butcher, the retail chemist and the costermonger. To regulate conditions and wages of such a diversity of businesses as are comprised in the category of distributors is a task which only a ministry out for trouble could conceive. Something like two million people are said to be represented in the "unconsidered trifles' which the Ministry of Labour seek to shepherd under

the latest trade board, the composition of which would require to be of a very adaptable and encyclopædic character if it is to achieve its colossal task. It will, in fact, require "some" trade board to regulate such a family of sorts.

The Paper Inquiry.

Nearing the End.

Last week saw the close of the Inquiry into the condition of the paper trade. The Committee is bending all its energies upon the task of presenting its report at the earliest

possible moment.

Printers were much in evidence, Mr. C. A. Bates (Messis. Johnson, Riddle and Co.), and Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation of Master Printers) presenting their case. Mr. J. M. Watson gave the view of the British Paper Stock Merchants Association. Mr. F. T. Mudie, Scottish Daily Newspaper Society, and Mr. R. J. Young, of the Canadian Mission, were followed by Mr. P. H. Eusden (Messrs. C. W. Faulkner and Co., Ltd., colour printers), and Mr. P. J. Machin (Machin and Kingsley), the latter explaining the position of strawboards. The National Union of Manufacturers were represented by Colonel Grant, Mr. Sergeant (Lilywhite, Ltd.), and Mr. E. H. Harrison (Valentine and Sons), the case of manufacturers of pictorial post cards and Christmas cards being elucidated by the two last-

The Thursday was only a short session, confined to the morning. Mr. A. W. Foster (secretary of the Papermakers' Association), the only witness, amplified his previous statement as to the general position of the trade with statistics which had since come to hand. A discussion ensued until the Committee

broke up for the holidays at 1.15.

A resumption was made with Mr. F. J. North (Messrs. Charles Clarke and Sons), followed by Mr. Standring, of the Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader, and Mr. Dewsnap (Messrs. Davis and Royle). Evidence from the point of view of the journalists came from Mr. Frederick Hinde and Mr. G. Springfield, who attended from the Institute of Journalists. In the afternoon Mr. Franklin Smith (Cone Tube Co., Ltd., Timperley, Cheshire), occupied the attention of the Committee.

This practically concluded the taking of evidence, after which the rest of the time was occupied with discussion and the prepara-

tion of the report.

On March 21st the number of persons drawing out-of-work donation in the paper industry was as follows: — Paper manufacture, 1.444; subsidiary trades, including paper stainers, stationery men, envelope-makers, paper-bag-makers, cardboard box-makers, and other workers in papers, 4,665—total, 6,109.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 61%, 68%; Associated Newspapers (7 p.c. cum.), 21s. 4½d., Pref., 16s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., Pref., 7½; J. Dickinson and Co., 28s.; Ilford, 20s., 20s. 3d., Pref., 17s. 10½d.; Illustrated London News, 4s. 1½d., Pref., 14s.; International Linotype, 58½, 61; Ladies' Pictorial, 45s. 3d.; Lamson Paragon, Pref., 15s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype, 16s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 62, B Deb., 57; George Newnes, 15s. 6d., 16s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 72s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 18s. 3d.; Pictorial Newspaper, 20s. 3d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 21s. 3d., 21s. 6d., Def., 14s. 7½d.; Weldon's, 29s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co., 7s., Pref., 5s. 6d.

NEW COMPANIES.

ALLAN AND WILLIAMSON, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of John Allan, manufacturing stationer, carried on at 10, Garthland-street, Glasgow. First directors, J. Allan and J. Macgregor Williamson. Private company. Registered office, 68, Gordon-street, Glasgow.

H. B. B. CORRUGATED PACKING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as manufacturers of and dealers in strawboard and paper corrugating machines and products made by the same, etc. First directors, T. J. Coucher and H. B. Barton. Private company. Registered office, 20, Bathstreet, Old-street, E.C.

BRITISH WIRE STITCHING MACHINE Co. (1919). LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on business as indicated by the title. The subscribers are J. Hess and A. Hess. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

THORNTON BUTTERWORTH, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of a publisher carried on at 62, St. Martin's-lane, W.C., as "Thornton Butterworth," and to carry on the business of general publishers, printers, etc. (legal and medical books and publications expressly excluded). Permanent directors, Thornton Butterworth and Mrs. K. L. Butterworth. Private company. Registered office, 62, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

MANSFIELDS (NORWICH), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares (10,000 7 per cent. non-cumulative preference), to acquire the business of a manufacturer of and dealer in millboard, cardboard, wood, fibre and other boxes (folding, collapsible or otherwise), packing cases, manufacturers' and drapers', chemists', boot dealers', and general tradesmen's sundries, etc., carried on by D. Mansfield at Norwich. First directors, W. Hurrell, S. L. Witton, and H. H. Clarke.

Private company. Registered office, 24, St. Saviour's-lane, Norwich.

SUN BOX, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as plain and fancy box manufacturers, printers, etc. The subscribers are M. C. Cahen and F. Taylor, signing for 200 and 50 shares respectively. First directors, M. S. Cahen, H. E. Davis and J. N. Nabarro. Private company. Registered office, Sunstreet, Finsbury, E.C.2.

STYLEX Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in 4,950 preference shares of £1 and 1,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, as manufacturers and dealers in the Stylex Dupligraph colour process, half-tone engravers, stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electric photographic printers, photo-lithographers, etc. The subscribers are H. Towns and S. G. Tydeman. Private company. Governing and managing director, H. Towns. Registered office, 45-7, Broad-street House, E.C.4.

BROCKHURST STUDIOS, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on by H. Brockhurst at Byron House, Fleet-street, E.C., and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, artists, advertisers, advertising agents and contractors, advertisement writers and consultants, business organisers, photographic advertisers, etc. The subscribers are Florence Powell and A. J. Lloyd. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers.

Tool Engineering and Directory Publishing Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in 500 "A" preference shares of £1 each, and 600 "B" shares of 10s. each, and 4,000 "C" shares of 1s. each, to acquire the copyright of the Tool Engineer and Tool Engineers' Directory. Subscribers are E. C. D. Hipkins, B. Sc.Eng., and R. L. Wallis. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office, Test House, The Quadrangle, Queen's College. Birmingham.

FINANCIAL MAIL, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £100,000, in 360,000 ordinary shares of 5s each, and 200,000 deferred shares of 1s. each, to acquire the Financial Mail, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, magazines, books and other works, to establish competitions and grant prizes, to carry on financial and other operations, etc. Minimum cash subscription, 5 per cent. of any shares offered to the public. First directors, Alexis Moreton Mandeville (permanent governing director), E. A. Macmillan, and H. S. Murphy. Private company.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

JOHN DUTTON (CHELMSFORD), LTD. (printers and publishers).—Particulars of £600 debentures, created and all issued March 14th, 1919.

Digitized by GOOGIG

charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

EXCELSIOR PRINTERS' SUPPLY Co., LTD.-Assignment on March 13th, 1919, of sub-contracts from the Gnome and Le Rhone Engine Co., Peter Hooker, Ltd., to secure all moneys to become due from company to Barclay's

United Newspapers (1918), Ltd.—(a) Trust deed dated March 28th, 1919, securing £220,000 4½ per cent. 1st mortgage debenture stock, charged on freehold and leasehold land and premises at Salisbury-square, Crown court and elsewhere, the copyright of the Daily Chronicle and Lloyd's News, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Frank and Harry Lloyd. (b) Trust deed, dated March 29th, 1919, securing £200,000 5½ per cent. second mortgage debenture stock, charged on same property, subject to above. Holders: Frank and Harry Lloyd.

MBE AND WILSON, LTD. (printers, Derby).— Particulars of £2,000 debentures, created and all issued March 31st, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

CADET PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—At a meeting of the company held at London on April 1st. the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on April 17th was duly confirmed:—(a) "That Cadet Publications, Ltd., be wound up voluntarily"; (b) "That Mr. J. N. Firth, of 23, Bride-lane, E.C., be appointed liquidates for the large for the confirmation of the confirmatio pointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up." Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at 4, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, W.C 1, on May 3rd.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re R. Shirley and Sons (ink manufacturers and agents, 18-19, Bridge-road, Stratford).-Creditors under this failure met on April 24th at the London Bankruptcy Court. Mr. J. B. Knight, official receiver, reported that no statement of affairs had been lodged by the debtor, who roughly estimated his liabilities at £312 and had no assets whatever. He had stated that he carried on business as a marking-ink manufacturer from 1901 till 1915, when owing to the difficulty in obtaining bottles and dyes, and excessive prices consequent on the outbreak of war he had to close down. He subsequently acted as a manufacturers' agent in the fancy goods trade. The failure was attributed to the collapse of the ink business; the expenses of bringing up a large family; the excessive cost of living, and the high prices of goods. In the absence of any offer the case was left in the hands of the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

(iazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records. - Ed.1

ENGLAND AND WALES.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Holdroyd, Lawrence Harold, and Holdroyd, Percy Alfred, trading as Holdroyd Bros, Market-street, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, Sta-Supplementary dividend of 91d. in the £, payable May 12th, at the official receiver's office, 12, Duke-street, Bradford.

New British Patents.

Applications for Patents.

Allan, T. Price-ticket printer. 9,562. Andersen, J. T. Stylographic fountain pens. 9,628.

Baraclough, W. H. Adjustable supports for photographic frames, menu cards, etc. 9,432.

Bar-lock Typewriter Co. Type-bar mech-

anisms. 9,758.

Beman, W. J. F. Drawing, etc., pins. 9,773.

Bennet, G. A. Loose-leaf books or binders. 9,714.

Cane, J. H. Cardboard, strawboard, etc., boxes. 9,434.

Dawson, T. Paper-fastening machines. 9,804.

Hewish, F. A. Typewriters. 9,779.

Johnson, W. F. Self-filling reservoir pens. 9,888

Kerr, R. N. Photographic post card printer. 9,523.

McCarthy, W. J. Loose-leaf binders. 9,887. Moss, G. H. Entry book. 9,658. Musgrove, G. L. Loose-leaf files, diaries, etc. 9,730.

Reaney, P. B. Means for opening envelopes, paper wrappers, etc. 9,757.
Tassell, F. W. Photographic post - card

printer. 9,523.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Walker, A. H., and Holbourns, J. G. Mechanically-cast type-bars. 124,587. Wyler, M., and Levinstein, Ltd. Sulphur dye-

stuff. 124,589. National Loose-leaf Co., and Keene, J. A. Loose-leaf holders or temporary binders. 124,938.

Paterson, J. Account books. 124,950. Manchester Oxide Co., Clayton, R. H., Huebner, J., and Williams, H. E. Manufacture of parchmentised paper, vulcanised fibre, and the like. 124,979. Benson, F. F. Writing stands. 125,229.

Digitized by GOOGIC

'Will English Paper Mills

What Our Canadian Friends Think of Our Present Position.

Under the quoted heading the Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada thus sets forth its views, which will be of interest to British

papermakers:-

There is ground for satisfaction in the announcement that the policy of Empire preference declared by England becomes a practical reality with the removal of import licences for goods for Canada and other Dominions. It is a matter which will inspire much serious thought in several countries. It appears that several factors have been operating in such a way as really to give preference in the British market to goods from neutral countries at the expense of British Dominions. This has been particularly the case with pulp and paper from Scandinavia. Under the licence system until recently in force, the lowering of freight rates seemed to favour the import of Norwegian and Swedish products. On account of the attitude of the latter country during the war there has been a feeling that that this is unfair, and as far as possible, British trade should be kept in the Empire. Vigorous re-presentations of the rights of the various Dominions have been made to London, and the result is a situation that is now much more favourable, at least to Canadians.

The pulp and paper industry naturally shares in the good fortune, and a considerable expansion of our export business is to be expected if stocks are available from mills that are not tied up with domestic and American obligations to the extent of their capacity. Permanent overseas business might even induce our mills to proceed with developments that have necessarily been held in abeyance

for some time.

Joy is not unalloyed in England, however, over the prospect of large imports of Canadian papers, especially news. English publishers, like some others we know, are eager to get sufficient supplies at minimum prices. The mills at home are handicapped by the lack and high price of pulp and other materials, and the disorganisation and shortage of labour due to war conditions. All this has naturally restricted output, and shortage of paper has circumscribed the activities of most publishers. They argue that plenty of paper will enable them to employ more help, and the handling of their product will make work for others all along the line. This is particularly true of book publishers, whose output has been far below normal for several years. They want imported supplies to eke out their requirements. A permanent market for Canadian paper in this field would give a great impetus to our book paper industry, which at present can just about supply home requirements. There is some question as to whether this demand would be very permanent, however, in consideration of the rather favourable situation of British book mills with regard to supplies of rags, esparto and clay at home, and the availability of Canadian (and other) high grade sulphite. We think Canada should also furnish soda pulp to the Mother Country. For wood-fibre papers of any grade, we are yet to be convinced that Canada is not the logical place for their production.

logical place for their production. When it comes to news print paper, we find a rather complicated situation. The newspapers want supplies, and the mills are apparently unable to make the paper required. For several years the publishers have been greatly restricted in the size of their papers. and greatly handicapped in consequence. The Paper Controller has set a price of 41d., which is still in force, and this does not allow much profit, considering costs of raw material and operation. The mills are naturally disappointed in the removal of import restrictions on Canadian products, which not only lets in much-needed supplies of pulp, but also admits news-print at prices they cannot possibly meet. It is said that Canadian newsprint has been offered in England at six cents, which is about the cost of raw material to the home mills. This would not be a serious difficulty if there were a continued demand for all the paper the British mills can make as well as the amounts available here for export, which are probably not great at this But England is getting her armies back into civilian life, and putting her munition workers at peaceful production. Many women workers have had a taste of industrial life, and like it. Their efficiency and aptitude at certain work may be a big asset in many lines of manufacture. Every opportunity for employment is being watched because it is only the production of goods that will keep the people busy. This is of even greater importance than any mere difference in price.

The relative price of home-made and imported articles is receiving serious attention and there are indications that England will very likely adopt in some degree the policy of a protective tariff. The war has furnished much data on costs of production, and the machinery by which this was collected could serve such a policy and make it possible to base tariff regulations on a scientific foundation. Since but little pulp is made in Britain, such a policy would tend to insure a market for ground wood and sulphite to supply the protected paper mills. It would be likely to make competition with Scandinavian mills very keen, unless the protective policy were extended to cover Empire products, perhaps to the extent of equalising freight rates. Under such conditions Canadian pulp ought to stand a better chance in the game. Certainly we cannot rely on war sentiment to last very long as a trade factor, at least, in neutral countries.

Launching out on a policy of trade protection is not the end of difficulties for our brother papermakers in England. They may expect constant efforts of the press to lower or remove the tariff on news-print, as Ameri-

Digitized by GOGLE

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

can history will show. Of course, the real solution of the problem is to come to Canada with their mills, and bring their families along. We can show them some fine manufacturing sites, and would extend a hearty welcome. Nothing like getting back to nature, i.e., Canada's woods, water powers, productive soil and ocean and rivers for transport.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us the day prior to publication to insure insertion in the current issue.

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three, Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be recknoned for each line.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc. - One Shilling per line.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

CHEQUES and Post Office Or ders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL and GILLIS.

Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

A LEADING Firm of Bookbinders' Machine Dealers, with headquarters in London, is desirous of engaging a SALESMAN, mainly for Provincial Travelling.—Those applying should include testimonials, and state age and previous experience, to Box 13656.

Situations Wanted.

STEREO ASSISTANT and LAYER:ON seeks situation.—Write, "S.," 26, Havelock-road, Gravesend.

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED. Small or Experimental PAPER-MAKING MACHINE, any size up to 20-in. wide. —Apply, Box 13650.

Miscellaneous.

RETAIL STATIONERS in London or Home Counties desirons of entering an Association for Saving Intermediate Profits and Themselves Sharing in the Profits of Manufacture should write, in confidence, to Box No. 1,666, c/o Messrs. R. F. White and Son, General Advertising Agents, 33, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes. Large Stock Spare Parts for all machines. Repairs and Supplies.—American Typewriter Reconstruction Co., 77, Gresham-street, E.C. 'Ph. City, 5490. 13641

PATENT FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietor of British Patent No. 9,814/14, dated April 21st, 1914, relating to "IM-PROVEMENTS IN CONTAINERS," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of a license or otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the above Patent and ensuring its practical working in Great Britain.—All inquiries to be addressed to B. SINGER, 29, So. La Salle-street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT 58, Shoe Lane, London.

Established WALTER IBBOTSON, Junr.,

Established 1885.

(M. K. IBBOTSON

STATION BUILDINGS, ALTRINCHAM. near MANCHESTER.
(Formerly 21 Cannon Street Manchester)

PAPER MERCHANT, IMPORTER and EXPORTER.

Telegrams: "Material, Altrincham."

Telephone: 1461 Altrincham.

All classes of PAPER and BOARDS—British and Foreign from the THINNEST CIGARETTE PAPER to the THICKEST MILLBOARD.

Representatives in DUBLIN, GLASGOW and the PROVINCES.



Some Paper Topics.

The slightly improved business appears to be still maintained, though the volume is far below the standard that might be expected at this time of the year under normal condi-tions. There is, fortunately, accumulating evidence that prices are rapidly approaching the post-war standard of stability, if, indeed, that much-desired period has not already become an attained fact. It is very doubtful whether any other type of manufactured goods has receded in price at the same rate and to the same extent as paper. Without a question the privileged treatment accorded to incoming paper by the Government has been responsible for the landslide. However, the signs are multiplying to show that stability point is at hand. Makers of high-class papers are holding firmly to their prices, with very good reason, for the costs of the material and chemicals which go to the make-up of quality stock show no tendency to become less.

It is a feature of the market that all the tumbling in prices has been confined to foreign stuff and the commoner grades of English papers. The better class stock has not been affected in like degree. Excepting for a few named papers sold by profiteers, the war price charged for T.S. stock was never unreasonably high. The bulk of the big profits was made on low quality papers. Consequently there has been much greater leeway for the fall in the case of the lower qualities. There are the case of the lower qualities. quite a number of brands of T.S. writing papers which have not suffered a reduction in price since the Armistice was declared, and we believe it to be a fact that all hand-made papers are still listed at their war-time figures. This by no means infers an unduly high present-day price, for by comparison the same papers work out cheaper in proportion to lower grades than they did in pre-war We are assured that the ratio of profit on high-grade paper is less to-day than it was either during or before the war. In fact, one of our best known houses has in preparation a list of advanced prices for their papers.

Among other prices which have passed under our notice these last few days are the tollowing: News offcuts, £36 per ton; common printings, 4d. per lb.; fine printings, 5½d. per lb.; S.C. litho., 5½d. per lb ; railway buff, 5d. per lb.; foreign glazed tinted, 5½d. per lb.; antique printings, 5d. to 7d. per lb.; esparto writing papers, 6½d. per lb.; Scotch esparto printings, 7d. per lb.; bleached greaseproof, 9d. per lb.; unbleached greaseproof, 7½d. per lb.; genuine kraft, 59s. 6d. per cwt.; English kraft and M.G. sulphite wrappings, 56s. per cwt. Dutch strawboards are still quoted £16 and £16 tos. per ton, with extra for heavy weights or lining.

Waste paper is no longer the requirement that it has been during the war. Despite the loud outcry for permanent conservation of waste, there has always been the feeling in practical circles that except for the com-

monest grades of paper, waste stock was a war measure only. Its influence has always been towards deterioration-we refer strictly to common waste—and its presence in a paper has coincided with a reduced real value. Now that wood pulp is reasonable and abundant, mills are leaving waste stock of the lower grades to the manufacturers of brown wrapping and common printings. The consequence is that the war-time schedule of minimum and maximum prices has fallen to pieces. Only the best firms are willing to give anything at all for common waste, and it is quite to be expected that within a very short time the value of waste stock will be very little removed from pre-war standards. H. A. M.

Parchmentised Paper.

Mr. Walter Dagnall, of 26, Sandy-lane, Hampton Wick, Middlesex, manufacturer, has been granted a British patent covering "an improved process for the manufacture of parchmentised or like paper," The object of the invention is to treat paper so as to render it like parchment and waterproof, acidproof, and of great strength. The inventor uses two baths of different strength—the first of a specific gravity of 1.700 to 1.800, and the second commencing with a specific gravity of 1200 to 1400 at 60 degs. F., according to the quality and texture of the paper to be treated. The thicker the paper the greater the strength of acid required. The paper is then washed, and afterwards taken through an alkali bath and again washed and softened in any known manner, either by glycerine, calcium chloride, salt or the like, during which further process the paper or parchment can be loaded with any suitable material or mineral earth. In carrying the invention into practice. the paper is first taken from the reel into the first acid bath, which is kept cool and is then squeezed, passing under rollers to the second bath, which is also kept cool, and again squeezed through rollers. Spraying and washing follow to remove the acid, and after the application of rollers the paper is passed through an alkali bath to take out any remaining acid that may be left in the paper. Further treatment by rollers and spraying is then applied and, if necessary, a softening bath, the paper being finally dried, calendered, and cut up ready for market. For some makes of paper sulphuric acid is mixed with water to register 1.800 at 60 degs. F., sulphurous acid being added to reduce it till it registers 1.700 to 1.750 from the first bath, and 1.200 to 1'400 for the second.

If is claimed that by this process papers can be treated more thoroughly and quickly, and at the same time are more thoroughly parchmentised; hence a greater quantity can be treated, resulting in economy and cheaper working. Furthermore, it is held that the parchment paper is better owing to its not being brittle.

Important Notice.

It will interest the Printing Trade to know that the English Branch of Ch. Lorilleux & Co. has been amalgamated with the firm of Morris & Bolton, Ltd., as from March 31st, 1919, and that the business will in future be carried on under the title of LORILLEUX & BOLTON, Ltd.

The principal object of the amalgamation is to gain additional strength to meet the inevitable Foreign competition in the future, and to endeavour to secure the premier position in the world's markets.

The fusion of these two progressive businesses will enable many improvements to be effected, and the combined resources and experience of the two houses will enable LORILLEUX & BOLTON, Ltd., to offer the trade adequate supplies of all kinds of Printing Inks of exceptional quality and value.

Ch. Lorilleux & Co. and Morris and Bolton Ltd. thank their customers for past favours, and trust that the confidence and support extended to them in the past will be continued to



11, 17 & 18, Tooks Court, Furnival Street, E.C. 4.

CH. LORILLEUX & CO., New Street, E.C. 1, and Newington Green, N. 16. MORRIS & BOLTON, Ltd.,
11, 17 & 18, Took's Court, E.C. 4, & Stratford: E.

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers,

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON. E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON."
Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON, Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood."

A Plaien Dodge.

The greatest time-savers are the simplest, says a writer in the Inland Printer. As an illustration, the platen pressman was rooting feverishly through an accumulation of extension grippers, bent brass rule, string, cork, etc., in his private collection of make-shifts. The coloured label job he was making ready, with its invisible gripper margins, solid cut in the centre, and ink as tacky as a can of mucilage, "had him going." Besides, the extra thirty minutes spent in tying an intricate pattern of string and dangling corks on to the grippers were wasted. The sheet still refused to part company with the form promptly enough to allow the rollers a clear course. He was nearing his wits' end when a trump idea, concealed in a small oblong package, carrying with it the boss's compliments, was sent to him from the front office.

The package proved to be a complete assortment of narrow rubber bands, ranging from four inches in length by one eighth inch wide up to a giant sixteen-incher. Ten minutes afterwards four of the bands of suitable length were in place, and the job was running. And it was the simplicity of the thing that ap-

pealed to the press-room force.

Two or three rubber bands, judiciously placed, we found would draw the flimsiest sheet gently, and with a human-touch motion, away from the most leech-like form; whereas the rigid grippers and taut string had attempted to jerk the sheet away, with disastrous results. Bands longer than nine inches, we also found, having a width too great for practical use, could be slit into half and quarter inch widths. A rubber band could be safely stretched to approximately one and a third times its normal length. A band sixteen inches long, slit into four quarter-inch widths, made excellent labour-savers, stretching easily across a twenty-two inch form. And, further, the rubber bands could be snapped into place instantly, always kept taut, did not work down the grippers, and, because of their gradually increasing yet resilient pull, had an action that was peculiarly suited to the purpose, and one that could not be obtained with any other device.

But it was while experimenting with the rubber bands that the pressman discovered the greatest little time-saver of them all. This was a coil of fine tabric-covered elastic cord, that may be bought in any dry-goods store under the name of hat elastic. It has a diameter of six points, and can be worked between display lines where the space is equal to eight points. It can be cut to any length, knotted as easily as string, and, when made into an endless band, is ready to slip over the grippers at a moment's notice. In fact, it became common practice, on the average run of small jobs, to eliminate entirely the time usually spent in adjusting grippers. These were locked at the extreme ends of the platen; two elastic cords, slipped over the grippers, were constantly in place, and as each job was put on the press the elastics

were quickly set in place by sliding them up or down until they gripped the top and bottom of the job, or sometimes one cord between two display lines, when no further adjustment was necessary.

Japanese Competition in France

The Marseilles correspondent of Le Papier contributes an interesting article to that paper on the influx of Japanese goods, and in particular paper goods, into the Southern port, an index, as he reads it, of a more formidable bulk of exports yet to come from the land of the Mikado. He considers the footing the Japanese had already obtained before the war is being strengthened by the quiet unostentatious methods they pursue. Every week five large Japanese ships arrive at Marseilles, loaded with varied merchandise, and from this June the number of vessels will be increased. As to the consignments of paper, in December a boat from Yokohama landed 50 cases of laid paper, in January 200 were brought over, and in February 1,200 cases and 400 parcels, containing all sorts of paperpainted, Bristol, news (not on reels), poster. etc. The last arrival from Kobé brought, for the first time, a large quantity of letter paper and envelopes. These papers, according to information received, are much cheaper in price than the French, in spite of the rise in The importation has not as yet freights. reached great importance, but it is a beginning, which, the writer suggests, it is as well for French commerce to note, for henceforth there will be a new competitor to meet, and one who may, any day, flood the market with his products. In Japan raw material abounds in considerable quantities, and the forests are intact. Furthermore, the many textiles which the Japanese have at their disposal permit them to prepare abundant quantities of the various sorts of celluloses necessary for their paper works.

Another Spicer Invention.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. Albert Dykes Spicer and Messrs. James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., of 50, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4, for improvements in and relating to the production of composite sheeting and articles formed from sheet material. The object of the invention is to provide an improved composite sheeting suitable for use in substitution for metal plate in the construction of roofing. panelling and the like, and in the construction of utensils or vessels adapted to contain solids, liquids, or gases and other articles. According to the invention, the composite sheeting comprises a sheet of vulcanised fibre or an equivalent parchmentised material roughened, perforated or otherwise treated to ensure satisfactory connection between the material and rubber, and a layer of rubber. preferably in the vulcanised state, securely connected with the vulcanised fibre.

Digitized by GOOGLE



DICKINSON

The demand for the

NEW "SUMMIT" PASTEBOARD

continues to increase.

By its use the Printer obtains

MAXIMUM RESULTS at MINIMUM COST

for either

LITHO COLOUR or OFFSET PRINTING

Stocked in Six substances (4 to 12 sheets) in Royal size 20 by 25 trimmed.

FREE SAMPLES on application to:

JOHN DICKINSON & COLTD

PASTEBOARD MAKERS.

APSLEY MILLS, HEMEL HEMPSTED, HERTS. MILLS SALES OFFICE: 65, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

French Papers During the Occupation

Even under the German occupation romance -the romance of achievement under peril and difficulty-still flourished, and the venerable and honourable work of the printer was maintained alike in Belgium and the Northeastern portion of France. In Belgium La Libre Belgique bravely flaunted its clandestine wings right in the face of the Huns' oppression and inquisitions, and round Lille and Roubaix, in France, several organs were printed, notably La Patience, edited, printed and owned by Monsieur Joseph Willot, a chemist of Roubaix and a professor of pharmacology at the Catholic University at Lille, assisted by Abbé Pinte, a professor at the Technical Institute of Roubaix. Monsieur Pinte had managed to instal a wireless station, where he received messages, day and night, from the Eiffel Tower, Paris, and the English wireless station of Poldhu. This news was then typed and communicated to a circle of friends. Monsieur Willot circulated it in Roubaix and passed it on to Lille, carefully hidden in a match-box or a secret pocket of a pocket book. At Roubaix a business man, Monsieur Firmin Dubar, had brought together these items of news and inserted them in the Journal des Occupés Inoccupés (which title is a light play upon words, rather difficult of translation) at the end of December, 1914. This review was at first fortnightly and then weekly, only a few specimens being printed. Monsieur Willot took the undertaking in hand and developed it so as to reach a larger public. On February 16th, 1915, various well-known inhabitants of Lille found the first copy of a new journal, La Patience, had been lest at their houses. Its dimensions were at first somewhat modest, and it was copied on a Roneo machine. Only about 250 specimens being thus reproduced. In March of the same year the paper was printed, with great secrecy, by Monsieur Willot himself on a press lent by the Journal de Roubaix. It was changed to a daily in February, 1916, with a circulation of 600 to 700 copies. The contents of the paper were essentially patriotic, diplomatic and military events were narrated in it and the population was invited to resist the requisitions of gold, metals and labour for military purposes. Unfortunately, in consequence of indiscretions, the review had to change its title, and became L'Oiseau de France (The Bird of France). It was understood to be printed at the National Printing Works and transported thence by aeroplane. The Germans were incensed at the great success attained by this publication, and determined on its sup pression. Messieurs Willot, Pinte and Veber were therefore arrested in April, 1917, and condemned to ten years' imprisonment, and confined in the fortress of Rheinbach. The fined in the fortress of Rheinbach. armistice happily put an end to their term of durance.

America's Foreign Paper Trade.

The Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, covering the first full month since the armistice was signed, shows that the total exports of paper and manufactures of paper for December amounted to \$6,180,626, which was a considerable gain over November, when the figures amounted to only \$5,705,729. The figures for December a year ago, however, amounted to \$6,427,413. The total sales of paper and manufactures of paper for the twelve months ending with December amounted to \$54,169,821, as compared with \$46.393,655 for the same period in 1917 and \$39,576,879 in 1916. The export of newsprint paper for the month amounted to \$527,122, as compared with \$617,522 for November and \$993,994 for December a year ago. The export of news-print for the twelve months ending with December amounted to \$7,978,539, as compared with \$7,586,374 for the same period in 1917 and \$4,126,617 in 1916. The foreign sales of wrapping paper for the month of December totalled \$576,464, as compared with \$477,634 for November and \$609,814 for December a year ago. foreign sales of this commodity for the twelve months ending with December amounted to \$4,828,850, as compared with \$3,987,239 for the same period in 1917 and \$4,025,388 in 1916.

The exports of writing paper and envelopes for December amounted to \$731,924, as compared with \$753,660 for November and \$567,945 for December a year ago. The foreign sales of writing paper and envelopes for the twelve months ending with December amounted to \$6,113,498, as compared with \$3,636,235 in 1917 and \$2,490,055 in 1916. The sales for abroad of paperboard and strawboard for December totalled \$445,213, as compared with \$351,293 for November and \$322,056 for December a year ago. The exports of these goods for the year ending with December amounted to \$3,055,255, compared with \$2,232,135 in 1917 and \$1,924,105 in 1916. The exports of toilet paper and tissue paper continued about the same as for the preceding month. The figures for December amounted to \$200,597, as compared with \$213,956 for November. The exports of this commodity for the twelve months ending with December amounted to \$1,443,578.

The total imports of paper and manufactures of paper for the month amounted to \$3,929,797, as compared with \$3,696,525 for November and \$3,955,429 for December a year ago. The total imports of paper and manufactures of paper for the twelve months ending with December amounted to \$42,753,780, as compared with \$41,734,084 for the same period in 1917 and \$28,189,998 in 1916. The imports of printing paper and book paper valued at not above 5 cents per pound amounted to \$3,247,086, as compared with \$3,121,949 in November and \$3,200,793 a year ago in December. The imports of printing paper of this variety for the twelve months

ending with December amounted to \$35.023,161, as compared with \$30.959,628 for the same period in 1917 and \$15,527.748 in 1016.

The imports of mechanically ground wood pulp for the month amounted to \$393,638, as compared with \$458,153 for November, and \$617,276 for December a year ago The imports of ground wood for the twelve months ending with December amounted to \$4,729,036, as compared with \$7.991,368 for the same period in 1917 and \$4,696,801 in 1916.

The imports of chemical pulp for December reached the total of \$2.545.431, as compared with \$2,366,207 for November. The figures for December a year ago amounted only to \$1,166.332. The imports of chemical pulp for the twelve months ending with December amounted to \$24,944,607, as against \$29,284,580 in 1917 and \$19,227.973 in 1916.

Practical Estimating

FOR

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

F----

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, R.C.4

Nonfrothing THIN GLUE

"Atlas" scotch GLUE

Bookbinding THIN GLUE

Samples and Prices from the Manufacturers QUIBELL BROS., Ltd., Newark.

MILL No. 2.

OUR SPECIALITIES are:

Patent Non-Curling Gummed Papers.
Gummed Paper Tape for Parcelling.
Stay Paper for Box Making.

In fact ANYTHING GUMMED.

SAMUEL JONES & COMPANY,

Mills:

Camberwell, Surrey. Newark, N.J., U.S.A. Bridewell Place, London, E.C.4.

PA T THE TREE OF THE CONTROL OF THE PERIOD O

DIRECTORY.

Rates: £3 per annum (52 insertions) for each card of 2 lines or under; each additional line £1 6s, per annum extra.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

T. W. aud C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 68, Mount Pleasant, W.C. Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines, including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines. Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, Parkside Cassing-in Machine, the Poco Proof Press, and the "Scott" complete line of Printing Machinery.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

SMYTH-HOICNE, LTD., 18, Cursitor-street, London. B.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines, Chember's Bookfolders, Seybold Machinery, Meyor Automatic Wire Stitchers Climax Roller Washers.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, B.C Manager, E. T. Marler.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works. Bury. Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works, New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WILLIAMS, LEA & COMPANY, LTD., Clifton House, Worship-street, R.O. French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LID., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.B. (late 69, Fleet-street).
Plate Engraving, Printing for, the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

THE WILLIAMS ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, London. Patentees and Makers of the DAVIS TYPECASTER, which produces better type at less cost than any other machine of the market. Particulars and proofs on request. Telephone, City 2784.

machine of the market. Particulars and proofs on request. Telephone, City 2784.

W. MILES & CO., 44. Houndsgate, Nottingham, manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Ganges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood



A TODOS NUESTROS LEC-TORES ESPAÑOLES y á los Libreros Papeleros, Litógrafos, Impresores, Estereotipadores y Encuadernadores en España y Hispano-América.

Subscribase á el British and Colonial Printer and Stationer. Solo 12/- 0 \$3.00 el año; enviar los nombres y direcciones y las remesas directamente á los Srs. Stonhill and Gillis, 58. Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Inglaterra.

A BRITISH "TRADE" HOUSE.



Established in London for FOUR | GENERATIONS.

BRITISH & COLONIAU PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878.

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV

LONDON: MAY 8, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE :

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works
Larchfield Mills,
Atkinson St. Works
Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

ROBERT K. BURT,

Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,

19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E,C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

PAPER BAG

MAKING MACHINERY, Latest Improvements

BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

WASTE PAPER.

Its Recovery and Re-Manufacture

Do you Collect, Grade, Re-Manufacture or Handle Waste Paper in any way? It so you will find a fund of information in Mr. James Strachan's book on "The Recovery and Re-Manufacture of Waste Paper."

Just Published-12s. 6d. net.

4-page descriptive Circular sent on application.

Orders should be sent to STONHILL AND GILLIS, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Bale Your Waste

and

You Save your Money.

Ask for Prospectus of our

ALL STEEL FIREPROOF

The Best and Cheapest on the Market.

PRACTICAL MACHINES CO.,

Works: 42a, DENMARK HILL, CAMBERWELL, LONDON, S.E.5.

Offices: 'Avenue Chambers," 4, Vernon Place, London, W.C.

Telephones; BRIXTON 1714.-CITY 1831,



"CANADIAN" BLACK HAVE PUSHED TO THE FRONT. INC. SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co., Ltd. Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 19.

LONDON: MAY 8, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

Printers' Medical Aid.

Steady Progress of a Useful Institution.

The Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association continues to make steady progress in its useful work, and it has recently entered into new and enlarged offices at 30, Fleet-street. With the view of recognising the occasion, what was called "a little dinner" was held last Thursday night at Stone's Restaurant, Broadway, Ludgate - hill. Mr. O'Connor, the vigorous and enthusiastic secretary of the Association, made excellent arrangements for the company, which included several very well-known in the printing trade. The Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., president of the association, presided, with Mr. William Vandy, chairman of committee, in the vice-chair, and among those present were the Right Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P., Minister of Food, Mr. A E. Holmes, secretary, National Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation, Mr. T. E. Naylor, general secretary, L.S.C., Mr. G. A. Isaacs (N.S.O.P. and A.), Mr. Wilson Howes, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. John Stokes.

The Association's Work.

A thoroughly good entertainment was provided, an excellent dinner being followed by a programme of music and some interesting toasts. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the P.M.A., said they were there that night to congratulate themselves on the success of the movement. Starting from small beginnings, as it did, it had developed beyond the expectations of the originators, who hardly knew how well they were building. They knew there was a need for an association of that kind, but none of them expected eleven years ago that it would grow to the extent it had. Last year nearly 8,000 letters were issued through the London office, and

that with a staff of only one paid official—a very active, energetic and zealous young fellow. (Laughter and applause.) All the other work was characteristic of the printing trade, being voluntary, which he thought was one of the marked features of the craft. Wherever they found printing, whether in this country or in America, it was a gratifying feature to note the amount of voluntary work men were ready to undertake

To Help Their Fellow Craftsmen,

and the P.M.A. was a case in point. members of the committee had to meet many times during the year, but they were content to place their energies at the disposal of that association, rendering excellent service. Then there were 145 convalescent homes letters, which meant a great deal to the men and women who received them; over 1,500 surgical appliances of various kinds; 4,600 pairs of spectacles; 1,520 special letters for special hospitals; while 118 first-aid boxes were placed in various offices, and no fewer than 4,900 The income recases had to be attended to. ceived last year amounted to 3,000, and the expenditure amounted to just over £2,900. That in a nutshell, said Mr. Bowerman, was the work the association was doing, and it was spreading its influence.

Widoning Usefulness.

Branches were being established outside London, and he had no doubt if the secretary was given the time he would be able to link up the important printing centres of the country. The work of the association, he was sure, was one which commended itself to every member of the printing craft. It was done at an insignificant contribution of a penny. Those who received the benefits of the association were not getting what was commonly called "charity," but something for which they subscribed; but the members subscribed, not because they thought they might need assistance, but as printers the world over did, in order to benefit somebody

else, although, of course, it sometimes happened that the subscribers themselves were obliged to seek help.

Mr. Vandy's Work.

Mr. Bowerman then proceeded to acknowledge the amount of voluntary work which Mr Vandy had put in in connection with trade philanthropy. It would be interesting to know the scores of benefits for which he had been either the secretary or chairman, extending over a period certainly of more than thirty years. (Applause.) Mr. Vandy's work had never been recognised except through the hearts and by the words of men and women; there had been no recognition of those valuable services in a way that he (Mr. Bowerman) liked to see them recognised.

The toast, which was coupled with the names of Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Mr. Vandy, was enthusiastically received.

The Secretary's Reminiscences.

Mr. O'Connor replied in a characteristically humorous speech. He recalled how the conference eleven years ago decided by the narrow majority of one to form that Association, and mentioned the various difficulties they had to contend with, such as the strike of 1911, the Insurance Act, and so on, and other events which were milestones in the history of the Medical Aid. He said that following the appointment of a paid secretary the income nad increased, until now it was £3 coo. (Applause) It was exceptionally satisfactory that the working expenses only amounted to a percentage of one fifth of • a penny throughout their career, which showed they were giving really good benefit.

In the early days of their movement they were told they would be a danger to other trade organisations, but instead, with a healthy competition, other organisations had flourished. They had been threatened with libel, and actions and imprisonment, but they managed to dodge that, and were doing well. (Laughter.)

He was hopeful that the income would be over £4,000 next year, and that they would continue to progress in the same direction. He remarked that that festive gathering was due to a few friends, and he hoped that it would be repeated, or they might blossom out into a large festival dinner. (Applause.)

A Housewarn ing.

Mr. Vandy, who also replied, said it was a very great privilege for him to work for the Medical Aid Association. He was in his element when he was doing that kind of work, because nothing gave him greater pleasure than being able to do his little bit for the good of his fellows (Applause.) There was no finality to the work of that Association, and he pointed out that from the time they opened their doors in the morning until they closed them at night there was a continual disbursement of good things, and this was an illustration of what a few men could do. He acknowledged the assistance which they were receiving from the ladies, who were now associated with them. He described that gathering as really a "house-warming," to celebrate their entry into their new offices. Carlyle had said, "Infinite is the help that man can give to man," and they exemplified that in the P.M.A. They could not form any idea from the reports of the real value of the work they did, which he hoped to see extend until even the present premises were too small for them.

The Food Minister Speaks.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, in proposing the toast of "The Press," said he was glad to be among his printer friends once more, and he desired to congratulate the officers and committee and all the Association on the great work they were performing. Men and women who were engaged in this sort of work were giving the real charity, and earned the appreciation of those to whom they extended help. He was one of those who believed that as a flower could not blossom without sunshine, so a man could not live without love. That society was doing substantial work for the betterment of their fellows. Mr. Roberts went on to refer to the incidence of tuberculosis in the printing trade, which at one time had the highest rate of mortality for that disease. His friend Mr. Isaacs reminded him that despite the great improvements which had been made in the sanitary arrangements of our printing offices, the disease still levied high tribute upon working printers. He was optimistic enough to believe that some of the things that were happening in our day and generation were helping them to deal in very substantial fashion with that fell disease, improving as they were the standards of life of their class. Speaking of the work of the Association particularly, Mr. Roberts said they took hold of the afflicted and helped them to the best treatment possible, and he held that if they only saved a few lives, then the money that had been expended had been well spent and represented the highest form of charity without any taint or degradation, because it was charity born of the heart and with a desire to do something on behalf of those with whom they were associated.

Mr. Roberts also expressed his pleasure at seeing the ladies present, and remarked upon the value of their support in any work of that kind. He concluded with a tribute to the value of the press, pointing out that the press could not exist without the printers, and that the printers could not be successful without the press.

Mr. F. W. Bridges, in acknowledging the toast, said the trade press were always ready to help the craft in any direction, and especially in those changing times it was necessary that the members of the craft should read their trade journals.

Mr. T. E. Naylor proposed the toast of the visitors, and particularly included "The Ladies."

The Shorter Week.

Mr. John Stokes, in the absence of Mr. G. H Stuart Bunning, O B.E., J.P., responded to the toast, and spoke of his long association with the printing press. As chairman of the directors of the Twentieth Century Press he mentioned that they had the honour to institute, only a few weeks ago, the 44-hour week, thus keeping right in the van, as they had done every since their establishment. Before long he hoped the whole of the printing trade would enjoy the privilege, in fact the right, of working normal hours. He was glad to hear how that society had grown, and he mentioned how great a gain it was, compared with the old forms of charity to which the members of the craft had to go.

Mr. Bowerman's Popularity.

Mr. A. E. Holmes proposed the health of the chairman in a very happy address, in the course of which he described the unique position which Mr. Bowerman held in the printing trade. The chairman, he said, had a monopoly of the goodwill of the printing trade. Wherever they went they found him in the chair, and he was always most active on behalf of their fellow-craftsmen. The compliment which Mr. Bowerman had paid to Mr. Vandy could very well be paid by Mr. Vandy to Mr. Bowerman. Mr. Bowerman had been an asset to the printing trade.

Mr. Bowerman suitably acknowledged the

toast.

The programme of music provided during the evening was exceptionally good throughout. After Mr. Joseph Batten had opened at the piano, Mr. Powell O'Connor, son of the secretary, delighted the audience with his fine baritone singing. Miss Hetty Rains and Miss G. Tonge presented some very acceptable soprano numbers, and the humour of the evening was well sustained by Miss Susie Welsh, Miss Mollie Mercer, Mr. Fred Emerton, and Mr. Rowley Cowper.

The comfort of the company was well looked after by the stewards, Messrs. J. C.

Mead and G. T. Richards.

Italian Paper Progress.

At the annual general meeting of the Association of Paper Manufacturers held recently at Milan, an interesting account was given of the improvements to be made in the Royal Experimental School for the Study of Paper and Vegetable Textiles. Some time ago measures were set on foot to enlarge the School. We now learn, says the Industria della Carta, that these measures, pushed forward vigorously, are now almost complete, and that their objective may be said to be reached. The Ministry of Industry has promised annual contributions for the maintenance of the School, and to this maintenance, by virtue of a decree of 1917 concerning protessional instruction, only members of the paper and cotton trades shall be entitled. The programme of the School, drawn up by the Director, Professor Levi, stipulates the provision of a new building as a first necessity.

To secure the initial capital, paper and textile manufacturers are invited to give contributions, and many very large contributions have been made from leading men in the trades. The new institute will be of a national character and will be unique in Italy. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the present period, business men have not hesitated to give royally to the foundation of an institute which will certainly be an object of pride to the national industry. Dr. Levi, the Director of the Experimental School, has spared no pains to bring to a successful termination the scheme, whence the Italian paper industry will derive indubitably immense advantages. To this institute, which will be able to dispose largely of money, personnel, machinery and apparatus, all members of the trades in Italy will be able to go. Thus, it is pointed out, the need is recognised for industry to attain, by means of guiding science, new methods of development in its technical and economic relations.

The Training of Apprentices.

The Ministry of Labour has issued particulars of a scheme which has been prepared by a joint committee of the Master Printers' Federation and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, as representing the associations of employers and of workpeople in the printing and allied trades, and approved by the Minister of Labour. The following is the text of the scheme, which does not apply to Scotland:—

This scheme shall come into force on and as

from January 1st, 1919.

I. The scheme shall relate to the following skilled trades in the said industry:—

Electroty pers and stereotypers, letterpress printers, lithographic trade, paper machine rulers, printers warehousemen and cutters, pattern card makers.

In the above schedule the trades named are

taken to include:-

Compositors (including machine operators), lithographic printers and/or transferers, lithographic artists, lithographic designers, lithographic music printers, engravers, process work is (including (i) line operators, (ii) half tone operators, (iii) etchers, (iv) provers, letterpress machine minders.

The provisions of the scheme shall apply

equally to all these trades.

2. The following shall be recognised as apprentices in these trades under this scheme, on production of satisfactory proof of training prior to enlistment:—

(a) Those who were serving under indentures.

entures.

(b) Those who were serving under written agreements.(c) Those who were serving under the

usual custom of the trade concerned. 3. No apprentice shall be entitled to State

assistance under this scheme who was in the last year of his service on the date of his enlistment, unless for special reasons the Minister of Labour otherwise determines.

4. The employer shall undertake:

 (i) To give to the apprentice such training as will enable him to become a skilled workman;

(ii) To comply with the provisions of this

scheme.

5. Every employer training an apprentice, and every apprentice being trained under this scheme, shall enter into an agreement to complete the training in accordance with the

agreement attached hereto.

6. The period of training required to be served by an apprentice to complete his apprenticeship shall be reduced by one half of the period of service in H.M. Forces, provided that such reduction shall not exceed one-half of the unexpired period of the original apprenticeship.

7. The training under this scheme shall be continuous. It shall consist of training in the employer's establishment, and/or, if found desirable, of part-time or whole-time training

in a technical institution.

Where after the apprentice has commenced his training in accordance with this scheme, he desires to receive training in a technical institution, application may be made by him or on his behalf to the Minister of Labour, who may (with the consent of his employer) arrange for such training, if this can be provided. The period of training in the technical institution shall be decided on the reports reports received from the institution on the work of the apprentice, but shall in no case exceed forty weeks where such training is whole-time or an equivalent of forty weeks whole-time training, where such training is part-time.

8. Where whole-time training in a technical institution is provided, the period so spent shall be counted as part of the training in the employer's establishment, so that the time spent in a technical institution shall be equivalent to the time spent in the employer's

establishment.

9. Where during his war service an apprentice has worked at his trade or at work of a similar nature, whether in a technical unit or otherwise, the whole of the time so worked shall count as part of his apprenticeship.

10. Payments made to apprentices under this scheme shall consist of wages paid by the employer and allowances paid by the State, and shall, subject to the exceptions set out below, be such as to secure to them the stated proportions (see below) of a fully qualified workman's rate (including war bonus, if any) prevailing in that trade and district hereinafter referred to as the prescribed rate.

11. The following allowances shall be paid

by the State :-

(i) A "wages allowance" payable in respect of training in the employer's establishment at the rate of one-third of the prescribed rate per week. No such allowance shall be paid to any apprentice:—

(a) Until he reaches the age of 19.

(b) For a longer period than two years.
 (ii) A "maintenance allowance" in respect of training in a technical institution which shall be at the following rates:—
 SINGLE MAN.

Maintenance allowance

of 33s. a week.

If living away from home, and where necessary, a dependent's

allowance of ios. a week.

MARRIED MAN.

Maintenance allowance

of 33s. a week.

Children's allowance ist child

Children's allowance—
other children ... 3s.

If living away from home, an allowance

... 12s. 6d

Where part-time training is arranged the allowance shall be in proportion to the number of hours spent in such part-time training. No maintenance allowance shall be made where attendance involves no reduction of the wages paid by the employer.

(iii) A "Fees Allowance" to cover the fees charged to apprentices who are receiving training in a technical institution, to an amount to be determined by the Minister

of Labour.

12. Wages shall be paid by the employer to the apprentice for the time in which he is employed in the employer's establishment at

the following rates:—

(i) Until an apprentice reaches the age of 19 the wages now paid in that trade and district to apprentices who are in that year of training which would have been reached by the apprentice had his apprenticeship not been interrupted by service in H.M. Forces.

(ii) Subsequently the following rates of wages according to the length of the subsequent period of training to be

served :-

For the first year of this period of training three-fourths of the prescribed

For the remainder of this period of training five-sixths of the prescribed rate.

Note.—The rates prescribed in (ii) above are inclusive of the allowance payable by

the State in terms of Clase 11 (i).

13. Where a period of training is given in a technical institution such period shall be counted as part of the training in an employer's establishment for the purpose of calculating the rate to which the apprentice is entitled so that the time spent in such technical institution is equivalent to the time spent in an employer's establishment.

14. Nothing in this scheme shall prevent an

employer from paying an apprentice:—
(i) A rate of wages higher than that set out

above; or

(ii) Any additional sum by way of bonus for efficiency, good time-keeping, etc., and such further payments shall not

affect the amount of wages allowance payable by the State.

15. At the close of his period of training as defined in clause 6, the apprentice shall receive the prescribed rate for a skilled workman in his trade and district.

16. The prescribed rate under this scheme shall be the prescribed rate as laid down in the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918.

17. If any question, other than a question of the determination of the prescribed rate or of the payment of any allowance payable by the State, arises as to the application of this scheme to an individual employer or an individual apprentice, or if any dispute occurs between the employer and apprentice, the Minister of Labour shall on the request of either the employer or apprentice refer the question or dispute to the local advisory committee of the employment exchange for the district, who shall arrange for the determination of such questions and disputes occurring in that trade by panels representative of associations of employers and of workpeople connected with the trade or branch of industry concerned and the decision of such committee or panel shall be final; or in the event of such committee or panel being unable to come to a decision, by a single arbitrator appointed by the Minister of Labour.

18. (i) Nothing in this scheme shall give any person an absolute right to an allowance payable by the State under this scheme, and the decision of the Minister on any question affecting qualifications for, or the amount of, any such allowance, shall be final.

(ii) The Minister may, at his discretion, discontinue the payment of, or vary the amount of any allowance payable by the State, if in his opinion the training which is being received by the apprentice is not of a satisfactory nature, or that the apprentice through want of industry or otherwise, is not benefiting in any reasonable degree by the training.

A form of agreement between the employer and the guardian of the apprentice accompanies the scheme.

Personal.

THE Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, Mr. W. R. Codling, is to be the guest of the London Master Printers' Association at the monthly lunch at the Holborn Restaurant on May 21st. Mr. J J. Keliher, president of the Association, is to take the chair.

Previous to the closing of the Press Bureau Mr. F. H. Meade, the secretary, wished the assembled Pressmen good-bye and good luck, and referred with appreciation to the amicable relations which had existed between them

Mr. A. V. Anderson, who has had charge

of the issuing of communiqués, etc., was presented with a suit case and clock.

A CLOCK was also given to Mr. T. E-Popkins, the acting office-keeper, and silver match-boxes were also presented to the telephone supervisors and switchboard attendants.

MR. H. W. Panfold, the Press representatives' secretary, was presented with a silver cigarette cabinet, and his assistant, Mr. L. A, Wood, with a walking-stick.

THE HON. HAL PATESHALL COLEBATCH, who has just succeeded Sir H. B. Lefroy in the Premiership of the State of Western Australia, has been engaged in active journalism in Australia all his working life, and is the editor and proprietor of one of the most influential newspapers in the State of which he is now the political head.

The new Premier has two sons in the Australian Imperial Forces, and they have both been on active service on the Western front, where one was badly wounded.

FOLLOWING the series of presentations made to him at Doncaster, Mr. D. B. Campbell, late of the publishing department of the Sheffield Daily Telegraph and allied journals, was at Barnsley the recipient of a handsome case of pipes and a piece of Sheffield plate, the gift of the managers of the Sheffield Telegraph branch.

MR EDWARD PRICE BELL, London editor of the Chicago Daily News and doyen of the American Press in London, is to be entertained at dinner at the Carlton Hotel this (Thursday) evening.

MR. A. F. BLADES, president of the Federation of Master Printers, will preside at the seventh Cost Congress, at Blackpool, on May 27th, and at the annual meeting of the Federation on the following day.

MR. JOHN SEVER is chairman of the reception committee, and full arrangements have been made for an enjoyable and profitable time.

MR. E. H. BERRYMAN presided at the monthly meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association on Tuesday, a report of which will appear next week. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Berryman's health is not satisfactory.

The president (Mr. Berryman), Mr. E. C. Moyce, and Mr. J. C. Pugh were elected as delegates to the conference on June 7th.

MR. E. C. MOYCE, in recognition of his 21 years as secretary, is to be presented with an illuminated address and a gold watch and chain in the course of the social evening which will follow the delegate meeting.

Trade Notes.

The Antwerp newspaper proprietorshaving come to terms with their printers, newspapers are again appearing in that city.

THE Press Censorship in Canada ceased on April 30th. The former regulations remain in force, but the responsibility for compliance rests with the publishers.

An original autograph copy of Tennyson's "Maud" brought £400 at a book sale in New York. The copy contained several alterations and deletions of importance.

FIFTEEN German journalists accompany the German peace delegates to the Peace Conference. Among the papers represented are the Berliner Tageblatt, Vorwaerts, Neue Mittagszeitung, Vossische Zeitung and the Frankfurter Zeitung.

PURCHASERS of wall-paper will be delighted to learn that manufacturers have agreed on a reduction in the price of medium and low grades. The highest priced hangings affected by the new schedule are those at 2s. 9d., which drop 3d., and the lowest fall from 2s. to 1s. 6d.

In the Bow County Court, last week, Judge Graham told a Leyton printer's manager that he did not believe his story that he could not get work, as there was plenty of work going begging for those who would look for it. The printer's manager said that he was not wanted, as he was 59 years old.

LAST week an order to leave India was served on Mr. Horniman, the editor of the Bombay Chronicle. He was at once placed on board a steamer for England. An order was also served on the directors of the Bombay Chronicle requiring them to submit all their matter to the Government before publication.

An account of the effects of the bomb dropped from a German aeroplane on the premises of Messrs. Odhams, Ltd., printers, Long-acre, has been prepared by the chairman of the company for the information of the shareholders, and is issued as a pamphlet. The official figures gave 35 deaths and nearly 100 injured.

MR. RONALD ELDRIDGE and Mr. J. W. Beebe have resigned their positions as director and works manager and secretary and advertising manager respectively, of Messrs. James Collins and Co, Ltd., printers, etc., Southgate, Manchester, and have entered into partnership and commenced business under the style of the Palatine Press, 40 and 44, Tonmanstreet, Manchester.

OWING to the increased cost of living, printers of Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa are presenting a claim for higher wages. The present scale in the job offices in Toronto is \$24 per week. In Windsor, Ont., the printers recently received an increase of \$8 per week, and it is stated that the Typographical Unions of Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal will ask for \$32 per week.

At a meeting of the Newspaper Conference, representing the London and Provincial Press, a vote was passed congratulating Viscount Burnham upon the honour his Majesty has conferred on him, and it was unanimously decided to present his lordship with his portrait in oils as a token of the high regard and esteem in which he is regarded by his colleagues.

On Thursday last a memorial service was held at St. James's Church, Garlick-hill, for those fallen in the war connected with the house of Messrs. J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd. The Rev. B. Saunders Lloyd, R.N., officiated, and the lesson for the day was read by Sir Albert Spicer, the chairman of the directors. A total of 323 members of the firm joined the colours, and of these 38 have made the great sacrifice.

A SEAPLANE carrying newspapers for delivery at Margate, Westgate, and other places on the Kent coast, left the Thames at Westminster-bridge on Saturday. The machine was piloted by Mr. Sydney Pickles, the well-known airman, who is entered for the Atlantic flight. It was towed to Westminster-bridge, where it went up the river under Lambeth-bridge, made a splendid rise, and flew away eastward.

AT a meeting of the National Joint Board of Retail Newsagents, held last week, it was reported that nearly all the organised trade of Great Britain and Ireland had, either by ballot or at annual meetings, declared overwhelmingly in favour of national unity. A conference is to be held at Leicester on July 9th when the new National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers will be definitely formed.

MR. GEORGE HENRY DAVIS, who was wellknown as the outdoor representative of the Religious Tract Society's Magazines, died at his residence. Palmer's Green, on Saturday, from cerebral hæmorrhage, aged 54 years. For some years he was with Mr. Elliot Stock, at 62, Paternoster row. Then for health reasons he went into business at Bexhill. After a time in that seaside town he disposed of his business and returned to London, entering the service of Mr. Thomas Brown, the advertising agent. Afterwards for Messrs. Marshall Brothers he canvassed for advertisements for the Life of Faith. He left Keswick House in 1900 to do similar work for the R.T.S. publications, at 4. Bouverie street. This he continued successfully, until some few weeks before his decease. He leaves a widow. a daughter, and a son who has just returned from service at Salonica.

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION. — The Prince of Wales has consented to be present at the annual dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation on May 30th, at the Connaught Rooms. In view of the fact that this year the proceeds will be devoted to the support of children of printers who have been killed in the war, the kindly action of His Royal Highness will be much appreciated. His Excellency the American Ambassador has also signified his intention of being present. Full particu-

lars about the dinner can be obtained from the secretary, Mr. Joseph Mortimer, at the offices, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

The death has taken place of Mr. W. E. Allen, managing director of the well-known firm of Messrs. David Allen and Sons, printers and theatre proprietors. Mr. Allen, who was 56 years of age, died suddenly the other day at his residence, Chipperfield, Herts, although at the time he was seemingly in his usual good health.

PRESS correspondents at Versailles are indignant at the limited accommodation provided and the restrictions that are put on their actions. Some of the arrangements are looked upon as insulting, especially confining the pressmen in a small barbed wire enclosure during one of the functions. British journalists especially resent the way they are being treated.

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COUNCIL.—The third lecture of the series arranged by the Industrial Reconstruction Council will be held in the Saddlers' Hall, Cheapside, E.C.2, on Wednesday, May 14th. The chair will be taken at 4.30 by Sir Lynden Macassey, and a lecture on "The Economic Limits of Nationalisation" will be delivered by Brigadier-General Cockerill, C.B., M.P. Applications for tickets should be made to the secretary, I.R.C., 2-4, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

A CONFERENCE on "Costing in Relation to Scientific Management" will be held under the auspices of the Industrial Reconstruction Council on Tuesday, May 13th, at 5.30 p.m., in the Hall of the Institute of Journalists, 2 and 4, Tudor-street, E.C.4. The chair will be taken by Sir Herbert Austin, K.B.E., and the address given by Mr. J. H. Bovd (Director of Costs and Efficiency Methods, Central Stores Department, Ministry of Munitions). This will be followed by questions and discussion. No tickets are necessary.

A NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION.—It has been decided to hold an Industrial Exhibition in Christchurch, New Zealand, under the auspices of the Canterbury Industrial Association, probably about next November. At a meeting held to discuss this matter, it was decided that the Exhibition should be of goods solely of New Zealand manufacture, but that a special class should be set aside for the exhibition of certain goods which could be but were not being manufactured in New Zealand at the present time.

The jubilee issue of the Western Mail, Cardiff, to which we briefly referred last week, was a splendid production of 16 pp., containing the interesting history of that newspaper since its first issue fifty years ago. Half-tone illustrations and portraits adorned its pages, and there were also a number of appreciatory tributes from eminent journalists and others. The paper used for the issue was made by the well-known papermakers, Messrs. Thomas Owen and Co., Ltd., who have supplied the Western Mail with its paper for many years.

MR. JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR ALLEN, an expressident of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades, and part proprietor of the Manchester Evening News, died on Tuesday, at Mobberley, Cheshire.

"THE MONTHLY STATEMENT," the house organ of Messrs. William Strain and Sons, Ltd., Belfast, is a bright little publication, very neatly got up, and well printed in two colours. The contents are wise and witty and form interesting reading.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred trades overseers' association.

There was a good muster of members of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association at the monthly general meeting held on Tuesday last at the head-quarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the president (Mr. A. J. Daines) occupied the chair, and the vice-president (Mr. A. W. Hunt) supported him. The preliminary business comprised the reading of the minutes of last month's general meeting, which were duly confirmed.

The next item on the agenda was the election of the following new members:—Mr. W. H. Clapham (Oxtord University Binding House) and Mr. W. Loweth (Dangerfield Printing Co., St. Albans).

A proposal to hold a whist drive next engaged the attention of the members, and after some discussion it was agreed to put the matter off till the close of the year.

For the annual outing Mr. George A. Eden (secretary) and Mr. A. E. Harvey were elected stewards, and it was resolved to leave the arrangements in their hands, the matter to be brought up again at the next monthly meeting.

Mr. J. E. Dixon next proposed that a grant be made from the Association to the organisation for the support of the children of printers who had been killed in the war, and it was decided that a sum of £10 be granted from the Association's General Fund.

On the motion of the vice chairman the secretary was instructed to send to the family of the late Mr. W. Coffey a letter of condolence expressing the deep sympathy of the meeting.

The remainder of the evening was taken up by a little educational treat given by the president, who took for his subject one of the works of Eden Philpotts, namely, "The Secret Woman." He took his hearers through the story in the book, and examined in detail the various characters portrayed, making special allusion to the "Delirium of Jessie Redvers."

After a short discussion, to which Messis, J. Walker and J. Lee contributed, the proceedings terminated.

A FLAW in the foundation is pretty sure to be followed by a crack in the superstructure.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page	£3	10	0	1 5.	a.					
Half Page		17	6	One-eighth Page 12	6					
Third Page	1	6	Ū	One-third Column 15	0					
	1	0	0	One inch in Column 6	6					
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.										
Discounts aco	rd	ing	to	Number of Insertions.						

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Seaudinavia—Mr. Jorgen Sorensen, Bygdo Alle 60, Christiania, Norway. United States—Locewood Trade Journal Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LAWE, LONDON, E.C.4 COPIES MAY be purphased at the Offices, as above

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Sou, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

11, St. Dilus-street, M.C.4.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1919.

Current Topics.

London Printers' Wages.

A MEMORIAL from the London Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation for 7s. 6d. advance in wages and heavy increases in overtime rates has been presented to the London Master Printers' Association. Following a special general meeting of the Masters' Association, held at the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. J. J. Keliher, a conference has been arranged for the two parties for to-day (Thursday). At the meeting referred to, the leading master printers pointed out the danger of forcing the prices of printing up to an extent which would result in considerable unemployment and in orders being placed abroad for both book and commercial work. Emphasis was laid on the

fact that the United States and Japan were already proving very formidable competitors and that orders are being placed locally by certain American firms which had hitherto come to this country for their advertising and commercial matter. We understand that in the case of one British firm alone hundreds and thousands of pounds worth of export work is in danger of being lost through the already high cost of production in this country, while 200 or 300 periodicals have ceased publication or been greatly reduced in size for the same reason. It is contended that the effect of the present demand in respect of overtime rates alone, if conceded, would be an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent., which would obviously menace the existence of the bulk of periodicals, which are necessarily produced in overtime. The whole position of the trade, in view of the growing cost of production, is regarded as most serious.

Persistent Advertising.

ADDRESSING the American Association of Advertising Agents Mr. O. H. Blackman, of the Blackman-Rose Co., New York, alluded to the necessity for persistent advertising, and pointed out the experience of consistent advertisers in the lean days of the war period. "Those advertisers," he said, "who have been constantly before the public through consistent advertising for a number of years weathered the war period without showing any great depreciation of business. Business concerns that did not believe in advertising were the ones that suffered the greatest loss of business and prestige." Mr. Blackman also expressed the belief that advertising must be planned on a much broader basis and with a clearer vision than has ordinarily been the case. Instead of advertising for to-day and to-morrow merely, the campaign must have in view the potential effect for years to come. "It is only by planning on such a far-sighted basis that the best results can be obtained through advertising expenditures." This but confirms what we so often tell our readers that it requires reiteration to be successful in advertising Firms must call attention to their manufactures until they become known, and even then keep their qualities and capacity always before the buying members of the trades they cater for by means of regular advertising.

A Turn in the Tide.

THERE are signs that the paper trade of the United Kingdom has passed through its great

 $\mathsf{Digitized} \ \mathsf{by} \ Google$

that the future is now again brighter and more full of hope. Uncertainty has always the effect of stifling initiative, which was the effect produced upon the paper industry by the conditions which recently prevailed. Now that the Committee of Inquiry has concluded its investigations and the Government has announced its decision on the recommendations made, papermakers know where they are. The decision of the Government concedes as much as could have been expected, and the passing of the state of uncertainty is a distinct relief. Manufacturers can now go ahead knowing what they have to contend with. The evidence of something like stability having been reached is found in the general opinion that prices have reached the lowest level to which they will go. This, at least, is the view of the makers of fine rag papers. Everywhere there is the feeling that business is improving, and with the ending of practically all control by June 1st opportunities for development will increase.

Wages Settlement.

A FURTHER fact which is helping to give strength to the paper trade is the settlement of the wages question with the unions. As a result of conferences men of 21 and upwards are to receive an increase of 5s.; women of 18 and up wards 3s. 6d.; and youths 16 to 21 2s. 6d. A proviso is that when a man has had an increase Of 30s. since the war he receives no more, which also applies to women and youths who have had 120 per cent. increase on their pre-war wage. The settlement is retrospective to the pay-day in the week ending March ist. At the request of the employers there is to be a conference within three months as to the application of a 48 hour week, with the understanding that there is to be a longer mill week. The agreement does not apply to hand-made mills.

Opportunities for Our Engineers.

advantage of it, an excellent market is opening for their productions in Finland. During the recent difficult period of trouble pulp and paper mills in that northern country have suffered very severely, and steps are now being war Germany largely supplied Finland with on the ground of price. Since the war Finland is not so friendly disposed towards ground with the object of obtaining as much of the business as possible. If British engi-

neers were only able to entertain orders, it is believed they would find much favour with the Finns, but of course they are not in the same position as America, which suffered very much less from the ravages of the war than did manufacturers in this country. All the same we stand, geographically, in a much better position than America does, and it is to be hoped that British engineers will be able to take advantage of the opportunities which the Finnish market offers in pulp and paper developments.



Profit-Sharing.

SIR,—There much to be said in favour of the profit-sharing scheme propounded by Mr. Cahusac, of the Law Stationers' Society, but it has several serious defects.

1. It is a gift, not a right, and can be withheld at the option of the employers. This is seen by the fact that no employee has the right to "investigate the accounts."

2. Employers may—I do not say they will—place an undue amount to reserve, renovations or renewals, thus preventing the dividend rising above 6 per cent.

3. In manufacturing concerns, the profits often depend to a large extent upon the valuation placed on the stocks, and any employer wishing to make an extra profit for himself could easily undervalue the stocks.

Now, employees as employees have only an indirect interest in profits and can only do their share in making them. All they do can be annulled by want of judgment on the part of theemployer. But they can do much to produce overturn, alike in the selling, manufacturing and transport departments, and so if they are paid a percentage of the gross receipts of the firm, i.e., the gross value of all goods manufactured and sold, they are bound to produce a profit to the manufacturer if his business is well conducted.

It is, of course, evident that the manufacturer must be protected against inferior workmanship, but badly made articles would also tell against the remuneration paid to the employee and the employer would have the support of the men in dismissing anyone who

worked badly.

By paying a percentage on gross receipts, the employer would have no difficulty in making estimates of cost, and consequently have less risk of working at a loss, for the cost of wages is the point on which no reliable estimate can now be made.

Yours faithfully, LEX.

Edinburgh, April 28th, 1919.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 7½d., 18s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 7½d., 16s.; J. Dickinson and Sons, 27s. 6d.; Ilford, 20s., 20s. 3d., Pref., 17s. 3d., 17s. 6d.; Ilford, 20s., 20s. 3d., Pref., 17s. 3d., 17s. 6d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; International Linotype, 58, 59; Ladies' Pictorial, Pref., 48s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype, 16s. 10½d., 17s. 6d.; Linotype A Deb., 62, B Deb., 60½; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 3d., 18s. 4½d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 9d., 14s. 6d.; C. A. Peaison, Pref., 72s. 6d.; Roneo, 35s., 35s. 6d.; Spicer Brothers, Pref., 7½d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 18s. 10½d.; Weldon's, 28s. 9d., 30s., Pref., 15s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

VALENTINE AND SONS.—Mr. H. J. Valentine presided over the annual meeting in Dundee, last week, and moved the approval of the report. He said the increased profit was not due to inflated margins but to increased sales, which were 50 per cent. over the previous year. He hoped that whatever provisions were made for the protection of British trade in the near future, provision would be made to protect the British fine art printing trade, and not allow it to drift back to factories in Germany or elsewhere abroad. The report was adopted.

Odhams.—The trading profit for the year amounted to £50,774, against £36,286, and the net profit to £35,333, against £22,075. Adding £20,195 brought forward and deducting the preference dividend to June last, managing directors' percentage of profit, and incometax, there remains £44,118. The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. for the half year to December on the preference shares, a dividend of 12 per cent. for the year on the ordinary, the addition of £6,443 to reserve, and the carrying forward of £27,259.

OLIVE AND PARTINGTON, LTD.—The directors have decided to increase the capital to £600,000 by the creation of 40,000 new ordinary shares of £5 each, and to give each holder of ordinary shares as a bonus a new share for each £5 ordinary share already held. In a circular to the shareholders, it is stated that for some years' past, and especially during the war, the directors have pursued the policy of declaring a moderate dividend only on the ordinary shares and writing down the value of the fixed assets, with the result that the assets stand at the nominal figure of £20,668 in the balance sheet issued in December last. The necessity for such a policy has now ceased, and in view of the prospects of future trade, the directors now propose that the issued share capital of the company shall be raised to a figure more appropriate to the present value of the fixed

NEW COMPANIES.

N. A. G. Press, Ltd.—Registered, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, etc. The subscribers are S. Sanders, and C. L. Burnett. Private company. First directors—W. A. Perry, G. H. Clapham, E. K. Spiegelhalter, E. H. Sermon, S. Sanders, and C. L. Burnett.

CROCKFORD THORN SERVICE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares (1,000 preferred), to acquire the business carried on at 63, High Holborn, by S. J. Crockford and W. C. Thorn, as "P. A. Advertising Service, Agents for Advertisers." The subscribers are S. J. Crockford, and W. C. Thorn. Private company. Directors—S. J. Crockford and W. C. Thorn. Registered office, 182-3, Fleet-street, E.C.

Drawing Office Supplies, LTD—Registered with a capital of £50,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of manufacturing stationers, lithographers, engineers, photographic paper manufacturers, photographic printers, manufacturers of drawing office supplies, etc., carried on by A. E. Mallandain, at 51, Cheapside, and 14, Wormwood-street, E.C., at 24, Whites ground, Bermondsey, S.E., at 25, Victoria-street, S.W., at Herschell Works, the Burroughs, Hendon, at 1, Shepherd's-court, Deansgate, and Exchange-buildings, St. Mary's-court, Manchester, and at 18, Park-row, Leeds. Private company. First directors—A. E. Mallandain, H. T. Baynes, and H. E. McMeel. Registered office, 51, Cheapside, E.C.

B. M. BAKER, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as advertising contractors and agents, printers, publishers, engravers, etc. The subscribers are E. P. Cutcliffe, and Miss H. Cooksey. Private company. The first directors are—B. M. Baker (American by birth), and B. Weiser, 47, Chatsworth-road, N.W. (British, of Venezuelan origin). Registered office, 105-6, Moorgate-station-buildings, E.C.

GEORGE STARK AND SONS, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh, with a capital of £40,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of coated papermakers and card and pasteboard manufacturers, carried on by G. S. Christie, J. S. Christie, F. Christie, and W. M. Christie, at Glasgow, as "George Stark and Sons." The subscribers are G. S. Christie, J. S. Christie, and A. Christie. Private company. First directors—G. S. Christie, J. S. Christie, F. Christie, and W. M. Christie. Registered office, Grove-park Paper Mills, 188, North Woodside-road, Glasgow.

F. J. HOLMBS AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, bookbinders, and manufacturing stationers carried on by F. J. Holmes and Co., at 161, Lower Kennington lane, S.E. Private company. First directors—A. W. Eldridge, and C. A. Webb. Registered office, 78, Turnmill-street, E.C.

Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (9.500 ordinary and 500 management), to carry on the business of publishers, journalists, newspaper and magazine proprietors, press news and literature agents and stationers, to purchase, sell and deal in space in newspapers, magazine and publications, stories, pictures, maps and illustrations, etc. The subscribers are E.S. M. Perowne, and G. T. Heard. Private company. The directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office, Salisbury House, E.C.

DERBYSHIRE WORKER NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to establish, print and publish a weekly newspaper or newspapers called the Derbyshire Worker and Labour Leader, in the interests of the principles and objects of the Labour Party. The subscribers are G. Daley, W. R. A. Pilcher, J. Redgate, J. S. Reynolds, O. W. Wright, H. Asher, and C. Howard. Minimum cash subscription, £100. First directors—G. Daley, W. R. A. Pilcher, J. Redgate, J. S. Reynolds, O. W. Wright, H. Asher, F. Lee (Alfieton, builder), J. Stone (Ripley, miner), W. Taylor (Ripley, miner), F. Murgin (Ripley, miner), C. Bishop (Alfreton, railway guard), F. Burton (Alfreton, planer). and J. H. Raynes (Alfreton, foreman).

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

EVENING News AND HAMPSHIRE TELE-GRAPH Co., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on August 13th, 1918, of debentures dated June 15th, 1905, securing £20,000.

COLLIBRY GUARDIAN Co., LTD.—Satisfaction in full between September 29th and December 9th, 1918, of second debentures (Notice filed April 17th, 1919).

March 3rd, 1919, of £2,750, and on April 7th of registered.

Bucks Free Press, Ltd.—Particulars of 16,000 debentures created, and all issued April 15th, 1919, charged on the company's including uncalled capital.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

RE FREDERICK GEORGE SAYERS, stationer, newsagent, etc., 118, Lordship lane, East Dulardhip' and 3, Maxted-road, Peckham. — An application for an order of discharge was at the On April 29th to Mr. Registrar Mellor, of this bankrupt who failed in May, 1913. Mr. the provable claims amounted to £927 16s. 8d.;

the assets valued at £ 148 fgs. 8d. had realised £80 15s. 5d. and a first and final dividend of 11d. in the £ had been paid. As offences the receiver reported (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the unsecured liabilities; (2) omission to keep proper books of accounts, and (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency. The bankrupt intimated that he might be able to provide £5 to satisfy a judgment if the discharge could be granted on those terms, and his Honour adjourned the application for one month.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Francis Allerston and Fred Everingham carrying on business as booksellers and stationers, at 40, King-street, Bridlington, Yorks, under the style or firm of "F. Allerston and Co.," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from April 19th, 1919. The business will be carried on by Francis Allerston, who will receive and pay all debts due to and owing by the firm.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Eli Moore and Clement John Livermore, carrying on business as printers and stationers, at 44 and 46, Hampstead-road, London, under the style or firm of "Livermore and Keetch," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from April 29th, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Clement John Livermore.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Herbert Slater and Fred Dawson, carrying on business as printers, bookbinders, stationers, pattern card and pattern book makers, at 54, George-street, Manchester, under the style or firm of "Slater and Dawson," has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from April 29th, 1919.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Hobson, Joseph Harry John, papermakers' agent and merchant, Norfolk House, 7, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. Date of petition, April 30th, on debtor's application. First meeting and public examination, May 13th, 12 (noon), Bankruptcy-buildings, Careystreet, E.C.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Wallace, Richard Horatio, The Limes, Bedford-park, Middlesex, journalist. To be heard at the Court of Bankruptcy on May 28th.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Luncheon to Mr. G. R. Hall Gaine.

Deputy Controller's Work Recognised.

There was a large and representative gathering of the paper trade at the Connaught Rooms, last week, when Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, the Deputy Controller of Paper, was entertained to lunch in recognition of his public services during the war. Colonel the Viscount Burnham presided, and among the company of 150, in addition to the guest, were: Sir Henry Dalziel, Sir Geo. Riddell, Sir Hall Caine, Sir Arthur Spurgeon, Sir Howard Spicer, Sir George Toulmin, Mr. Lloyd Harris (of the Canadian Mission), Mr. E. G. Sahlin (Consul General, Sweden), Baron Mannerheim (Sweden), Mr. H. A. Vernet (Paper Controller), Mr. W. M. Meredith (Publishers' Association), Mr. A. F. Blades (president of the Federation of Master Printers), Captain Nuttall, Mr. H. G. Spicer, Mr. Henry Godfrey, Mr. Joseph Dixon, Mr. Stanley Cousins, Mr. A. W. Foster, Mr. R. Erikson, Mr. Fred Bowater, Mr. G. Buchanan, Mr. S. Nicol, Mr. C. Greenhalgh, Mr. H. Bradly, Mr. Walter Hyman, Mr. E. S. Lendrum, Mr. J. M. Watson, Mr. W. W. Birrell, Mr. T. O. L. Becker, Mr. C. R. Seddon, Mr. W. C. Corke, Mr. W. H. Palmer, and Mr. Percy Denson.

Lord Burnham's Tribute.

After the loyal toast had been duly honoured, Lord Burnham proposed that of "Our Guest," who, he said, must have been immensely gratified by the assembly of distinguished and representative men gathered together in that room and by the greeting given to him by the whole of the members of a mighty trade. (Applause.) They were giving him the parting glass instead of the parting kick. (Laughter and applause.) His lordship went on to say that there were no signs there that afternoon that the paper trade was absolutely ruined, and proceeded to say he was personally very glad to have the opportunity of paying honour to a public servant who had deserved well of the State during the crisis of our fate, one who had shown, during the performance of his duty, ingenuity of mind, strength of purpose and keen appreciation of the public wants. He (his lordship) felt he was speaking as the representative of a great trade: they felt there was nothing like paper. His lordship went on to speak of the varied parts which paper had played during the war, and of the ability shown by the Paper Control Department in preventing a paper famine in this country. The task of providing raw material for the papermaker was indicated by the fact that latterly only 16 per cent, of the imports of the raw materials of 1914 were allowed to the papermakers in this country. He instanced particularly the part which the collection of waste paper had performed during the last two years of the war. After reference to the work of Sir

Howard Spicer and ethers in turning our resources to the best advantage, his Lordship said they had every reason to take a pleasant farewell of the Paper Control. Their guest would look back afterwards with a feeling of satisfaction to the period of years that he passed in the public service. It was no mean thing to have done what he had done. (Hear, hear.)

In conclusion, his Lordship presented to Mr. Hall Caine a silver salver containing the inscription, "Presented to G. R. Hall Caine, Esq., in recognition of his voluntary services to the country and the paper trade during the

war. April 30th, 1919."

Mr. Hall Caine's Reply.

Mr. Hall Caine, who was cordially received on rising to respond, expressed his high appreciation of the honour being done to him that day, and proceeded to speak of the important part played by paper in modern times. In view of this fact, it was astonishing, he said, how lightly paper was regarded as recently as four and a half years ago. It was a thing to wrap up parcels with, to write letters with, and of course, it had some nobler uses. But it was too often a thing of contempt, and even when an international treaty had to be destroyed, it was only "a scrap of paper." His official connection with paper began two and a half years ago, when he was invited by the Ministry of Munitions to join their headquarters' staff to advise upon paper. Even down to that time paper as munition material was almost a joke to the powers that were. Nobody considered it seriously as a weapon of Who ever thought of fighting with paper? The change in that attitude came slowly. He was not going to say it was due to anybody in particular, although his friend, Sir Howard Spicer, played, with others, an important part in impressing upon the official mind the immense possibilities of paper as a munition of war. (Hear, hear.) In that effort he (the speaker) could only claim to have taken his small part.

Demand for Paper.

Paper of all kinds was costing them more, but it was only right to say that as the nation realised that paper was for the first time being used as a weapon of war, it bore its privations patiently. There had been great waste of paper, and when called upon to do so, the nation began to save. It saved vast quantities of paper which had hitherto gone into the grate or the dustbin. But there was a serious aspect to the paper shortage, caused largely by the employment of paper as a munition of war. Many industries were hard hit. Publishers, printers and box-makers suffered severely, for lack of paper meant tack of livelihood. The newspapers, above all. were in danger of running short, and this was a double danger, beca se newspapers themselves were a weapon of war, and it was possible so to impoverish them as to weaken what was called the home front. His position at that time was not always an enviable one. He fully realised the danger of what he was doing, but in those days he stood solely



#1

凼

202

200

2.1

ti

15 3

16:

11

12

12

ľ.

for the Ministry of Munitions, and his first business was to feed that voracious consumer. In doing so he might have starved some others of their necessary supplies. Perhaps it was natural if the newspaper proprietors sometimes thought he was in danger of starving them. If so, he could only say that from Viscount Burnham and Sir George Riddell, representing the newspaper proprietors, he met with nothing but the kindest appreciation of the difficulties of his position. And the best assurance he had that he did not go too far astray was that his lordship was occupying the chair that day. (Applause.)

Sir Henry Dalziel, in proposing the health of Viscount Burnham, took occasion to welcome Mr. Vernet, the Paper Controller, and paid a tribute to the work of his depart-

Lord Burnham, in reply, read a letter from Lord Leverhulme, who regretted his absence. At the instance of Sir Howard Spicer, the company cordially drank the health of the Paper Controller and Sir Hall Caine.

Mr. Vernet, responding, said in taking over the position of Controller he set out to act justly between the consumer and producer, and in carrying out that task he had beeh most ably assisted by the officers of his de-partment Mr. Ralph Hall Caine and Mr. H. (Applause.)

Sir Hall Caine also made an impressive

speech.

S1. Bride Printing School.

Students' Night.

It is Senerally recognised that thoroughness is the key to the successful work undertaken at S. at St. Bride, which applies not only to the technical work, but also to the social side of the school. This was clearly manifested on Friday last, when a "Students' Night," taking the form of a concert and an exhibition of work. Was held to mark the breaking up of the evening class season.

his opening remarks, the principal, Mr. Riddell, said that it brought back to memory old times, when, before the war, the social side of the school was a prominent feature of its activities. He made feeling reference to the memory of those students who had made the supreme sacrifice for their king and "adde the supreme securior rising as a trib. Country, the large audience rising as a tribute to the memory of St. Bride boys who

had fallen in the war. An excellent programme of a most varied character, entirely contributed students, provided enjoyment, and gave the opportunity of demonstrating that St. Bride students can play as enthusiastically as they In so splendid a programme it is im-Possible to differentiate between those who Part. Each item was excellent, and the 1919 Social evening will long be remembered as the most enjoyable of its kind held in connection with the school.

Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., chairman of the Printing School Committee, was present, and referred in a humorous vein to the different attitude of the students that evening compared with the nights in the early part of the week when they were sitting for examination.

Mr. Charles Harrap in a felicitous manner proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the contributors to the programme, and in particular to Mr. J. H. Golder and his assistants for the able manner in which they had stagemanaged the long programme.

An exhibition of work was on view in an adjacent hall, and gave rise to animated discussion. It was interesting to hear the various comments on the judges' criticisms and

It was a happy idea to get men of recognised technical reputation to adjudicate on the work. Mr. T. E. Naylor and Mr. H. Whetton made the awards in the composing section; Mr. Geo. W. Jones and Mr. D. Greenhill decided the machine competition, and Mr. B. C. Albert and Mr. Joseph Goodman dealt with the litho students' work.

Printers' Metals.

We are informed from a reliable source that there is on the market at the present time a considerable quantity of bullet metal not required for war purposes, which is being offered "cheap" as a substitute for printing metals. Bullet metal contains impurities which though not deleterious for its original purpose of being fired at the Germans, yet which render it quite unsatisfactory when used for printing purposes.

When only a proportion of such low grade material is used by the manufacturer or the printer, a considerable risk is run, as even a small percentage of the impurities usually found in bullet metal will cause printing metal to run "sticky" and to clog the mouthpiece or nipple, and also to throw up large quantities of dross. Where one or two printers have been tempted by "cheap" prices to experiment with this class of metal in their foundry, the troubles which have resulted have made them say "never again." Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry assure us that bullet metal never has been used in the manufacture of their "Fryotype" brands of printing metals, and never will be so used. Printers would be well advised to adhere to the reliable manufacturers who have a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the trade, and who have the printers' interests at heart.

The man who once most wisely said, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," might well have added this, to wit: "Be sure you're wrong before you quit.'



BRITISH & COLONIAL

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, PRINTERS' ENGINEER, London district; thorough knowledge of Printing Trade essential; must also be expert at Lathe.

Write. giving fullest details, to Box 13661.

A LEADING Firm of Bookbinders' Machine Dealers, with headquarters in London, is desirous of engaging a SALESMAN, mainly for Provincial Traveling.—Those applying should include testimonials, and state age and previous experience, to Box 13656.

WANTED, TRAVELLERS for the Sale of DUPLICATING PAPER, cheap quality; to be sold direct to consumers; 6d. commission for each packet sold.—Write, Box 13660.

YOUTH required, as JUNIOR DRAUGHTS-MAN; one with knowledge of Printing Machinery preferred. Good opening in large firm for intelligent youth with some adaptability.—State qualifications and wages required, to Box 13659,

ANTED, OUTSIDE REPRESENTATIVE, London district, PRINTERS' METALS; sound knowledge and experie ce of Printing Trade essential; excellent opening for keen man.—Write, giving fullest details, to Box 13662.

Situations Wanted.

A USTRALIA: Business Man, with Fine Organisation and Best Connections throughout Australia, open to REPRESPNT British Manufacturer.—Write, 72, Sell's Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, London.

Machinery Wanted.

REQUIRED immediately, a PERFECTING MIEHLE, in running order, must bear expert examination.—Smither, 9, Warwick street, W.I.

WANTED. a SMYTH-HORNE SEWING MACHINE, No. 3, must be series over 2,000.—Smither, 9, Warwick-street, W. I. 13657

Miscellaneous.

WELL-KNOWN and Old-Fstablished Dutch Firm of Paper Merchants (Wholesale and Export), with its own Warehouses, is OPEN TO REPRESENT First-Class Manufacturing Stationers, Bookbinders, Printers and Allied Trades. Highest banking and trade references. Patter in London until May 30th.—Address for appointment, K., 12, Gower-street, W.C.I. 13664

LITHO STONES.

LITHO STONES as follows:—

Two ... 30 ins. by 22 ins.

Three ... 30 ins. by 20 ins.

One ... 28 ins. by 20 ins.

One ... 33 ins. by 24 ins.

Thick Stones in Good Condition.

Can be seen any time by appointment.

Collingridge, 148/9, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.

13658

PATENT FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietor of British Patent No. 9,814/14, dated April 21st, 1914, relating to "IM-PROVEMENTS IN CONTAINERS," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of a license or otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the above Patent and ensuring its practical working in Great Britain.—All inquiries to be addressed to B. SINGER, 29, So. La Saile-street, Chicago, Illinois.

TO THE TRADE.

LITHOGRAPHIC Pictorial Posters (Commercial, Theatrical & Cinema), Show Cards, Maps, Plans, and Labels.

We print up to 64 by 44 (in one sheet).

OFFSET PRINTING.

SKILLED ARTISTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN ONLY EMPLOYED

Allow us to quote you for your next order.

H. & C. GRAHAM, Ltd., 196, 198 & 200, amberwell R. ad. .E.

MILL No. 2.

OUR SPECIALITIES are:

Patent Non-Curling Gummed Papers. Gummed Paper Tape for Parcelling. Stay Paper for Box Making.

In fact ANYTHING GUMMED.

SAMUEL JONES & COMPANY,

Mills:
Camberwell, Surrey.
Newark, N.J., Urs.A.

Bridewell Place, London, E.C.4.

૽૽૽૽ઌઌઌઌઌઌઌઌઌઌઌઌઌઌૢઌ

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices. WIDDOWSON & CO. Leices ter.



Practical Estimating

FOR

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

From-

TONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Nonfrothing THIN GLUE

"Atlas" scotch

Bookbinding THIN GLUE

Samples and Prices from the Manufacturers QUIBELL BROS., Ltd., Newark.

Set Your Mind at Rest and Sell your

Waste Paper

to the People who Use it.

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS
24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E.16.

TBL: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OF Confidential Documents

can be personally witnessed.

Send your enquiries for

"PAPER"

to us.

NEWS, Browns, Book Papers, Bag Papers, etc.

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK Co., Ltd.,

24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.

Some Paper Topics.

The best news recently has been the relazation of the blockade restrictions on cotton It is not generally appreciated to what extent the stagnation of the textile trades of this country is reflected in every other sphere of industry. The paper trade received part force of every blow dealt to or by the textile trades, and particularly in the North, the profound depression which has for so long been settled upon the paper trade owes something of its origin to the effect of the blockade upon the cotton mills. Shippers, home traders and commercial offices have all been doing little or nothing for six months, despite which, demobilised men have been taken back in large numbers. Thousands upon thousands of pounds worth of goods have been held up and depreciated in value through lack of facility for export. Fortunately, the authorities have at last been forced to see the injurious nature of their blockade policy, which has assuredly been the means of crippling our own trades in as great a degree as those of either neutrals or enemies

With facilities for fairly free export, the textile trades will begin to liven up; shippers, brokers and the manifold variety of interests which find their roots in manufacture and exwill quicken into action, and paper, which is an unnecessary luxury when business demand dead, will once more come into Good though the latest bursting of official fetters may be, it is only part measure of what must still come before we dare think of normal or stable conditions. Earlier in Year we hazarded the opinion that the Probable month which would stability in the paper trade would be June. As time draws on, it begins to appear as though the forecast may prove to be fairly correct. It is not wise to become too sanguine in the control of the in these revolutionary days, for no man knows what the next month holds in store. Granted Continuance of events along the current however, June should see the preliminary peace terms signed and sealed. That, we think, will also set the seal on speedy stability in trade and manufacture. Even now the paper market is probably nearer to a permanent basis of relative value than any other prominent branch of manufacture. sacrifices which have been made in the course of achieving this rectification of value have also been probably greater than those made in any Other trade. The future holds no recompense and the only satisfaction open to the many whose recent trading has been conducted on a basis of losses is in the fact that Profits were on a scale commensurate With Present loss. And, of course, we anticithe reply to this, but have our own views still on excess profits.

the week from those in our last notes. For one thing, the holiday season had the usual effect of killing the business spirit. Doubt-

less by the time this copy gets into print the few days necessary to bring men's minds back to paper will have done their work. Orders are certainly becoming more plentiful, but they are being passed on to the latest caller whose quotations are the least. Representatives of some of the larger houses are a bit sore at losing old accustomed business, but this is due to the fact that the said houses are always a bit behind. When, after due deliberation, they decide to ease down a little and bring their prices down to the level of the mill agent, they find the mill agent has already got below again. There is a limit, of course, and the signs are that in many cases the limit has been reached.

We said some weeks ago, after thorough consideration of all the facts at our command, that post war prices all round would be just over twice the pre-war figures. lapse of time seems to confirm our reckoning, and some quotations which we have seen within the last day or two conform approximately to expectations. For instance, E.S. writings, which would have sold in 1914 at 21d. per lb., are now offered at 51d. per lb.; banks, which would have brought 3d. per lb., are on offer at 6id.; common printings, which would have sold at 2d per lb., are selling at 4 d. per lb. Foreign banks, printings and tinteds are obtainable at the same relative standard, i.e., not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the prewar price. When we come to wrappings and boards, however, the case is different, for here we find the selling prices to be three or four times greater than 1914 quotations. Kraft, which sold at £18 per ton, is to day bringing £60; millboards, which formerly were offered at £12 per ton, are now rarely sold below £40. Dutch strawboards, which in 1914 were sold by English agents at £3 10s. to £4 per ton, are to day quoted £16 to £16 10s. for forward de-The question users are likely to be asking is whether it is permissible to look ahead to drastic reductions in these quotations, bringing them into closer conformity with the relative values shown by the other classes of paper mentioned above.

A little close reasoning may throw some light on the matter, and we may preface the discussion with the comment that forward quotations on the classes of goods in question are already based on a slight advance, a fact which seems at first glance to dispose of any anticipations of reduced values.

The grades of wrapping paper and boards which have maintained a comparatively higher level of price as shown against prewar quotations are precisely those which we always imported and could never make cheaply ourselves. On precisely this character of stuff the restrictions during the war and after were much stiffer than on the grades of paper which we were always well able to make and export. In consequence of a great restriction and a comparatively great demand, the selling price of wrappings and boards rose to a height which was infinitely greater in comparison than that reached by our accustomed makes of paper. The small qualitity of foreign stuff imported naturally found its selling figure on a basis

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

conforming with that asked for the inferior home-made stock. Incidentally the foreigner, as well as the English seller, realised "fat profits." Meantime, quite a number of profits." Meantime, quite a number of English mills found it profitable and convenient to turn their attention to these grades which were in good demand at a high price. Also, there were hopes, official and otherwise, that in the future we should be self-supporting in the production of boards and wrappings. Unfortunately it is proved in practice that our costs of production are so great as to preclude much prospect of successful com-The demand petition against the foreigner. is principally for the better stuff, if the price is commensurate, and as things are at present, the foreigner can sell his stuff here at even a lower price than we can make it, and yet realise a very large profit. So long as conditions are at work which prevent large importations of the foreign stuff, the price will remain very high, although this is due to our high cost of labour and production, accentuated by inferior facilities and organisation, rather than to fat profits. If, on the other hand, the time speedily comes when large importations of foreign wrappings and boards can be made without official or fiscal interference, the price will certainly fall considerably; but probably our own mills engaged in like manufacture would be shut down through inability to compete. And now we land ourselves into the realm of tariffs, impositions, and colonial preferences, a subject of far too wide a scope for paragraphic

It is an indicative sign of post-war laxity that all the talk is of protecting our trade as the means to development. Possibly quite a laudable idea, and one to which many erstwhile opponents have perforce drifted through altered conditions. But little or nothing is being done to develop our own resources, material and human. Waste paper has done its war service, and now bids fair to pass from sight. Straw partly came to its own, in patches, and will probably sink back to oblivion, so far as papermaking is concerned. Technical education, research, economic development, improved organisation, all are already classed with the rumours of the war and laid aside until another Armageddon bids the paper trade get a move on.

H. A. M.

THE GERMAN PAPER TRADE.—The paper industry in Germany is stated to be suffering severely from shortages of wood, coal and rosin. Of the 200,000 workers engaged in this industry in 1913 only 115,000 were men adults. Since, at present, the output is very limited, it has room for many returning soldiers The chemical industry in 1913 employed 180,600 workers, of whom 140,000 were adult males. Phere is a vast demand throughout the world for German aniline dyes and other articles, we are told. During the war the industry has evolved new methods of manufacture, which will continue to be of great importance.

Trans-Atlantic Paper Rivalry.

Canada's Whip Hand.

The net income of the International Paper Co., U.S.A., for 1918, according to its annual report just made public, was \$5,152,577. after all charges and Federal taxes, or \$18.47 a share on the common stock after deduction of preferred dividends. In 1917 \$34.02 a share was earned. The total income for 1918 was \$8,194,884, against \$12,932,173. Depreciation was only slightly higher and taxes and interest charges decreased materially. A million and a half was paid in dividends on the preferred stock, leaving a surplus for the year of \$3,652,577, against \$6,719,687 in 1917. The total profit and loss surplus on December 31st,

1918, stood at \$19,104,763.

Mr. P. T. Dodge, the president, in his report, referred to the unusual and dangerous conditions of business during the year, and proceeded: "Owing to the vast consumption for various uses, the wood of the continent, suitable for pulp, is rapidly disappearing. The remaining stand is largely in the Canadian provinces where your company has very extensive holdings in fee and under Crown leases, in addition to its large holdings in the United States. The strength of every newsprint manufacturing company must be large

extensive holdings in fee and under Crown leases, in addition to its large holdings in the United States. The strength of every newsprint manufacturing company must be large in its timber holdings, the value of which will steadily increase as the supply decreases. time the cost of producing paper must rise to levels which to day seem impossible. The Canadian wood from leased Crown lands is not available to the United States mills, since its exportation to the States is prohibited, although exportation was permitted when the leases were made and although free admission is given to Canadian paper manufactured in the provinces. This grossly unfair condition is due to the failure of the Washington legislators and officials to protect a home industry. The result has been the steady growth of Canadian mills, with no increase in the United States for some years. Certain it is that many of the 'news' mills in the United States—outside of those owned by the company—will be compelled to discontinue and that the industry will be confined largely to Canada and European countries. It is equally certain that your company to protect its interests and secure proper profits will be compelled to transfer its operations in part to Canada in order to utilise its unexcelled wood holdings and water powers. When the publishers of this country are compelled to deal principally with foreign makers, both they and Congress will awake to the harm and folly of neglecting proper protection to an immense home industry. Common justice and common sense demand that reciprocity on the part of Canada should be compelled. They should permit pulp wood to continue its course to the United States, or obvious retaliatory action should be

taken by Congress"

Digitized by Google

CRAL LIBRAD

EITISH & COLONIAU PRINTER FOUNDED PUBLISHED STATIONER 1878. WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 20.

LONDON: MAY 15 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.

SMYTH-HORNE,

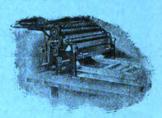
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



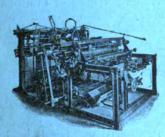
Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs, or 2-32's from the one sheet).



Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting



Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

The above machines are the latest production of the various American factories and the most advanced type of their kind on the World's Market

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:-

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4, ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

Digitized by GOOGIC



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS. LABEL CLOTHS. MULLS, CAMBRICS. LINEN BUCKRAMS. BLUE LININGS. LITHOGRAPHIC and PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES,

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION. have LARGE STOCKS of PLAIN and EMBOSSEDS. MAIL YOUR ORDERS.

T. WILLIAMSON

6, 8 & 8a, Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER: 30-31, St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No. : City, 4164.

Telegrams: Swiftness, Manchester

THIN GLUE

SCOTCH GLUE

Nonfrothing "Atlas" Bookbinding THIN GLUE

Samples and Prices from the Manufacturers QUIBELL BROS., Ltd., Newark.



AUCTIONEER & Valuer to the Printing Trades, Borough Road E., Middlesbrough. Ask for my Valuation and Sale Terms

Practical Estimating

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc

By H. T. CORNWALL:

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

From-

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

WASTE PAPER.

Its Recovery and Re-Manufacture

Do you Collect, Grade, Re-Manufacture or Handle Waste Paper in any way? If so you will find a fund of information in Mr. James Strachan's book on "The Recovery and Re-Manufacture of Waste Paper."

Just Published-12s. 6d. net.

4-page descriptive Circular sent on application.

Orders should be sent to STONHILL AND GILLIS, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT 58, Shoe Lane, London.

Digitized by GOOGLE

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 20. LONDON: MAY 15, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. Price twopence

ř

Printers' Jobbing Prices.

Proposed New Price List Discussed by East London Master Printers.

London master printers are giving serious attention just now to the proposed minimum jobbing price list which has been drafted by the Organisation Committee of the London Association and placed before the district Associations for their consideration. On Thursday night members of the East and North-East Association gave the price-list their full consideration, after they had been entertained to tea by the president, Mr. E. R. Alexander. The price-list is based on the hour-cost rates of the London Costing Committee.

Price List Discussed.

Mr. R. Austen-Leigh, chairman of the Organisation Committee, paid a special visit to Stratford and introduced the subject of the meeting. He referred to the presence (at considerable personal inconvenience) of Mr. D. A. Whitehead, North London Association, who, he said, had done yeoman service on a small committee which drafted the price-list. Incidentally Mr. Austen-Leigh mentioned the work of the Organisation Committee, which aimed specially at considering the needs of the district associations. In order to make the membership of the London Association attractive, they had issued a member's certificate, and had been able to obtain from the Process Engravers' Federation a special discount in their favour. Whilst that discount was not a large one, it was a beginning, and in the case of at least one firm it represented a saving of the whole of their subscription to the LM P.A. Now, in order still further to help the local associations, they were getting out a new jobbing price list, such as already existed in some of the provincial towns. They would agree with him that there was no reason why a lot of these small jobs-such as programmes and visiting-cards—should not have a fixed price. They would run up against difficulty with people outside the Association who charged less, but they were up against that already. To be successful, he had always held that for printers there were three desiderata as regards. prices. First, there was the imprint, then for new work they must have a price list, and there should be average costing rates on which printers could form their estimates, with a fixed profit to be added. With all that they would not get all the estimates the same, for the human element came in. If they could eliminate the difference in hourly costing and the difference in profit they would have made an enormous advance. With regard to the price list, in drawing it up they had to go upon certain principles. They had taken the hourly rates which had been issued for London, and then they calculated as carefully as they could the time to be taken in the various operations, that was, the number of hours. At first sight some of the prices might appear rather high, but he thought that was chiefly in regard to the smaller jobs; on the larger work the prices were not questioned. They had framed them all on the same principle. Mr. Austen-Leigh asked for constructive criticism of the list. On the previous evening, he mentioned, the South-West Association had referred the matter to a small committee, and when all had made their suggestions these would be brought before the central sub-committee. He men-

tioned that the costs were made out before reduction in hours and the granting of the paid holidays, and the figures would therefore be subject to some alteration.

The president thought Mr. Austen-Leigh's suggestion of a committee was one which they ought to adopt. The price-list was the sort of thing for which they had been waiting for years. They wanted to be in agreement so far as figures were concerned, and he hoped printers would get a fair return for the labour and capital put into their business.

A committee was thereupon formed to go into the question.

The View of the Small Printer.

Mr. J. W. Sparks read a paper on the new price list, illustrating his remarks by quoting his own figures and comparing them with the proposals from headquarters. He said his first feeling on seeing the prices was that he should like to get them. He felt now that every printer ought to get them. The only difficulty was how to get them. (Hear, hear.) The costs were, from the standpoint of many of them, high; and he quite agreed with those printers who said they could work at a lower rate. Indeed if their plant and their staff were always adequately employed, they might well be satisfied with a lower scale. But it was highly questionable whether any printer often had just enough to do, and a reasonable time to do it in. How frequently was there an unprofitable wait between the finish of one job and the start of the next? And how often. had a machine to be kept open for an urgent job which was not quite ready? When they had too little work, loss was incurred through wasted wages and unoccupied plant. When they had too much to do, extreme measures had to be resorted to, which frequently meant loss in other ways; and this was probably how the costing experts, with their insight into the working of various offices, arrived at the formidable looking figures they placed before them. The proposed scale might not be such a jump as at first appeared. Some of them would very likely be asking why they should be making any alteration in their prices. Why should the new scale of charges be adopted if the present ones provided a reasonable profit? But do they? Did they get anything which they could call profit, or were they merely getting a moderate and erratic wage for the work they did, without adequate remuneration for the capital invested and the risk and responsibility under-If the small printer employed a ∢aken? manager to take his place, what sort of dividend would be left after the manager had been paid such a salary as he might reasonably demand? And would the manager put in the same amount of work, or would a further increase of staff be necessary? He would like to compare the earnings of the printing business with those of some others, but that of course, would be difficult, as the facts were not easily obtainable.

A Handicap.

What he believed they were apt to overlook was their limited output, which was natur-

ally governed by the extent and character of their plant. Most successful businesses owed their prosperity to rapid turnover—something which was impossible for the printer. Hence the need for a reliable margin on complete costs. A small printer with a capital investment of £1,500 might, perhaps, do a trade of (3,000, thus turning it over only twice per year. In some businesses, however, the capital was turned over many times. A certain buyer's commission last year indicated a net profit, approximately more than the capital involved in the department concerned. But in printing, the profit on the individual job loomed large, and they were apt to forget how few of them they could do in a given period. The point about jobbing work was that it was so erratic in character, and consequently required such a large plant in pro-portion to the amount of work. Consequently they got high overhead charges. This applied to practically all, jobbing offices. When a printer was well equipped, a large proportion of his plant, and some of his staff, were often waiting for a job. When his resources were scanty, he was always doing work under difficulties, or refusing it even when he had not enough to do. Consequently the costs which would be reliable when everything fitted perfectly did not represent the average actual cost of production. And then there was the spoilage. Very few small firms escaped loss of this kind. It was an accepted risk, and if they could insure against that risk, the premium would have to be added to their costs. They had heard of soldiers getting over shellshyness, and they hoped some of the population would soon get over their work-shyness, but what printers must try and get over was profit-shyness. (Applause.)

Idle Machines.

In the discussion which followed, reference was made to machines which were sometimes idle, but which it was necessary to possess in order to cope with any urgent work which might come in. It was only reasonable that this provision, which was for the benefit of the customer should be included in the machine-rate.

Mr. Sparks said he felt that the local charges were too small, but he did not see what they could do until they got everyone into the Association. His own figures, however, did not cover the idle time of the machines.

Mr. Whitehead mentioned that the figures in the draft proposal were based on the costing system, and Mr. Ward suggested they should work them out on the basis of per thousand instead of per hour.

Mr. Austen-Leigh observed that the figures were based on the average—700 or 750 per hour—which came to the same thing. He added that when their fellow master-printers spent money on a better machine, there was no reason why they should make a present of the benefit to the customer.

Various speakers went on to emphasise the advantages of the costing system.

Mr. Tomkin said it only took a few minutes every day to get his figures out.

ritishee Colonia

Mr. Whitehead declared that the costing system showed them at once the cost of a job. In that system the overhead charges were worked into the hour charges, and one of the revelations to him in adopting the system was the time occupied in dissing and clearing. It showed them a profit on the capital invested; it included depreciation through wear and tear of type; and it took account of rent, rates and taxes, so they were absolutely certain to cover all those items. In the weekly cost-sheet if the cost of production was more than the value of production, they knew they were losing money. It was undoubtedly a scientific system which left no item of cost out.

Mr. Austen-Leigh mentioned that the cost of installing the system was only about £1 per £1,000 of turnover, although there was a

minimum of three guineas.

Mr. Phelp thought if an expert could visit individual offices, which differed from one another, eight or nine people out of every ten would adopt the system.

Mr. J. Johnson, organising secretary from headquarters, said he had been surprised to find from many printers that they did not include reading in the composition hour.

With regard to small printers charging lower rates, Mr. Austen-Leigh said he did not see why they should do this at all. It simply meant they were giving away their labour, and did not provide for depreciation, and so

The chairman, in winding up the discussion, said the master printers were just realising that they had been working in the past for the benefit of the customer, and not for themselves. He went on to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Sparks for his very practical and useful address, and the resolution was cordially

Votes of thanks were also accorded to Mr. Austen-Leigh, Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Johnson for their presence and assistance.

Mr. Austen-Leigh, in his reply, paid a tribute to the work of Mr. Johnson in organising the master printers of London, adding that during the year they hoped to reach the 1,000 membership mark. The criticism of those present on the price list had been very helpful, although milder than he expected. There were three things to consider: the rates, the price of paper and the time taken. They could trust the committee to take paper at the market price when the time came for putting the list into operation, and they could work out the prices provided the time bases were accepted. He added that it was a great moral help to a printer if he could produce something in print in support of his charges, instead of working something out on his shirt

Mr. Whitehead also briefly replied, and on the motion of Mr. Phelp, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Alexander for his hospitality.

REMEMBER, the printer lives in a world of advertising. His suggestions should be valuable if he knows his business.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

PARENT CENTRE.

Mr. E. H. Berryman, the president, was in the chair at the meeting of the parent Association at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on May 6th, and there was a gratifying attendance of members.

After the minutes had been adopted a new member in the person of Mr. P. J. Tuhill (Messrs. J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd., letterpress machine), was elected.

The president extended a cordial welcome to Mr. Tuhill.

Mr. Phillips mentioned the case of a North Midland member, who was suffering from a serious illness. The council, he said, had already made the maximum allowance of five guineas, and it was suggested that this should be increased to ten guineas. He said that the member was well known to many of them in London, and that his illness had been one of long-standing. He felt sure that the members would adopt the recommendation of the council.

Several members present paid a warm tribute to the earnest work of the gentleman in question, and the additional grant was

agreed to unanimously.

The meeting then became a special one for the purpose of considering the agenda which will be submitted to the annual delegate meeting at Cannon-street Hotel on Saturday, June 7th, the various subjects being debated and the views of the members obtained for the guidance of the delegates from the parent Association.

A variety of subjects will come up for consideration together with the recommendations which have been lately discussed by the

Parent Association.

Two items on the agenda refer to the matter of the proposed broadening of the basis of membership. While the members of the Parent Association were opposed to an extended movement in this direction, there was a fairly strong feeling that lithographic artists might be included.

Other items on the agenda for the delegate meeting have reference to representation of the Association on the Industrial Council of

the printing trade and remuneration.

Nominations having been received for the appointment of delegates for the conference, the following were finally elected:—The president (Mr. E. H. Berryman), Mr. E. C. Moyee and Mr. I. C. Bush and Mr. E. C. Moyce and Mr. J. C. Pugh, each of whom acknowledged the honour which had been conferred upon him. Mr. Berryman stated that his health was rather indifferent just now, but, should he be unable to attend, he had a very efficient deputy in Mr. A. E. Jarvis, the vice-president.

For the first time since the establishment of the annual meeting of delegates that event

will be held in London, at the Cannon-street Hotel. Saturday morning will be devoted to the first session of the business meeting, after which the delegates will adjourn for luncheon. If the business of the meeting is concluded before lunch there will be an impromptu sight-seeing arrangement to fill up the interval until tea, which will be held at 5 p.m. A feature of the day will be a revival of the pre-war bohemian concert (ladies' night), which will be held in the large hall at Cannon-street Hotel, and a programme worthy of old traditions is being arranged. During the evening the presentation of an illuminated address and gold watch and chain and cheque will be made to Mr. E. C. Moyce in recognition of his twenty-one years' services to the Association.

A Well-Timed Advance.

At the present moment, when the peoples of the world are seeking to uplift themselves and advance to true civilisation, it is particularly interesting to note that the Assyriac languages have now been adapted to mechanical methods of type composition. In view of the immense number of people comprising the Assyriac group throughout Northern Africa and Western Asia, it is a fact of the utmost importance that these languages can now be composed on the Linotype.

The Linotype has made it possible to compose Nestorian, Jacobite, Estrangela, Marconite, Carshuni, Chaldaic, and in fact all the languages and dialects comprising the entire Assyrian group. The Jacobite form is used by the Assyrians in Northern Africa and Mesopotamia, a large percentage of whom, we understand, object to the Arabic script which has been forced upon then in recent

Now that the Assyrians and other peoples of Asia Minor and the countries adjacent thereto have been delivered from Turkish rule and influence, and in a measure are independent, it is only natural that they should return to the use of the original forms of their respective written languages. In this connection the Linotype will enable them to recover lost ground, and produce quickly and economically fresh supplies of literature in their

own original languages.

The Linotype alphabets are not restricted in the slightest degree, every character known to be in existence having been provided for. The Linotype alphabets are more complete and contain a greater variety of characters than any hitherto produced by typefounders and at present in commercial use. The Linotype will therefore produce any class of work, ancient or modern, that may be required in these languages.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the printing of books and literature of every description in Assyriac has hitherto been confined exclusively to printing houses in Berlin, Leipzig and Constantinople.

Trade Notes.

MR. W. H. MARSTON, the secretary of the Empire Press Union, died, last week, at Leyton from pneumonia.

THE Australian soldiers' magazine, Aussie, has been printed for the last time. It was published early in 1918 in France at the price of 10 centimes, and had a circulation of 80,000 to 100,000.

THE twenty-third annual convention of the American Photo-Engravers' Association is to to be held at Buffalo, N.Y., on June 19th, 20th and 21st next. Photo-engravers from all quarters are invited to attend.

REPLYING to an invitation to attend a meeting of the East and North-East London Master Printers' Association, one of the "members" sent a post card as follows:—"I'll be there, and trust we shall be 'spaced close,' leaving room for 'table matter,' and just a little 'whyte' near the head."

THE Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Connexion has purchased the business of the Welsh Publishing Co., Carnarvon, one of the largest publishing firms in the Principality. The Connexion already owns a weekly newspaper and three monthly magazines. Now it becomes its own printers as well as publishers.

The importation of picture post cards which has hitherto been dealt with by the Department of Import Restrictions will henceforth be dealt with by the Department of the Controller of Paper (Board of Trade), 23, Buckingham-gate, S.W.I, to whom applications for licences should in future be sent.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIRS, 1920.—Taking time by the forelock, arrangements are now being made by the Board of Trade for the British Industries Fairs of next year. The scope of the Fairs will be largely extended, and they will be held simultaneously in London (Crystal Palace), Birmingham and Glasgow.

"PRINTERS' PIE, 1919."—This ever-welcome annual will be published on Monday, the 19th inst., and, judging by the following list of eminent authors and artists who have contributed to its pages. it will come as an additional cheery gleam to the peace celebrations. There are stories by Harry Graham, Sir Henry Lucy, W. Pett Ridge, G. B. Burgin, Geo. R. Sims, Keble Howard, William Le Queux, Hamilton. Fyfe, J. D. Symon, and Gerald Campbell. Drawings are contributed by John Hassall, L. P. Dowd, Wilmot Lunt, P. B. Hickling, J. H. Thorpe, R. H. Brock, Arthur Moreland, Bert Thomas, E. Noble, Frank Hart, Starr Wood, Rene Bull, Laurie Taylor, Fred Buchanan, Harry Low, Ruby Lind, Lawson Wood, G. E. Studdy, Mackenzie, Kay Edmunds, H. H. Harris, Mabel Lucie Attwell, Harold Earnshaw, Alfred Leete, Higgins, Pizer, Charles Folkard, Cecil Aldin, Frank Rey

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

nolds, W. Heath Robinson, and Will Owen. Printers' Pie is published at 6, Great Newstreet, London, E.C., 18. 6d. net.

TENDERS WANTED.—For printing a year book for the Cardiff Guardians; form of tender from Mr. A. J. Harris, Union Offices, II. Park: place, Cardiff.—For printing abstract of accounts for the year 1918-19, for the stores committee of the West Riding County Council; tender forms from the Manager, Central Stores, Cliff-lane, Wakefield.

MR. JAMES HARVEY DALE, a young reporter on the South-Eastern Herald, was run over and killed by a motor lorry at Greenwich. Young Dale, who was only sixteen years of age, was cycling on his way to the office with copy, and after the accident, while he lay in great pain, he put his hand his pocket and produced a packet of newspaper copy. This he handed to a man standing by, saying, "Take this to No. 139, Greenwich-road. It is very important." "This," observed the editor at the inquest, "was the spirit which on the battlefield would win the Victoria Cross."

SIR EDWARD AND LADY HULTON entertained at dinner in the Abercorn Rooms, Great Eastern Hotel, on Saturday night, the London staffs (editorial, mechanical, advertising, composing and publishing) of Messrs. E. Hulton and Co.'s publications, over 75e being invited. Sir Edward, who was supported by his directors, editors, and departmental chiefs, was in the chair. During the evening an orchestra and members of the various departments contributed a musical programme. Later in the evening Sir Edward and Lady Hulton visited the offices at Shoe-lane, where those employees engaged on the firm's week-end publications were entertained at a reception. At both gatherings the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.



The Late William Coffey.

The interment of the late William Coffey, financial secretary to the newly formed London branch of the National Union of Bookbinders, took place at Kensal Green Cemetery, on May 6th, the funeral service having been held previous at St. Ethelreda's Church, Ely-place, E.C. William Coffey was born in Ireland 68 years ago. He was apprenticed in London to Messrs. Symmons, and he joined the City Consolidated Society of Journeymen Bookbinders in 1875. He was one of the best known trade unionists in the metropolis, and was respected alike by employers and employees. He became secretary in 1900 of the Consolidated Society, and worked hard for the amalgamation of that society with the National Union of Book-

binders, and for which, when it was successfully accomplished, he became the financial secretary. He was for some years vice-president of the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, of which body he was one of the original members. He also was an active worker for many trade charities, being for 37 years a member of the committee of the Bookbinders' Pension Asylum. Society, and for 28 years acted as hon. secretary of an auxiliary to this Pension Asylum, that provided the pensioners with a brakeride and a day in the country, and a monetary gift at Christmas. Amongst the numerous wreaths sent were those from the Bookbinders' section of the Chamber of Commerce, the firms of Greycarrie and Co., Straker and Son, and Messrs. Leighton, Son and Hodge.

Costing at St. Bride.

St. Bride Printing School has still another success to add to the many which have been a feature of this educational centre during the last few years.

The Summer Term Costing Class instituted mainly for employers, managers and others holding responsible positions in the printing business, commenced on the 7th inst. with an enrolment of 54 students, which meant that before the opening night the class was closed for further enrolments. Such interest speaks well for the removal of many prejudices on the part of those who have not hitherto been able to recognise the benefits to be derived from the adoption of a method of scientific cost-finding; at the same time it affords an opportunity of getting down to facts which it is hoped will do much to eliminate some of the extravagant claims occasionally put forward by enthusiastic advocates of costing

It is well that intelligent interest should be maintained in this aspect of technical education which can only be successful when supplemented by workshop experience.

At the annual meeting of the Press Association, Ltd., held at London, Mr. Allan Jeans, Liverpool Daily Post, chairman of the Association, presided. After the adoption of the annual report and other business, Mr. Frank Glover, Leamington Spa Courier, proposed that Colonel Egbert Lewis, Bath Herald, be elected to the committee of management in place of Mr. A. Edmund Spender, Western Morning News, Plymouth, who retired by rotation. This was seconded by Mr. Walter Scott, Rochdale Observer, and carried, and Mr. Spender was elected to the consultative board on the motion of Mr. Herbert Archer, Derby Daily Express, seconded by Mr. E. T. Hawkes, Shields Daily Gazette, in the room of Mr. J. S. R. Phillips, Yorkshire Post, Leeds, who retired by rotation.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR..

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements; (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page	£8 10	0	Ĭ 8. (d.
Hall Page	1 17	6	One-eighth Page 12	
Third Page	1 6	0	One-third Column 15	
Quarter Page	1 0	٥	One inch in Column 6	6
4 - 77 - 4 - 61		_		

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

Lenden and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foeter, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. Jorgen Sorensen, Bygdo Alle 60, Christiania, Norway. United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Bast 89th-street, New York.

Bepresentatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLORIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LAWE, LONDON, E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, MAY 15. 1919.

Current Topics.

The Price of Books.

THE great increase in the prices of new books is causing the question to be asked by the booksellers and the public, will they ever become cheap again? And the answer may be given that, unless conditions change very considerably, there is but little likelihood of any reduction so long as wages and materials remain as they are. The once popular sixpenny reprints are now is. 6d. and novels are up to 8s. Discussing the matter with a London publisher, the other day, a representative of the Daily News got an expression of opinion that the price of the novel and the reprint can never return to the normal, because higher wages mean a permanent addition to the price of everything, paper, printing, cloth, binding, etc., that the publisher requires for the production of books. Whether the price will still go up he found it difficult to say, but the general tendency, he considered, after this year, would probably be towards a slight reduction. As to the effect of higher prices on the output, the authority pointed out that the demand for novels to day is as great as ever it was, if not greater. Authors, who were the last to benefit by the increase in the price of books, have now had their royalties raised by half-a-dozen publishers.

The New Regulations.

THE deadening uncertainty which characterised the condition of the paper trade has at length been removed by the new regulations issued by the Board of Trade, and the effect has been to give new life to the industry. Actually the turn in the tide had begun before the decision of the authorities was made known, although the anticipation of a measure of relief might have had something to do with it. Now that the regulations have been announced, the development of the paper trade of this country will proceed still faster. For the new conditions as to the import of foreign paper give just that encouragement which our manufacturers needed. The scheme adopted by the Board of Trade meets, with great skill, the difficult situation which had It is a scientific adjustment of the proportion of the output in this country and the amount of imported paper needed the consumers' requirements. to supply It satisfies manufacturers and consumers alike, which is no mean achievement. One hears practically no criticism of the scheme; in fact, we learn that it is already working well. Perhaps the fact that half the committee represented the consuming interest was a guarantee that no unnecessary hindrance would be placed in the way of feeding the trades which use paper with that necessary commodity, and the fact that the problem which faced the Committee of Inquiry has been solved in so practical a manner is a tribute to the good sense of all parties, who, of course, recognised the serious condition to which the paper trade of this country had been brought.

NEWSPAPER WHITLEY COUNCILS.—At the annual meeting of the Newspaper Society, Mr. J. S. R. Phillips proposed—"That this meeting accepts the principle of Whitley Councils for the newspaper industry, and that the Newspaper Society will take part in any such Council, provided that the Institute of Journalists be joined in the Council in the same manner as the National Union of Journalists." The resolution was carried by 33 votes to 19.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 18s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 6d., 16s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Cassell and Co., 7\(\frac{1}{4}\); Country Life, Pref., 13s. 9d.; J. Dickinson and Co., 27s.; Ilford, 20s., Pref., 17s. 3d., 17s. 6d.; Illustrated London News, 4s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., Pref., 13s. 13s. 3d.; International Linotype, 57\(\frac{1}{4}\); Lanston Monotype, 16s. 6d., 16s. 9d., 17s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 62, B Deb., 57\(\frac{1}{4}\); Edward Lloyd, 18s. 6d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 3d., 14s. 9d.; A. M. Peebles, 55s. 6d., Pref., 60s.; Roneo, 37s. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; Raphael Tuck and Son, 19s., 19s. 19\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; Raphael Tuck and Son, 19s., 19s. 10\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; Waterlow Brothers and Layton, 7\(\frac{1}{4}\), 7\(\frac{1}{4}\); Weldon's, 30s., Pref., 16s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

MILLAR AND LANG (GLASGÖW).—The accounts for the year ended March 1st last show a new profit of £10,005, which includes £743 brought forward. The directors recommend the payment of arrears of preference dividends to August 31st, 1914 (less tax), carrying forward £5.805 (subject to directors' fees). For the previous year the profit was £5,604, from which was deducted the debit of £4,861 brought in.

NEW COMPANIES.

SPORTING OBSERVER, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of proprietors, printers and publishers of the Sporting Observer, carried on by, E. Gaskill and G. F. Dew at 13, Bread-streethill, E.C. The subscribers are G. F. Dew and E. Gaskill. Private company. First directors, G. F. Dew, E. Gaskill and A. Flatau. Registered office, 13, Bread-street-hill, E.C.4.

ANGLO-CANADIAN WAX PAPER Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £40.000, in £1 shares (10,000 pref.), to carry on the business of paper manufacturers, merchants and contractors, manufacturers of, and dealers in waxed papers (printed and unprinted) pulp and paper products, makers and vendors of automatic wrapping machinery, etc., and to enter into an agreement with S. M. Ramsey and H. B. Hart. The subscribers are H. B. Hart and Grace E. Lowen. Private company. Permanent directors, H. B. Hart and S. M. Ramsey. Registered office, 100, Bishopsgate, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

BUSBRIDGE AND Co. (1919), LTD.—Particulars of £24,000 debentures created and all issued

April 9th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

Monometer Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at Birmingham, on June 11th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators.

COUNTY GENTLEMAN PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on June 5th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records. Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between William Robert Frederick Avery and Gilbert Bacon Redgrave, carrying on business as embossed seal manufacturers and stationers, at New King's-road, Fulham, S.W., and 67, Cumberland street, Manchester, under the style or firm of W. R. F. Avery and Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from December 31st, 1918. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by William Robert Frederick Avery.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Curties, Henry, Author, lately of 20, The Vineyards, Bath, Somerset. Last day for receiving proofs, May 27th. Trustee, Mr. E. L. Hough, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.2.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT. 1914. RECEIVING ORDER.

Charity. George Thomas, newsagent, residing at Stow. Lincoln. Date of order and of adjudication order, May 9, 1919. Made on debtor's petition.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

Lucas, Arthur, stationer and newsagent, 489. Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen, Surrey. Trustee, the Hon. Walter John Harry Boyle, 132, York-road, Westminsterbridge-road, S.E.I. Date of release, May 1st, 1919.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Paper Imports.

The New Regulations.

As announced on February 28th, the Paper Control has been abolished as from April 30th. In conformity with the Government's transitional policy with regard to, and in view of the serious increase of unemployment in the papermaking industry, the Board of Trade announce that imports of paper and paper goods will be regulated as set forth beneath. It will be observed that licences are to be given for the importation of all supplies purchased before the date of the announcement, and that the interests of the paper-using industries are adequately safe-guarded.

The Board of Trade announces that from the date of this announcement (May 1st) the importation, from countries without the British Empire, of paper and manufactures thereof, will be prohibited except under licence. Importations of paper manufactured within the British Empire are free of licence. The conditions under which licences will be

issued are as follows:-

1. WRITING OR PRINTING PAPER, and other papers not included in clauses 2 to 6 (excluding news-print).—Import licences will only be issued for qualities or descriptions falling within this category provided that the Board of Trade is satisfied that such qualities or descriptions of British manufacture cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities within the British Empire and/or that the prices demanded for such qualities or descriptions are unreasonable.

2. NEWS-PRINT, GLAZED OR UNGLAZED.—In reels or sheets (not containing more than 30 per cent. chemical pulp).—Import licences will

be issued in this category—

(a) To the extent of 25 per cent. of the tonnage of such paper purchased after this date which has been produced within the British

Empire.

(b) If the Board of Trade is satisfied that such qualities or descriptions of British manufacture cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities within the British Empire and/or that the prices demanded for such qualities or descriptions are unreasonable, it may issue licences in excess of the 25 per cent.

3. PAPER OR CARDBOARD (PRINTED OR COATED).—By printed paper is meant paper printed only with designs or background, and suitable for further printing. Coated paper includes carbon, but excludes sensitised photographic paper.—Import licences will be

issued in this category—

(a) To the extent of 20 per cent. of the tonnage of such paper purchased after this date which has been produced within the

British Empire.

(b) If the Board of Trade is satisfied that such qualities or descriptions of British manufacture cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities within the British Empire and/or that the prices demanded for such qualities or

descriptions are unreasonable, it may issue licences in excess of the 20 per cent.

4. PRINTED MATTER.—Printed forms, writing paper with printed headings, calendars, show-cards, picture post cards, Christmas and greeting cards, and other colour and lithographic printing (except as described in Clause 3), including children's toy books (consisting in regard to cover and contents of one-third or more of lithographic or other colour printing) will be totally prohibited, Licences may, however, be granted for small quantities of stationery, etc., for use in branch offices of foreign firms not intended for re-sale, and may also be granted in special cases for small quantities of other articles in this clause.

Other printed matter, such as books, newspapers, periodicals, catalogues, price lists, and music, published in foreign countries, authors' typewritten and printed proofs, and legal and commercial documents may be imported with

out licence from all sources.

5. Wrapping and Packing Paper.—Import licences will be issued in this category—
(a) To the extent of 25 per cent. of the tonnage of such paper purchased after this date which has been produced within the British

Empire.

(b) If the Board of Trade is satisfied that such qualities or descriptions of British manufacture cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities within the British Empire, and/or that the prices demanded for such qualities or descriptions are unreasonable, it may issue additional licences in excess of the 25 per

cent.

6. CARDBOARD (including strawboard, mill-board, leather-board, wood pulp-board, and other board, excepting other pulp board, ivory board and paste board), minimum subsubstance of strawboards 25 in. by 30 in. 4 ounces per sheet; other grades, 20 in. by 25 in. 4 ounces per sheet.—Import licences will be issued in this category—

(a) To the extent of 250 per cent. of the tonnage of such cardboard purchased after the date of this order which has been pro-

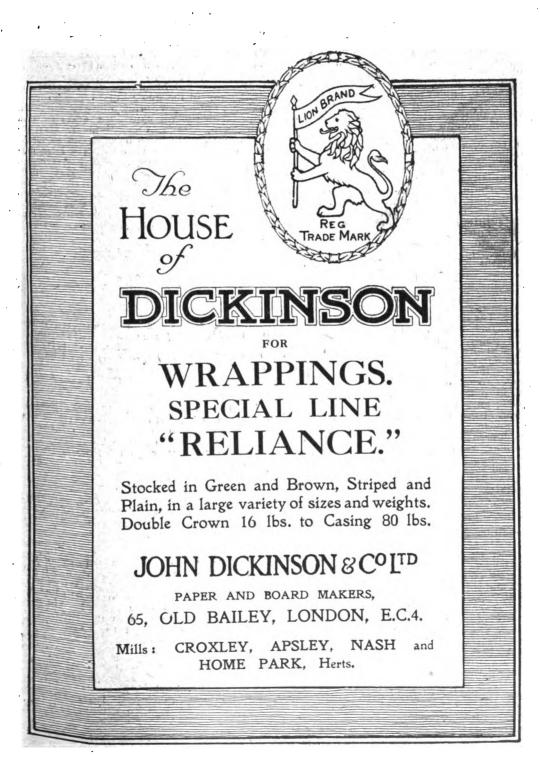
duced within the British Empire.

(b) If the Board of Trade is satisfied that such qualities or descriptions of British manufacture cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities within the British Empire and/or that the prices demanded for such qualities or descriptions are unreasonable, it may issue licences in excess of the 250 per cent.

7. Applicants must produce invoices proving, to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, their purchases within the British Empire, together with copies of their orders showing the date of such purchases, whereupon an import licence for the proportion of such

purchases will be issued.

8. Where the applicants have not purchased their British supplies direct from a mill, and desire to obtain their foreign supplies through another supplier, or to import direct, they must also submit a certificate, which they are entitled to demand, from their suppliers, to the effect that the purchases in question have been purchased by such suppliers direct from a mill within the British



The tonnage will then be deducted from the supplier's licence.

9. Where a purchaser from a merchant desires to purchase any foreign supplies to which he is entitled under these regulations he must claim such supplies or the corresponding certificate at the time of his original

or qualifying purchase.

10. The Board of Trade will also grant licences to import supplies already purchased from sources without the British Empire provided that the orders were given and accepted prior to April 16th, 1919. If ordered after that date, and before the date of publication of this notice, the tonnage will be licenced, but is deductable from any other import licence to which the applicant may

eventually be entitled.

11. During the existence of these import restrictions, it is a condition that all paper manufacturers, merchants, and importers in Great Britain and Ireland must, if prices be not mutually agreed, supply customers at prices to be determined by the Board of Trade. In default, thereof, and provided Trade. In default, thereof, and provided that the Board of Trade be satisfied that supplies cannot, under proper conditions, be obtained from other British sources, the Board of Trade will issue an import licence to the customer.

12. The term "paper" used in these regulations includes all kinds of writing and printing paper, printed paper hangings, other printed or coated papers (except sensitised photographic paper), wrapping or packing paper, insulating paper, abrasive paper, filter paper and filter pulp, strawboard, millboard, wood pulp board, or unperforated wood pulp; and, whether printed or otherwise, paper bags, envelopes, and manufactured stationery, boxes and cartons of paper, or cardboard; and manufactures of paper and cardboard in which paper or cardboard is the predominant material; all printed matter included in Clause 4, and all other kinds of paper not specified herein, but excluding pictures and drawings executed by hand, prints, engravings, photographs, maps, plans, diagrams, and charts.

13. Licences will be granted subject to the condition that licencees comply with the regulations and requirements of the Board of Trade. They cannot be transferred except with the consent of the Board of Trade; they cannot be bought or sold, and are subject to

withdrawal at any time.

No importation from countries without the British Empire must be made without first

procuring a licence.

Instructions are given covering cases where the licencee purchases through another importer foreign supplies to be cleared upon the licence of the licencee.

14. Licences issued by the Controller of Paper are hereby cancelled.

15. In this notice the word "British" is to be understood as denoting British Empire.

Instructions as to the clearance through H.M. Custom of Paper, etc., by persons other than the licence holder.

Where bills of lading are in the name of the licence holder a representative or agent of

the licence holder may effect clearance as If the bills of lading are not in heretofore. the name of the licence holder he must request the Board of Trade in writing to authorise the use of this licence by his agent or supplier. The application must contain:-1. The name of the person to whom the authority is to be issued, which must correspond with that on the bill of lading. 2. Weight and description of the goods—that is, writing or printing paper, news-print, printed or coated paper, strawboard, cardboard (other than strawboard, etc.) 3. A declaration that the whole of the tonnage to be cleared is for the account of the licence holder. 4. The date the goods were purchased. If not purchased before the date of shipment a permit will be The application should be sent through the person for whom the authority is desired, and must be endorsed by a declara-tion on the part of the latter that he has contracted to supply the licence holder with the goods stated.

Personal

MR. ALBERT E. CAVE, late managing editor of the Municipal Journal, and subsequently divisional director in the National Kitchens Division of the Ministry of Food, has been appointed Press representative to the Motor Legislation Committee, 83, Pall Mall, S.W.I.

LIEUTENANT H. BARRON, a London journalist, who joined the Royal Horse Artillery two years ago, has been appointed officer-incharge and editor of a new weekly newspaper, the Military Magazine, for the troops in Ireland. The first number will appear on May 28th.

MESSRS. E. N. FOSTER AND Co., Aldgate, were elected members of the East and North-East Master Printers' Association at their meeting on Thursday last.

MR. A. D. PHELP, the hon. secretary of the Association, entertained the members with a characteristically humorous description of a fire at his premises, an event for which he said he had been waiting for 45 years! He was glad to report, however, that the "priceless minute book," containing the "inimitable minutes," was preserved.

MR. Phelp explained the absence of a member as due to a burglary at his home any burglar should think it worth while to burgle a printer's residence Mr. Phelp thought showed a lamentable lack of education on the part of the burglar.

"So you sent 5 shillings for that advertised appliance to keep your gas bills down. What did they send you?"—"A paper-weight."



Royal Commission on Income-Tax.

Sra,—Acting upon numerous suggestions made to us, we are compiling a report for presentation to the above Commission embodying instances of glaring anomaly and hardship in the incidence of income-tax, together with suggestions for referm.

The Royal Commission has invited the general public to write to them direct, but we feel that this opportunity for concerted effort

should not be lost.

In order, therefore, to make our report as comprehensive at possible, we should be glad if you would allow us, through the medium of your columns, to invite taxpayers who have suffered hardship or who have suggestions to make for reform, to send us before May 15th a short statement containing their views.

Yours etc., FRY AND MORRISON. 62-63, Queen-street, E.C.4.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER." 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three. Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be recknoed for each line.

Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

A LEADING Firm of Bookbinders' Machine Dealers, with headquarters in London, is desirous of engaging a SALESMAN, mainly for Provincial Travelling.—Those applying should include testimonials, and state age and previous experience, to Box 13656.

A SSISTANT wanted for Wholesale, Book, Stationery and Fancy Leather Goods Trade.—Write full particulars of experience, age and salary required, to Box 13665.

Machinery for Sale.

EIGHT-CROWN WHARFEDALE MACHINE for immediate sale; a bargain.—Apply, Clement's Press, Portugal-street, W.C. 13666

Miscellaneous.

WELL-KNOWN and Old-Established Dutch Firm of Paper Merchants (Wholesale and Export), with its own Warehouses, is OPEN TO REPRESENT First-Class Manufacturing Stationers, Bookbinders, Printers and Allied Trades. Highest banking and trade references. Partner in London until May 30th.—Address for appointment, K., 12, Gower-street, W.C.I. 13664

BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH.

THE WANDSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL is prepared to receive TENDERS for

BOOKBINDING,

and for the supply of

NEW BOOKS and PERIODICAL CASES,

for the PUBLIC LIBRARIES, for varying periods, as per forms of tender.

Specifications and printed Forms of Tender and Contract may be obtained on application to the undersigned, and no tender will be entertained unless it is made upon one of such printed forms and delivered at the Council House, East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.18, not later than Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of Friday, May 23rd, 1919.

D. A. NICHOLL,

Council House,

Town Clerk.

Wandsworth, S.W.18.

May 9th, 1919.

15791

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection Offices.

.(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in

PRETS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only
TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices
in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other
Registered information, together with Status Information
WOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

Bookbinders are looking to business on something like a normal basis in the early future as a consequence of the distinct advances which have lately been made toward a peace settlement and unfettered trading. The lifting of control is having its effect, and industry is getting on the move again. Unfortunately for the binding trade, there is a fly in the ointment in the shape of a new form of control imposed as a result of the findings of the Committee of Inquiry in regard to paper manufacture and import. It is a singular and regrettable fact that, except for the best grade millboards, English mills do not cater successfully for anything in the paper line used by the bookbinder. Certainly there is an attempt to supply strawboards, cheap millboards, and marble paper, etc, but it can-not be said that our product is either as cheap or as good or as efficient as that imported from abroad.

We had hopes that English-made marble paper was making a bid for success, and for a time the hopes appeared likely to be realised. Earlier attempts to produce printed marble did not find favour with the best binding houses, as the body paper was unsuitable and the pattern a very crude imitation of the real-thing. A great advance was made by adopting a very suitable type of body paper, and at the same time resorting to completely different methods of producing the pattern. By not slavishly aiming at a facsimile imitation of the foreign effect, something like a characteristic grade of marble paper was produced. For some reason or other the manufacture of this paper appears to have ceased, so that an end has been put to a promising branch of British service.

Binders are certain to experience a vast amount of inconvenience as a direct result of the new control. However much may be said in favour of tariff reform and protection, etc., it is distinctly unfortunate that its introduction should take the shape of absolute The imposition of a restriction of import. tariff would have left the binding trade with a clear view as to its prospects and mode of procedure. No tariff could have raised the price higher than it is now or has been. Buying would have been a straight and uncomplicated business. Now, however, the question of official licence and consent has already succeeded in stiffening an unreasonable price.
Our help towards Belgium's reconstruction takes as a first step a fetter in free trade. No one expects any British mill to attempt the manufacture of marble papers equal to imported varieties, and the only benefit to be found in the new restriction will be a prospect of higher price, shortly to be extracted by the agents.

As with marble, so with strawboards, the bookbinder is tied down to the Board of Trade. It has never seriously been disputed by any user that British mills cannot make a quality as suitable for bookbinding purposes or as cheap as the Dutch board, yet buyers are to be compelled to buy British board in the proportion of four tons to one ton of foreign unless it can be proved that the home mills cannot supply. Obviously makers will claim to be able to make an efficient board, and it remains to be seen whether the Board Trade will support this ruling. sumably it will, in the endeavour to promote self-dependence, and having little knowledge of the total lack of consideration shown by mills to the binding trade during the war.

During the war boxmakers had the monopoly of British Boards because their business was bigger, and they were better able to use a common type of board. All the waste went the way of the boxmakers, who got their boards at a fraction of the cost incurred by the smaller bookbinder in securing supplies. All the outcry for home production was made by the boxmaker, and it is common knowledge that the trade started upon its own manufacture in its own mills. What is the position to-day? The boxmaker has forgotten the necessity for home-made boards in his anxiety to secure stocks of the cheaper and better Dutch board.

It remains to be seen whether boxmakers will again turn their entire attention to British board. If they do, all the mills will be booked up far ahead, and the bookbinder will be free to secure Dutch boards through the inability of home mills to accept orders. Let the boxmakers infuse as much energy, enterprise and initiative into the uplifting of quality and the reduction of cost as they did into the monopoly of supplies during the war, and the question of having to rely upon the foreigner for suitable boards at a suitable price will cease to exist. In the meantime the first effect of the new policy of licence will be to harden the price of both British and foreign board, the latter particularly, as limited supply and unlimited demand sets the seal on the agent's opportunity.

The paper cover, or jacket, that is used to preserve the bindings of new books has become very popular, and while there are many extremely gaudy examples to be seen on the bookstalls, there are also instances in which the designs and their carrying out in colour are extremely artistic. In the United States there are complaints that these coverings are being degraded by making them advertising mediums, and that from a mere protective device to prevent rubbing of covers, it has

Š.

É

E.

ilti peer iner

...

V

œ.

D

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

become a medium of advertising, so that now any book which is picked up has the praise of some twenty-odd other books breaking out all over the jacket in offensive blurs. Conscious of the change and not wholly pleased with the result, the Marshall Jones Co., of Boston, is about to adopt a plan half-way between these two extremes. On the back of the jacket it proposes to use an original decorative design drawn by Theodore B. Hapgood; on the front there will be just a line or two of honest description of the book within the jacket. There will be no advertising even on the inner flap of the wrapper. In a word, the jacket is to be as handsome a part of the artistic make-up of the volume as the firm can contrive.

In a dispute that occurred recently at Liverpool the working bookbinders of that city won an interesting victory. The members of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers had asked for a new minimum wage, and were offered one of 75s. per week, which was an advance of 5s. The masters, however, made no offer to the larger body of women members of the Union. Though content with the 75s: the men declined it until the women were properly dealt with. They went on strike and were out two weeks on the women's behalf. The fight ended in recognition and a satisfactory advance for the women workers.

Although events are moving slowly in re-

MILL No. 2.

OUR SPECIALITIES are:

Patent Non-Curling Gummed Papers. Gummed Paper Tape for Parcelling. Stay Paper for Box Making.

In fact ANYTHING GUMMED.

SAMUEL JONES & COMPANY,

Mills:

Camberwell, Surrey. Newark, N.J., U.S.A. Bridewell Place, London, E.C.4.

"CANADIAN" BLACK HAVE PUSHED TO THE FRONT. INCS SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co., Ltd. Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.

Digitized by GOOGLE

BRIFISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

gard to the re-establishment of the Irish tanning industry, yet they seem to be moving surely. According to the Times Trade Supplement, the Irish Packing Co. has bought St. Mary's Gate and West Gate Mills, Drogheda, and has converted the former into a chilledmeat factory, while the latter is intended for a tannery. Provision will be made for dealing with 150,000 cattle a year, in addition to sheep and pigs. It is said the tannery will be a large one, as its capacity will be 4,000 hides weekly, whilst the by-products are to be treated locally. The fellmongering of the sheep skins will also, it is hoped, prove a large and profitable business, as some grades of Irish wool and pelts are much sought after for their excellence. Whether the tanning of basils is also to be undertaken we do not know, but, in view of the determination to handle all animal products in Ireland, it is highly probable the near future will see a big development in turning out Irish basils at any rate, even if splitting and subsequent dressing of skivers and linings is not followed out immediately.

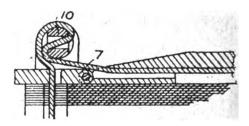
While an American quite naturally prides himself upon his ability to get things done, this progressive trait cannot be claimed by the American alone, as is evidenced by the achievements of Mr. George H. Grubb, the London representative of the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons. For some time past Mr. Grubb has been doing excellent work as Library Service Secretary for the American Expeditionary Force Y.M.C.A. in the United Kingdom. From the Library Service headquarters in Russell-square he has handled approximately 3,000,000 books that have been purchased by the Association or given by the American people; in addition he has circulated among the troops five million magazines that have been sent as gifts from the American public. These he has distributed to camp libraries, hospitals, naval stations, barracks and mess halls in Great Gibraltar, Britain, France, Switzerland, Russia - wherever American soldiers and In all his sailors have been quartered. work he has shown an efficiency, energy and far-reaching service which has contributed greatly to the maintenance of the morale of the American forces.

Writing on the subject of war books, a contributor to the Bristal Times says:—"In my own modest purchases I have sometimes been surprised by the excellent quality of the materials used in the production of a book, and occasionally disappointed with the poorness of the paper and binding. Evidently there has been a good deal of inequality in the luck of publishers in the paper market. There must have been frequent exercise of discretion by the publishers in choosing from their paper stocks. It is, of course, right to distinguish between the paper for a book that may have but a three months' life, and one that the purchaser will desire to add to his library; but my disappointments have been

due to what I think has been either a faulty exercise of that discretion or to the failure of the publisher to get the paper he ought to have had for a particular book. It is possible that these good books printed on poor paper, bound in poor covers, with never a sign of gilt on them, may hereafter be collected as souvenirs of the great war."

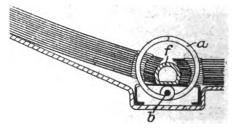
Some Bookbinding Patents.

Under a patent, by Mr. J. A. Brown, in a loose-leaf binder having a pair of blocks or covers connected together by flexible filing-bands 7, these bands pass through slots in a tensioning and binding bar 10 which, when rotated to the position shown, causes the bands to bind on themselves, the binding bar being automatically locked in the binding position. The bar 10 is rotated and locked in



position by a cam or stud engaging a worm or slot thereon, the cam or stud being carried by a slide operated by a screw turned by a key. In a modification, the binding bar is operated directly by a key and is retained in binding position by a spring-pressed stepped block engaging a collar passing part way round the bar. According to the provisional specification, the helix on the binding-bar may be replaced by helically arranged pins, or a cross-pin on the binding-bar may engage ratchet teeth on the face of a spring-pressed collar.

In a loose-leaf ledger in which the leaves are filed on rings a adapted to be opened on pivots b, a supporting part f is provided for



the lower leaves to prevent frictional contac between them and the outer sides of the rings The invention is patented by Mr. A. W. Sanders.



Set Your Mind at Rest and Sell your

Waste Paper

to the People who Use it.

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS
24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E.16.

TBL: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OF Confidential Documents

can be personally witnessed.

Send your enquiries for

"PAPER"

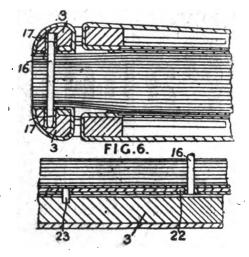
to 245.

NEWS, Browns, Book Papers, Bag Papers, etc.

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.

Under a patent by Mr. G. P. Wiggington, loose-leaf binders are provided with open sockets in both binding-members for the reception of detachable posts of determined lengths. Fig. 3 shows binding-members 3 having open sockets 17 to accommodate the tapered ends of the removable posts 16; in the



modification shown in Fig. 6, the upper ends of the posts 16 enter sockets in the upper binding-member, while the lower ends are attached to a bar 22 carrying on its underside socket-engaging pin 23.

Glair and Sizes.

The following recipes for glair and sizes appeared in a recent issue of the *Inland Printer*:—

No. 1.—White of egg glair. To the white of an egg add pure cider vinegar equal in bulk to one-sixth of the white of egg, or, in other words, mix one part vinegar with every six parts egg. To each part vinegar add six drops of oil of wintergreen, six drops of oil of sassifras, and six drops syrup of squills. Beat the mixture well, and let stand twelve hours. Remove surface crust and pour off slowly, taking care not to disturb the useless sediment at the bottom. Bottle tightly and keep in a dark, cool place. Mix in earthen bowl, never tin or other metal. Care should be taken when adding the oils. If too much is put in, the glair soon thickens and turns white, and is useless in this case. Neither should glair be poured back into the bottle when once taken out for use. Dilute with from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. water for stamping leather, the more porous leather requiring a stronger solution. For stamping cloth, one hundred to three , hundred per cent. water may be added according to the material.

No. 2.—Egg albumen glair. Put one-fourth

pint egg albumen in a quart china bowl. Addone teaspoon acetate of soda, one tablespoon ful fresh milk, and one and one-half pints cold water. Let stand about five hours. Carefully remove the scum, stir, and let stand ten or twelve hours longer. Pour off into another bowl, taking care not to disturb the useless sediment. Strain through cloth if necessary. Add one-half teaspoonful oil of wintergreen and one-half teaspoonful oil of sassafras. Beat the mixture well. For stamping, dilute with water-same as No. 1. If this mixture is kept sealed in a glass jar it will keep indefinitely. A good way to economise on egg albumen:

No. 3.—Bleached refined shellac size. Into a four-quart vessel put eight ounces bleached shellac, two ounces ammonia carbonate, commonly known as smelling salts, and two teaspoonfuls oil of spike. Mix it well, and add gradually one quart boiling water, stirring briskly. Place the vessel over heat, and let contents simmer until every particle of shellac has been dissolved, then add one quart of boiling water as before, stir and strain. Keep the mixture bottled in air-tight container, both as a preservative and to prevent thickening.

This is an excellent size for all leathers where a gloss is not objectionable, but should not be used over acid or vinegar wash, as it will coagulate at once. However, should this occur, quickly remove the size with a sponge saturated in a weak solution of ammona and water. Also avoid sizing the same spot twice, as streaks are likely to occur. One coat of this size is ample for all work. Care should be taken in heating the 'tools, as this size requires very little heat. Although hardly suitable for moroccos and levants, this size may be used on these leathers. If leather is to be left grained (not polished) add one to three parts water to six parts size. For stamping cloth or paper with either gold or white or yellow metal, the size may be used full strength for cloth, and diluted one hundred to one thousand per cent. water for paper. The weaker solution will be found suitable for dull-finished paper stamped in gold, and where a glossy finish is desired.

No. 4.—Orange shellac size. To sixteen ounces orange shellac add four ounces powdered borax and two quarts of water. Let simmer in a double boiler until shellac is thoroughly dissolved. Remove scum on surface, strain and bottle. Use same as No. 3.

No. 5.—Egg albumen glair and bleached refined shellac size. By mixing the two solutions in correct proportions a superior size results. For best results on moroccos and levants mix as follows: Ten parts egg albumen glair to six parts bleached refined shellac size. The glair should be slowly poured into the shellac size, meanwhile stirring the latter briskly. Two teaspoonfuls fresh milk should be added to each part glair. Let settle, skim and pour off as explained in No. 2. This combination may be used in all cases where glair can be employed. It is not advisable to prepare this solution in large quantities, as it soon spoils.

Telegrams: "LENDRUM, MANCHESTER." Telephone . CITY 7786.

LENDRUM Ltd

21, Spring Gardens, MANCHESTER.

Head Office:

and at

and at

3. Temple Avenue, London, E.C.,

Wholesale Stationers

Mill Agents.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS.

Reel and Flat News, S/C Printings, Writings, Banks, Glazed and Unglazed Tinted Papers, Browns, Krafts, Corrugated Paper, Tissues, Imitation Parchments, Greaseproofs, Boards of Every Description and Enamelled Papers for the Box Making Trade.

Samples and Prices on Application.

Some Paper Topics.

Business has improved distinctly during the last month or two and a more optimistic spirit is in evidence. Recent events have helped to create much better trading conditions, and the full benefit will be felt in a very short time. The relaxation of the blocade, the gradual passing of war restric-tions and the near approach of a signed peace; all have their share in bringing normal trading nearer to realisation. Very much more remains to be done, however, before the business of the country is worked up to full swing. The very wide door of advertising, with its huge opportunities for the papermaker and printer, is still bolted and barred, and even ordinary commercial business is only being conducted under half pressure. Not much more in the way of reduction can be expected in the price of paper, and it is fairly evident that paper cost is not now standing in the way of resumed trade. As we observed last week, paper is one of the few commodities which has rushed back to normal standards with the utmost speed. Until other branches of industry and manufacture reach a level for their goods, the slump in the paper trade will continue, for uncertainty and fluctuation in price precludes the possibility of issuing catalogues, lists, or advertisements of any nature other than those catered for by the periodic press.

So the paper trade is likely to sit on its

So the paper trade is likely to sit on its haunches awaiting the arrival of other trades at the destination of stability. Cotton goods, woollens, home trade in general, boots and leather goods, jewellery and fancy goods; in fact, almost every other commodity made or sold in the country is off the level and uncertain of its course. The Budget will settle many doubts and fears, and the Peace settlement will fix others, after which demand and supply will speedily restore something like an equilibrium. Then we may hope to find a more flourishing state of affairs in our own trade, for there is not the slightest doubt that stability, or its nearest approach, is the one thing necessary to furnish the required fillip in

the paper trade.

It is questionable whether the policy of the Board of Trade, based on the findings of the Committee of Inquiry, will find favour in its actual application. Control of the kind suggested is irksome in the utmost degree, and coming at a time when we were congratulating ourselves on having gained freedom from official restriction and control makes it doubly so. Even those with views opposed to fiscal tariffs would probably have preferred the straight course of business between buyer and seller, with a tariff on imports. At least, that method has the virtue of simplicity. When the Government steps in as a medium in every transaction between the bargaining parties, time, waste and provocation are the result. The greatest advantage of private enterprise as against

public or Governmental enterprise is celerity. And in business time is one of the greatest assets. For such period as the new policy of licences is in vogue the Board of Trade takes up the position of arbitrator and expert as to the capabilities of English paper and boardmaking mills. Who is to decide whether kraft paper, for instance, is produced efficiently and sufficiently in our home mills? Is the Board of Trade equipped with the data and knowledge essential to the decision, and, if so, on what basis is the decision to be applied? It is sufficiently well known that for the normal demand of this class of paper we are very inadequately equipped, both in quantity and quality. A tithe of the demand which may shortly be expected would book up the production of our mills capable of making it for a considerable time ahead. Under such conditions is it presumed that the Board of Trade will keep count of the time of delivery, and after an allotted date permit licences for import? Assuming this, it is evident that the fortunate possessors of the import licences will secure their goods long before the later buyers from English mills see any signs of delivery.

That is one side of the question; the other side is a matter of price. To day, English mills cannot profitably sell a decent kraft under £50 a ton, and, in fact, the only price we know of is £56. Norwegian mills can, and do, quote under £50 per ton delivered, including all charges. On quality, it is no use burking the fact, the foreign stuff is half as good again as our own. In what relation will the buyer of English kraft stand to the importer of the foreign product? We do not envy the Board of Trade experts their function in deciding on matters of price and delivery. Everything that applies to kraft applies with exactly equal force to sulphites, caps, tissues, millboards, strawboards and the innumerable specialities in paper for the production of which we, as a manufacturing country, never had the slightest regard.

In the matter of current prices there is little to add to last week's notes. Kraft paper is selling at £56 to £60 per ton; unbleached greaseproof at 7½d. per lb.; bleached at 8d. to 9d. per lb. Common browns are quoted at £18 ton; rope brown at £24 to £30 ton. Dutch strawboards are on a basis of £16 IOS, and no lower price is anticipated. M.G. sulphites are quoted £56 ton upwards for light weights. Common printings are obtainable at 4d. lb.; fine printings at 5½d. lb.; esparto writings and printings range about 7d. lb., but chemical wood papers are quoted 5½d. to 6½d. per lb. The higher grade T.S. writing and book papers have found their level, very probably permanently, at 1s. 1½d. per lb. upwards. Rag papers are securable at 1s. 3d. per lb.

H. A. M.

WHEN buying printing, remember that the difference between the top of the desk and the waste basket is about thirty-six inches.



BRITISH & COLOMIAU PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878.

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

GISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.] FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV

LONDON: MAY 22, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works
Larchfield Mills,
Atkinson St. Works
Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

Set Your Mind at Rest and Sell your

Waste Paper

to the People who Use it.

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS
24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E.16.

TEL: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OF Confidential Documents

can be personally witnessed.

Send your enquiries for

"PAPER"

to us.

NEWS, Browns, Book Papers, Bag Papers, etc.

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV.

LONDON: MAY 22, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE

The National Wage Basis.

Agreement with the Typographical Association.

On the question of a settlement of wages on a national basis, an agreement has been ratified between the Federation of Master Printers, the organisations representing newspaper interests, and the Typographical Association, which provides for the grading of towns and districts and the fixing of wages for the same. The following is the text of the agreement under which the new rates come into force on the pay day of the week ending May 24th:—

Whereas the method by which the rates of pay have been arranged for members of the Typographical Association has hitherto caused much unsettlement in the printing trade, and resulted in many anomalies in the rates paid, it is mutually agreed between representatives of employers in the printing trade and the executive council of the Typographical Association that wages in the future shall be settled on a national basis. For this purpose branches and sections of branches have been divided into six grades.

In order to give effect to this arrangement the following agreement has been entered into:—

Terms of Agreement.

The branches in the T.A. area shall be classified into six grades, viz.:—No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6.

The jobbing, weekly news, and bi-weekly news case rates shall be:—

Grade No. 1 ... 75s. Grade No. 4 ... 66s. Grade No. 2 ... 72s. Grade No. 5 ... 63s. Grade No. 3 ... 69s. Grade No. 6 ... 60s.

The rate for members of the T.A. (other than composing machine operators) working on evening newspapers shall be 2s. 6d. above the jobbing case rate of the branch.

The case rate for morning and tri-weekly newspapers shall be 8s. above the jobbing case rate of the branch.

Piece Workers.

Pending readjustment of piece-work rates the same amount of advance as received by 'stab workers shall be paid to piece workers.

Overtime.

JOBBING AND WEEKLY NEWS.

(1) Overtime during any one day or night shall be paid for at the rate of time-and aquarter for the first two hours; time-and-a-half for the next three hours; double time to continue afterwards for any further period it may be necessary to work until a rest of eight hours can be given.

(2) Saturdays: Time-and-a-half for the first

five hours; double time afterwards.

(3) Sundays: Double ordinary time.
 (4) Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Bank
 Holidays as per national agreement on hours

and holidays.

(5) Members required to commence work before the ordinary time of starting shall be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half until the usual hour of starting.

Daily Newspapers.

(1) Overtime during any one day or night shall be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours; time-and-a-half for the next three hours; and double time afterwards until a period of eight hours' rest has elapsed.

(2) Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Bank Holidays as per national agreement on hours and holidays for newspapers.

(3) Members engaged on morning newspapers called in to work on Sunday before

the usual hour of starting shall be paid double ordinary rate from the time called in to the usual hour of commencing work. Where notification of the call is not given before leaving work on Saturday, an extra hour at the same rate of overtime shall be paid.

Allowance for Calls.

Any member required to work overtime which is not continuous (meal time excepted) from the usual hour of ceasing, nor within two hours of the usual time of starting work, shall be entitled to an additional hour's overtime as call money over and above the hours worked.

General.

If more favourable conditions prevail at any establishment such conditions shall not be prejudiced by this agreement.

On the introduction of new branches or sections, the wages rates shall be determined by the rates operative in the adjacent district.

Any member of the T.A. called upon to work casually outside the branch to which he belongs, if the wages are lower, shall, for the first six consecutive working days, be paid the same rates of wages as in his own branch.

With the exceptions named in the next clause, it is agreed that the terms of this agreement shall come into force on the first full week after ratification.

In the case of the South-Western and North Wales groups, it is agreed that a period of six months from the date of the signing of the last group agreements shall be allowed in which to bring these areas into compliance with this agreement. Where an advance exceeds 5s., the sum of 5s. shall be paid on the agreement becoming operative, and the balance by quarterly advances of 5s. until the prescribed rate is reached.

It is agreed that a joint labour committee shall be formed, consisting of the members of the executive council of the T.A. and a similar number from the various national

bodies of employers.

The director or secretary of the Master Printers' Federation and the general secretary of the T.A. shall be conveners of the joint labour committee.

On either party giving notice of its desire that the wages rates or other conditions of the agreement should be reconsidered, the joint labour committee shall meet within fourteen days to consider the application, and a decision be arrived at within thirty five days.

Any branch of the T.A. or a local employers' organisation desiring a re-classification shall make application to their respective executives; and should the claim be endorsed, the application shall be considered by the joint labour committee, who shall give a decision within fourteen days of the claim being submitted to them.

No strike or lock-out shall take place during the period named herein for arriving at a decision by the joint labour committee on any question submitted to it.

Signed on behalf of the employers' organisations:—

On behalf of the typographical association:—

The following is the grading as applied to different districts:

Grade I., 75s.; Grade II., 72s.; Grade III., 69s.; Grade IV., 66s.; Grade V., 63s.; Grade VI., 60s.

Monotype Agreement.

At a conference held in London on March 31st, 1919, between the representatives of the national committee of the Monotype Users' Association and of the Typographical Association, the following agreement was arrived at for working the Monotype keyboard when members of the Typographical Association are employed.

'Stab Work.

No. 1. The rate of wages shall be arranged to give operators on the monotype keyboard the following amounts in advance of day case rates agreed to in the national wage settlement.

Grade Grade Grade Grade Grade Grade

1 2 3 4 5 6
8s. 6d. 8s. 7s. 6d. 7s. 6s. 6d. 6s.
and for night work the following amounts in advance of the day case rates:—

Grade Grade Grade Grade Grade Grade 1 2 3 4 - 5 6 17s. 6d. 17s. 16s. 6d. 16s. 15s. 6d. 15s. and the following schedule shall come into operation:—

Day Jobbing Case Rate-

Grade I	Grade 2	Grade 3
£3 158. od.	£3 125. Qd.	£3 9s. od.
Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
£3 o s. od.	£3 3s. od.	£3 3s. od.
Day Mono Rate-	_	
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
£4 3s. 6d.	£4 os. od.	. £3 16s. 6d.
Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
£3 13s. od.	£3 gs. 6d.	£3 6s. od.
Night Mono Rat	e—	
Grade I	Grade 2	Grade 3
£4 12s. 6d.	£4 9s. od.	£4 5s. 6d.
Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
£4 25. od.	£3 18s. 6d.	£3 15s. od.

One week to be the minimum period for a

If more favourable conditions prevail at any establishment, such conditions shall not be prejudiced by this agreement.

No. 2.—The weekly hours of operators shall be as the case hours of the town, not excerding 48 for day work, and 44 for night work; the hours for each day or night's work to be fixed and defined in each establishment by mutual arrangement and subject to a fortnight's notice of change.

No. 3.—Overtime during any one day or night shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter the first two hours, and time and a half for the next three hours, and double time to continue afterwards for any further period it may be necessary to work until a rest of eight hours can be given. On Saturdâys time and a half for the first five hours, double time afterwards, Sundays double ordinary times.

No. 4.—That duly recognised apprentices who have served three years of their apprenticeship shall be allowed to work on the keyboard, such apprentices to be reckoned in the number allowed by rule to each office.

No. 5.—Apprentices may occupy keyboards in the proportion of one to three in the office, but where there are less than three keyboards, or in the case of an irregular number, the time in which apprentices may be employed on them shall not be more than one-third of the

time the keyboards are worked...

No. 6.—Operators transferred from key board to case, or vice versa, shall receive the higher scale of payment for the period in the course of which the change is made. Periods are to be reckoned from the start to the principal meal time, and, from the principal meal time to the close of work. This clause will not be read so as to work operators beyond the hours agreed to in clause 2, without overtime.

No. 7.—All operators shall be members of the Typographical Association. On the introduction of keyboards into any office, preference shall, as far as possible, be given to the members of the companionship into which

they are introduced.

ź

Ŋ,

¢.

٠

μŇ

£.

10

¥

ø

11

91

0

3

1

No. 8.—Members of the Typographical Association learning to become keyboard operators shall work for a period of not more than three months at the ordinary 'stab (case) wages of the town.

Piece Work.

The piece work scale to be considered at a future conference. Pending re-adjustment of piece-work rates the same amount of advance as received by 'stab keyboard operators shall be paid to piece workers.

Rules for Working Linotype Machines on 'Stab.

Agreement between the committee of the Linotype Users' Association and the executive council of the Typographical Association.

April, 1919.

(To come into operation on the same date as the national wages agreement.)

1. The wages of operators on Linotype machines engaged on day work shall be as follows, viz.:—

_		Abra Jobb Case			Above the Jobbing Case Rate.		
Grade 1 Grade 2	•••	8	0	Grade 4 Grade 5	•••	7	6
Grade 3	<i>A</i> :	7	6	Grade 6	•••	6	Ö

The wages of operators on Linotype machines engaged on night work shall be as follows, viz:—

	Above Night Case Rate.					Nig	Nbove Night se Rate.	
Grade I	• • •	9	6	Grade 4		8	0	
Grade 2	• • • •	. 9		Grade 5	• • • •	7	6	
Grade 3	•••	8	6	Grade 6	•••	7	0	

2. The hours for Linotype operators shall be 48 hours for day and 44 hours for night work.

3. All skilled operators shall be members of the T.A.; and on the introduction of composing machines into any office, preference

shall, as far as possible, be given to the members of the companionship into which they are introduced.

4. Members of the T.A. learning to become machine operators shall work for a period of not more than three months at the ordinary stab (case) wages of the town.

5, Duly recognised apprentices who have served three years of their apprenticeship shall be allowed to work on the machines, but such apprentices shall count in the number

allowed by rule to each office.

6. Apprentices shall not permanently occupy machines beyond the proportion of one machine to each three in the office; but where there are less than three machines, or in case of an irregular number of machines, the time in which apprentices may be employed on them shall not be more than one-third of the time the machines are worked.

7. In the case of regular operators in jobbing offices transferred from machine to case, or vice versa, the higher scale of payment is to be in force for the period in the course of which the change is made. Periods are to be reckoned from the start to the principal meal time, and from the principal meal time to the close of work. But nothing in this clause shall permit the regular working of machines by double shifts of men employed alternately at machine and at case.

Lloyd Memorial (Caxion) Seaside

On Saturday last an interesting event took place at this popular Institution, when the two beds recently named by the Daily News and Leader and Star Co. were unveiled. Mr. F. J. Hillier, one of the directors, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Mr. H. Murch and Mr. W. Curtis, journeyed to Deal to unveil the tablets over the beds. The party met with a hearty reception on their arrival at the Home, where a dinner, as served to the patients, was thoroughly enjoyed, everyone agreeing that a better meal could not be desired.

After dinner the party proceeded to view the interior of the Home, and upon arrival at the bedroom containing the tablets, the secretary, in presence of some 75 patients, called upon Mrs. F. J. Hillier to unveil the tablet over the Daily News and Morning Leader Bed, of which Mr. F. J. Hillier is the life governor. Before the ceremony was proceeded with, Mr. Parker on behalf of the Lloyd Memorial Home, thanked Mr. Hillier and his friends for their presence, and said that the large number of patients assembled were present as evidence of the immense good such gifts as that of the Daily News and Star directors had been instrumental in giving. As the largest printers Home in the country, they were also justified in saying that it was also second to none in quality. The expenses had increased enormously of late, and the demand for admittance was

igitized by GOOS

so pressing that the committee had been compelled to hire a villa and sleep some 15 patients therein. They were making strenuous efforts to obtain sufficient funds to add a new wing to the Home, and, therefore, the committee welcomed such functions as these as they materially assisted the finances, for which they were very grateful. Mrs. F. J. Hillier then unveiled the tablet, at the conclusion of which she received hearty applause, Mrs. Frank Hillier being similarly greeted when she unveiled the tablet over the Star bed, of which Mr. H. Murch is the life governor.

Mr. G. Messer, a resident from the Daily Mail, in the name and on behalf of the patients, thanked Mrs. F. J. Hillier and Mrs. Frank Hillier for their presence, as it brought brightness into the lives of the sick and weary folk who were unfortunate enough to require convalescent care. He was sure that Mr. Hillier, Mr. Murch and Mr. Curtis would agree that no finer thing could be done for the workers than to get them back fit and well to resume their daily avocations. The Deal Home was well deserving of their support, the food was of excellent quality and it was ad lib, the matron was most willing and sympathetic—in fact it was a real home from home.

Mr. A. Bispham, a member of the Lloyd Home Committee, said that he should like to second the vote of thanks. It was quite a pleasure to do so, because generally when he met Mr. Hillier it was in his capacity as assistant secretary of the Natsopa Society, and he had to face Mr. F. J. Hillier as the chairman of the technical committee connected with the Master Printers' Association. Mr. Hillier, however, deserved the thanks of the printing trade employees for the very just and sympathetic handling of the many trade disputes and technicalities which they so frequently brought before him. If he was respected by employer and employee alike, it was because he deserved the confidence of them all. His kindness in helping the Lloyd Memorial Home would be widely appreciated, and he was glad to have the privilege of thanking Mr. Hillier for his practical interest in this grand trade Institution. He would like also to couple the names of Mr. H. Murch and Mr. W. Curtis with the vote of thanks. (Applause.)

Mr. F. J. Hillier said it was indeed a pleasant episode to find a common platform for himself and Mr. Bispham. He appreciated the kind remarks of the proposer and seconder, and he assured all present that it was a real pleasure to help so worthy an Institution as the Lloyd Memorial Home. He had ocular demonstration of its scope and usefulness, and could see that an extension was a very pressing necessity. He would do everything in his power to further their cause, and he could not help saying that he felt it was a strange fact that whilst journalists would devote columns to other charities, they never seemed anxious to do anything for their own trade charities. He trusted some day that pressmen would take the question of their own charities up in the same thorough manner they had done for others. On behalf of his wife and daughter, he thanked everyone present for the hearty vote of thanks that had been accorded.

Mr. H. Murch said he would not make a speech for Mr. Hillier had so interpreted his thoughts that he would have to practically repeat his words. Both he and Mr. Curtis were glad to help so good a cause, and, after personal investigation, they could justly say that the Home was worthy of every assistance that could be given it. He felt that the matron was an ideal matron, and a great acquisition to the Home. She made everyone feel quite at home, and took a keen personal interest in every patient that came under her control.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the youngest lady convalescent presented Mrs. F. J. Hillier with a bouquet in the name of the patients resident in the Home.

The secretary, Mr. H. F. Parker, 80, Black-friars-road, S.E., would be happy to supply any information concerning the Home, and would be grateful for any gift towards the new wing—a finer peace offering could not be desired than that of naming a bed for the small cost of £100.

A "Welcome Home."

The firm of Messrs. R. Robinson and Co, Ltd., printers and stationers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, celebrated the return of their employees who have served with the forces during the war by a pleasing function, the other day, when some 250 workers employed by the firm were entertained to a tea and concert in St. James' Congregational Church Hall, Newcastle, which was kindly lent for the purpose.

Mr. A. C. Wilkie (one of the directors) presided, and supporting him were Mr. G. H. McLean, Mr. J. S. McLean, Mr. E. H. Coysh, and Mr. C. Allan (directors), Mr. W. H. Vause, Mr. R. Gibbs (secretary), Mr. T. H. Turner, Mr. J. Renton, Mr. F. W. Eltringham, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. R. H. Forbester, Mr. A. Sutton and Mr. G. D. Stafford.

The chairman extended to the returned men a hearty welcome back to civil life, and spoke in glowing terms of their patriotism, courage, self-sacrifice and loyalty. They had gloriously fulfilled their mission, and had returned under the banner of victory. Ever since the dark days of 1914 they had realised they were fighting for Right against Might, but the spirit of victory had always been in their hearts. That spirit had greatly assisted in the mobilisation of the female forces, and he was sure the Germans must have trembled when they knew that we had the women of the Empire behind and backing up our fighting men. In conclusion, the speaker wished their returned employees long life and good health to enjoy the fruits of their strenuous labours.

Each man was made the recipient from the directors of a copy of the book, "Rhymes of a

Digitized by GOOGIO

Red Cross Man," by Robert W. Service, which was suitably inscribed, and cigarettes and chocolates were handed round during the course of the evening. An enjoyable musical programme arranged by Mr. R. Humphrey, was contributed to by Miss I. Appleby, Miss Laura Fraser, Miss Evelyn Bewley, Miss Ethel Moore, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McLean, Mr. John Dixon and Mr. T. P. Foreman.

About 100 members of the firm have served with the colours, and out of that number ten have made the supreme sacrifice, and one has died after being demobilised. A fair proportion of honours have been gained for gallantry

in the field.

Printers' Managers and Overseers

MANCHESTER & DISTRICT CENTRE.

There was a good attendance at the May meeting of the Manchester Centre at the Old Swan Restaurant, Market-street, when Mr. J. H. Nuttall (president) occupied the chair. After the reading and passing of the minutes, Mr. W. Arthur Wise, letterpress machine-room overseer (Messrs. Partridge and Love, Ltd., Bristol), was admitted to membership.

Bristol), was admitted to membership.

Mr. G. W. W. Paterson reported that he had nearly completed the arrangements for the tamble through Saddleworth and over the top to Pots and Pans and Bills o' Jacks, on Saturday, June 21st next. It was agreed that all members and their gentlemen friends should travel by train to Greenfield and then walk.

Members are to be notified nearer the

time by special circular.

The preliminary agenda for the conference which is to be held in London on June 7th was carefully gone over, and full instructions given to the delegates. The following recommendation was sent forward to the conference:

"We recommend that the minimum salary for managers and overseers be increased provata to the increases granted to the men."

WEE MAC.

SOUTH-East London Master Printers'

Councillor Winkley, president of the S.E. Thursday last, entertained members of the Company last, entertained members of the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. The House Hotel, London Bridge. The menuscent of pre-war times, and able close of the dinner, which was enjoy-thanked for his hospitality, on the motion of Mr. Prentice, seconded by Mr. Dawe.

Mr. Whyte attended from 24, Holborn, and explained the new Alliance scheme of the Federation, and was also able to give information regarding the negotiations which have been completed with the London unions.

The new minimum price list was recommended for sympathetic consideration to the members at a general meeting to be held at the Bridge House Hotel on June 3rd, at 6.30 p.m., when Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, chairman of the Organisation Committee of the L.M.P.A., will address the members.

Refirement of Mr. R. J. Lake.

Owing to the state of his health, Mr. Reginald J. Lake has been obliged to resign his positions of director of the Federation of Master Printers and secretary of the London Master Printers' Association. This is a notable event in the annals of printing, because Mr. Lake's association with the trade has been

very intimate for many years.

Before he became connected with the Master Printers' Association, he was himself managing director of Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington, a firm of Oriental printers, which was subsequently absorbed by Messrs. Clowes. In 1894 he became chairman of the Master Printers' Association and in 1904 was president of the Federation. In 1910 he was elected to the position of secretary both of the London Master Printers' Association and of the Federation, and some two years ago he was given the position of director.

Always a hard worker, the war placed upon Mr. Lake an exceptional burden. New problems arose in regard both to wages and conditions, and Mr. Lake threw himself into the task which faced him wholeheartedly and regardless of his personal comfort. An ardent patriot, he joined the volunteers in the early days of the war, while his two sons were killed on the field of battle. These events gradually affected his constitution, and a few weeks ago he was obliged to give up his public activities, having recently passed his seventieth hirthday.

Mr. Lake is probably the best known personality in the craft, and he is equally widely esteemed. He was a great asset to the organisation, for not only was he a practical printer, but he had a legal training which was of great value in many of the questions which arose. If he could be induced to overcome his natural modesty and relate his experiences, he could tell a fascinating story of modern printing, with a fund of personal reminiscences.

A WELL-KNOWN figure in the French printing world has just disappeared in the person of Monsieur Bigo-Danel, printer, of Lille, and vice-president of the Union of Master Printers of France, who has died at the advanced age of 83.

変.

bot.

[:

120

Trade Notes.

A NEW company has started works at Salt Lake City for the manufacture of pigments and printing inks by a new process.

THE Government at Budapest have been obliged to suspend a number of newspapers owing to the extraordinary shortage of paper.

THE Peking Journalists' Association has adopted a resolution appealing to the newspapers of Europe to take a wider interest in Chinese affairs.

MESSRS. JACKSON AND Co. (E. J. Jackson), printers and stationers, have removed from 82, East-hill to 93, East-hill, Wandsworth, S.W.18, opposite the former premises.

An exhibition of commercial printing is now open at the Corporation Art Gallery, Derby, in connection with the Design and Industries Association. It will remain open until June 21st next.

The first number of a new weekly newspaper for the Bromley (Kent) district has made its appearance under the title of the Bromley Mercury. It is an 8pp., and is well edited and printed, full of local and other news. If the promise of the first number is kept up there should be a successful future for the venture.

The Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees have addressed a circular to all local authorities in the country, pointing out the serious financial position of public libraries, and urging that pressure should be brought to bear on the Government to give local authorities powers to exceed the statutory limitation of the penny rate where required.

A NEW weekly newspaper dealing with Russian and Russo-British affairs has just made its appearance with the title of the Russian Outlook. It is edited and managed by Mr. Stafford C. Talbot, and the first number is well produced and interesting in its contents. The paper is published at 69, Fleet-street, E.C., and is priced at sixpence.

The death took place on Monday of Mr. Thomas Kerr, a Newcastle journalist. Mr. Kerr began his journalistie career on the now-defunct Newcastle Daily Leader, and about twelve years ago became a free lance journalist in that city. He ultimately developed the technical side of journalism, and established a good connection with trade papers in many industries.

At the opening of the proceedings at Woolwich Police Court on Saturday, the representative of the South-Eastern Herald informed Mr. Hay Halket that a proposal had been made by the secretary of the Press Club that a monument should be erected by the newspapers of England over Mr. James Harvey Dale's grave, whose sad death we reported in our last issue, and the magistrate expressed the hope that the idea would be carried out.

AT Birmingham, last Thursday, a man was fined 10s. for causing an obstruction by read-

ing a newspaper in the street. A constable said the man bought a paper and immediately started reading it, causing a crowd to gather to see what the news was. The constable warned him, but he walked away and again opened the paper, causing a crowd. The newsvendor was also fined 10s. for causing a crowd by selling papers while remaining stationary.

THE 13th anniversary of the Chandos-street restaurant of Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Miles was celebrated by a dinner to the Press last week.

A DINNER was given on Thursday last in honour of Mr. Frederic William Wile, of the Daily Mail editorial staff, who is leaving England for a lecture tour in the United States. The host was Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., chairman of the Pilgrims, and among the guests were the Hon. F. E. Guest, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Pike Pease, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Charles Henry, Sir Shirley Benn, Mr. McCallum Scott, Mr. T. W. Pratt, General Cockerell, and Sir Hamar Greenwood.

AT a meeting of the executive committee of the Newsagents', Booksellers', and Stationers' Asso iation, held at Glasgow, Mr. Alexander Maclaren, hon. secretary of the joint board, explained the movement for a national federation of all the associations in the United Kingdom. He also urged that the trade should be represented on the Distributive Trades Committee which was to meet the Ministry of Labour, when the hours of employment and rates of wages would in all probability be determined.

IRISH MASTER PRINTERS.—The Irish Master Printers' Association have elected the following officers at the annual general meeting:—President, T. J. W. Kenny, Galway; vice-president, H. L. Glasgow, Cookstown; honsec. and treas., T. F. M'Gahan, J. P., Dundalk; executive council, Messrs. W. Weir, Ballymena; R. D. Montgomery, Bangor; M. Lynch, Omagh; W. Copeland Trimble, J. P., Enniskillen; J. F. O'Hanlon, J. P., Cavan; A. C. Shannon, Monaghan; G. F. Croker, Waterford; W. English, Wexford; E. T. Keane, Kilkenny; P. F. Corcoran, Drogheda; J. E. Flynn, Sligo.

HULL.—An interesting presentation took place at Messrs. White and Farrell's, printers and bookbinders, South-street, the occasion being that of the severance with the firm of Mr. Charles Shaw, who had been foreman of the binding department for the past 18 years. In handing Mr. Shaw a gold albert on behalf of the firm Mr. James Farrell made reference to Mr. Shaw's ability and the harmonious relationship which had existed between them during the whole of the time Mr. Shaw had had charge of the department. In addition to the above gift from the firm the employees presented to Mr. Shaw a silver cigarette case, which was accompanied with the best wishes for his future success. Mr. Shaw in accepting the gifts, expressed his heartfelt thanks.

THE Company of Stationers of Glasgow (Incorporated) at their annual meeting elected the following office-bearers for the current

year:—President, Mr. William L. Battison; treasurer, Mr. Andrew Johnston; directors, Messrs. Charles D. Cree, James Paterson, and Robert Wilson. During the year two new members have been admitted, and the funds of the company have been increased by the sum of £120. A sum of £549 has been paid as pensions.

THE Financial Secretary to the Treasury says the quantity of wastepaper sold by the Stationery Office in three years ending December 31st, 1918, was 25,900 tons, and the amount realised was £215,034 10s. In addition, Admiralty wastepaper was sold for £600, and Post Office for £61,635 8s. 10d.

A PRIZE of 20 guineas is offered by the British Industrial "Safety First" Association for a suitable subject for a double-crown poster, in colours, to illustrate the prevention of accidents to industrial workers. Designs must be delivered not later than Monday, June 30th, 1919, to the hon. secretary, Mr. H. E. Blain, 31, Westminster-broadway, S.W.I.

Paper Bag-Making Order.

The Minister of Labour has given notice of his intention to apply the Trade Boards Acts to the paper bag-making trade. The following is the text of the Draft Order, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.I.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 and 1918. Special Order made in pursuance of Section One of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, with respect to the Paper Bag Trade.

Whereas, the Trade Boards Acts, 1908 and 1918, apply to the trades specified in the schedule to the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and to the trades specified in the schedule to the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913, and the Minister of Labour is empowered under and by virtue of Section One of the Trade Boards Act. 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to any specified trade to which they do not at the time apply, if he is of opinion that no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade, and that accordingly, having regard to the rates of wages prevailing in the trade, or any part of the trade, it is expedient that the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, should apply to that trade:

And, whereas, the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, do not apply to the trade specified in the appendix of this Order, and the Minister of Labour as respects that trade is of the opinion aforesaid:—

Now, therefore, i, the Minister of Labour, in pursuance of the powers given to me by Section One of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, and by any other statufe in that behalf do hereby make a Special Order that from and after the date hereof the following provision shall have effect (that is to say)

Article 1. The Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, shall apply to the trade specified in the appendix of this Order.

Article 2. This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Paper Bag Trade) Order, 1919.

Appendix.

The Paper Bag Trade, that is to say, the manufacture from paper (including gauze-lined or cloth-lined paper) of any bag or container without a gummed flap, including the operations of packing, parcelling, warehousing, receiving, store keeping, despatching, time-keeping, lift-operating, and cleaning, when these operations are carried on in connection with paper bag manufacture, and including the printing of paper bags when the printing apparatus is attached to the making apparatus; but excluding the manufacture of bags or containers with ungummed flaps (for use in the transmission of printed matter or samples) when made by the same processes as gummed envelopes, and excluding the manufacture of receptacles from cardboard, such as boxes, cartons or skillets.

(Signed) R. S. HORNE, Minister of Labour.

The Federation Annual Meeting.

Next Week at Blackpool,

Arrangements are now fairly complete for the annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers which is to be held at Blackpool next week. The proceedings open on Monday evening with a reception by the Mayor of Blackpool to the members and their ladies in the bailroom of the Hotel Metropole.

This will be followed on the ensuing day by the more serious business of the Cost Congress in the Winter Garden. Various aspects of the subject will be introduced by the speakers, with discussions to follow. Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh is down to enlighten the members upon the work of the Alliances. Mr. Edward T. Elbourne is to speak on the subject of co-ordinating the efforts of the management and the workers to improve output in quality and quantity. For the first time in the history of the Congress a lady is to occupy the platform in the person of Miss Etherington, who will be remembered for her masterly address at St. Bride's on the subject of costing. At Blackpool she is to enlighten members on the training of cost clerks, while Mr. W. H. Burgin is also down on the programme.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, who, as secretary, will in future have more responsibility in connection with the work of the Federation, owing to the retirement of Mr. Lake, and Mr. Williamson will doubtless also be heard on the important matter of costing installations.

Wednesday is fixed for the annual general meeting of the Federation in the same locale, with Mr. A. F. Blades in the chair. Luncheon is to be served in the Tower Ballroom for members and ladies.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page ... £8 10 0 Half Page ... 1 17 6 One-eighth Page 12 One-third Column 15 Half Page ... Third Page ... Quarter Page... iool One inch in Column 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIE, Vasterlanggatan,
56, Stockholm, Sweden. United States-LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, Rast 89th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to— STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LAME, LONDON, B.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1919.

Current Topics.

Unnecessary Printing.

SIR LEO CHIOZZA MONEY has been writing on printing in the Daily Herald, and has a tilt at the great amount of printing done that, in his opinion, is unnecessary. He says:-"A host of competitive agencies, vying with each other, need separate account books, separate catalogues and price-lists, separate wrappers, separate labels, separate advertisements, and so forth. Thousands of skilled printers spend their time in creating these wholly unnecessary commodities. One of them may be seen setting up the statement that the tea of Brown and Co. is infinitely superior to the tea of Smith and Co., while another printer is setting up an equally veracious announcement to inform us that the tea of Smith and

Co. is infinitely superior to the tea of Brown and Co. Both the statements have no relation to fact. Very often the statements are deliberate falsehoods. For example, I myself once saw in the factory of a friend of mine, engaged in the boot trade, a printed boot box. It was printed all over with statements to the effect that a certain firm made boots and supplied them directly from the factory to the consumer, 'saving all intermediate profits.' This statement was backed by an illustration depicting a big factory with smoking chimneys. These boxes, I ascertained. really belonged to a mere middle-man, who possessed no factory and made no boots. Indeed, my friend the boot manufacturer actually supplied the boots to be put into the Thus a middle-man was using the trade of the printer to deceive the public. It is not a little sad that what is really a very fine thing, the trade of printing, should thus be abused and degraded and made the medium of unnecessary or deceptive announcements." Sir Leo's remedy for all this is the national organisation of the industry. when useless work would give place to the greater production of good books and papers.

Canadian Government Paper Economies.

Much attention has been given in the Canadian Government offices to the economising of paper, owing to its scarcity and high price and considerable economy has resulted. As, for instance, in the case of the Auditor-General's report which a year ago was cut down by 1,200 sets, resulting in a saving in paper alone of six tons of double royal printing, worth approximately \$1.200. It is now found that it can stand a further reduction of 1,500 sets, or 71 tons additional of paper saved, of an approximate value of \$1.500. With regard to the substitution of cheaper paper, this is being done in the case of publications which are not likely to be kept. It is pointed out that the ordinary report paper which in pre-war days cost about 4 cents a pounds, has for many months shaded a fraction under 10 cents a pound. Even the daily routine papers of both Houses of Parliament are now being printed on news-print paper, and this will be continued until the price of double royal printing gets down to normal. The committee has also been engaged in formulating a series of regulations standardising Government stationery and Fourteen rules have been office supplies, laid down, among which may be noted the following: Only British-made typewriting and carbon papers will be permitted; four

standard-sized envelopes are specified, but no special sized envelopes will be allowed, unless approved by the committee; letterheads are to be made in three sizes, 8 by 13, 8 by 10, and 8 by 61; No. 16 substance weight (17 by 22 -16 pounds to 500 sheets) is to be the maximum weight for all correspondence; die-stamped crested paper, with matching envelopes, is allowed only to ministers and deputy ministers. This is a good example to set the public in the matter of paper economy, and might with advantage be followed by our Home authorities.

Aerial Delivery of Newspapers.

THE experiments that are being made in the delivery of newspapers to outlying towns by means of an air service are being watched with much interest by newspaper proprietors in the various large cities, and although, up to the present there has been no advantage in saving of time over sending by train, yet, as the new service is in its infancy, many improvements may be introduced that will economise time and facilitate 'delivery. Although the journey by aeroplane takes much less time than railway transit there is a considerable delay in getting the papers sent by car to the nearest aerodrome, and again in the delivery at the other end. For instance the papers are delivered at the coast towns by being wrapped in waterproof covers and dropped in the sea, thus entailing the picking up and bringing ashore by boat. Doubtless in the near future quicker methods of despatch and delivery may be evolved and in that case delivery by air service will have come to stay.

London Printers' Wages.

Decision of the London Association Yesterday.

Mr. J. J. Keliher, president, was in the chair at a general meeting of the L.M.P.A., which was held yesterday (Wednesday) at the Stationers' Hall to consider the recommendations of the Council, following the two conferences with the federated London unions, on the question of a rise in wages and increased overtime rates.

There was placed before the meeting the following provisional agreement with the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federa-

"To recommend an increase of 5s. per week to adult male members, 3s. to women and male juniors, to come into force on the first pay-day in June. Employers to issue the

usual recommendation regarding apprentices. " The piece scale for women to be adjusted at a separate conference between the M.P.A. and the Printing and Paper Workers' Union.

"Unions agree to consider the question of allowing future wage settlements to be decided under a national agreement.

"Overtime conditions to be the subject of a

later conference.

After the president had described the negotiations leading up to the meeting, a resolution agreeing the increases was adopted after an animated discussion.

MR. W. R. CODLING, Controller of the Stationery Office, was the guest of the London Master Printers' Association at their monthly lunch yesterday (Wednesday).

MR. J. J. KELIHER, president, was in the chair and extended a cordial welcome to Mr. Codling, who delivered an interesting address.

New British Patents

Applications for Patents.

Baker, G. H. Inkstands. 10,365. Basilieres, F. Combined letter sheet and en-10255.

Boyd, H. A., and Boyd, T. A. Machines for slitting webs or sheets of non-metallic 10,203. materials.

Clayton, H. W. Devices for covering rellers for printing machines. 10,109. Evans, D. Writing and drawing surfaces.

10033. Fiorentino, A. Apparatus for mechanically turning over leaves of books. 10,011.

Godley, F. A. Envelope. 10,168. Halcombe, C. J. Transferable is Transferable ink reservoir. 9,984.

Harper, S. C. Calendars, etc. 10,445. Holmes, J. S. Apparatus for making tubes

from paper, pulp-board, etc. 10,326.

Johnson, J. Y. Machines for printing and scarifying cheques, drafts, etc. 10,269.

Lord, J. H. Metal corner clip for box manu-

facture. 9,941. Oliver, W. Printers' shooting-stick. 10,408. Oliver, W. Mechanical type-high gauge. 10,409.

Price, F. Book-markers. 10,381. Slater, J. Combined cardboard box, etc., for cigarettes and matches. 10,135.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Roll, W. Pencils. 125,336. Mander, H. R. Struts for supporting photoframes and the like. 125,339.
Pollak, J. E. (Toronto Type Foundry Co.). Grinding machines. 125,503.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 18s., 19s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 17s., 17s., 3d.; Cassell and Co., 7\frac{1}{2}; Country Life, Pref., 13s. 9d.; J. Dickinson and Co., 27s. 3d.; Financial News, Pref., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d.; Ilford, 20s. 6d., 20s. 3d., Pref., 17s.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 13s. 6d.; International Linotype, 55, 55\frac{1}{2}; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 14s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 24s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; Linotype A Deb., 62, 62\frac{1}{2}; Edward Lloyd, 17s. 6d., 18s. 3d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 6d.; Roneo, 37s. 6d., Pref., 18s.; Spicer Brothers, Pref., 7\frac{1}{2}d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 19s. 3d., 19s. 4\frac{1}{2}d., Pref., 8s. 3d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 16s. 6d.; Waterlow Brothers and Layton, 7\frac{1}{2}, Pref., 5\frac{1}{2}, 5\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}; Weldon's, 29s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

The Financial Times.—The directors of the Financial Times, Ltd., recommend a dividend on the preference shares for the half-year ended December 31st at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, making 5 per cent. for the year, and a dividend on the ordinary shares for the year ended December 31st last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The dividends will be payable on June 3rd to all shareholders registered on 29th instant. The transfer books will be closed from 29th inst. to 5th prox., both dates inclusive.

NEW COMPANIES.

HENRY T. COOK AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, as wholesale manufacturing and general stationers, paper agents and merchants, printers, fashion artists, block-makers, etc. Agreement with Emma L. M. Cook, E. G. Davis and C. Brooks. Private company. First directors, C. Brooks and H. A. J. Brooks.

W. C. Powers and Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, as merchants, importers and exporters of papers, boards, pulp and pulp products, etc. The subscribers are L. Jones and D. Davies. Private company. First directors, W. C. Powers, A. L. Wine, F. W. Kell, and L. P. Winby. Registered office, 11-12, Pall Mall, S.W.I.

BLACKETT PRESS, L.TD.—Registered with a capital of £3,500, in £1 shares (1,500 6 per cent. cumulative preference), to take over the business of printers, publishers, stationers and dealers in fancy goods, carried on by E. R. Blacket and S. W. Baster, at 15, Southgatestreet, Bath. The subscribers are G. M. Morton and E. R. Blackett. Private company. Managing director, G. M. Morton.

HILLS AND LACY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, as bookbinders, printers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are W. A. Zebell and M. D. Gross. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers.

CENTRAL CORNWALL CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £50,000, in 5s. shares, to acquire the leases or setts of and certain mining and other rights relating to certain china clay and stone, tin, tin ores, mines, railways and tramways in the parishes of Luxulyan and Lanlivery, Cornwall, and to enter into an agreement between G. Bargate and R. H. C. Roche. First directors, G. Bargate, H. W. Thomas, E. Lewis and D. H. Griffiths. Registered office, Hastings House, Norfolk street, W.C.

PREMIER MUSIC PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £:,000, in £1 shares, as music and general printers and publishers, engravers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. The subscribers are N. Sharples and W. B. Taylor. Private company. First directors, N. Sharples and H. Buck, musical publisher, Balham, S.W.

CLERKENWELL FOLDING BOX Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as manufacturers of cardboard boxes, skillets and cartons for food packers and others, etc. Agreement with F. W. McGowan First directors, F. W. McGowan and Margaretta E. McGowan. Private company. Registered office, 12, Clerkenwell green, E.C.

G. A. H. DOUGLAS AND Co., LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (3,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference), as law and general stationers, printers, lithographers, bookbinders, paper rulers, die-sinkers, etc. Agreement with G. A. H. Douglas and Co., G. A. H. H. Douglas, and A. L. Roxburgh. Private company. First directors, A. L. Roxburgh and J. Forrest. Registered office, 172, Hopestreet, Glasgow.

HILL, PALMER AND HEWS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £8,500, in £1 shares, as manufacturers of and dealers in paper, cardboard, papier-máché, wood pulp. paper and cardboard boxes, carbons, stationers' sundries. etc. First directors, C. F. Hill, E. H. Palmer, and F. W. Hews. Private company. Registered office, 13, Paper-street, E.C.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

BROCK AND HOLLOWAY, LTD. (printers. London). — Particulars of £750 debentures created, and all issued April 25th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.



WHITEFRIARS PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of second debentures for £5,000, created and all issued April eath, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking, printing works and other property.

STANDARD CATALOGUE Co., LTD.—Particulars of £5,000 debentures, created, and all issued April 29th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking, and property, present and

SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN, LTD.—Satisfaction in full (a) on February 26th, 1919, of second mortgage debentures, dated June 3rd, 1913, securing £500, and (b) on April 1st, 1919, of second mortgage debentures of same date securing £500.

W. Holmes, Ltd. (printers and publishers, Ulverston).—Satisfaction in full on March 25th, 1919, of debentures, dated February 11th, 1909, securing £2,000.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

CARLTON PRESS, LTD. (in voluntary liquidation).—Notice is given that the creditors of the company are required, on or before June 10th, to send their names and addresses, with particulars of their debts or claims to Walter J. C. Hayward, 2, King-street, Nottingham, the liquidator of the company.

GARDEN CITY PRESS, LTD.—At a meeting of the Garden City Press, Ltd., held at the Leichworth Club, on April 7th, the following resolutions were passed; and at a subsequent meeting on May 5th, were duly confirmed :-(1) "That the society be wound up voluntarily." (2) "That Messrs. W. C. Rendle and H. C. Coaten, of Letchworth, Herts, be appointed liquidators of the society for the purposes of such winding-up.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

RE PAUL LONG, publisher, late of 3, Amencorner, E.C.—This bankrupt, who failed in December, 1918, applied recently at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. The official receiver reported that the provable claims amounted to £4117s. 11d., and the assets realised £15. The applicant and a partner commenced business in March, 1912, as publishers and advertising agents. The bankrupt joined the Royal Naval Air Service in November, 1914, but was discharged, disabled, in May, 1915, and then purchased from his late-partner for £5 the publication rights of a monthly paper entitled Insurance, which he had since produced. He attributed his failure to liability for law costs of an action unsuccessfully brought by him in connection with the production of a musical comedy. The discharge was suspended for two years.

Those who are waiting for their ships to come in should inquire if they were ever launched.

Printing Machinery for Sale.

Oxing to a reconstruction scheme we have for immediate disposal the following Printing Machines, all of which may be seen running at any time by appointment:

MABINONI ROTARY.—Original size, length of page 181-in., cut 20-in. Will print from 4pp to 36pp. and 4pp cover (2 set), in multiples of 4pp. The machine has now been altered to print 12'1-in. pages, same cut. Machine could easily be altered back to. original size if desired. There are two stitching machines attached, and the speed is 6,000 revolutions=12,000 copies per hour prival and wire-stitched com-12.000 copies per hour, printed and wire-stitched com-

MARINONI ROTARY.—Will print 16pp., size of page 113/4-in. by 171/1-in. (2 set), cutting 94-in., taking a 85-in. reel, speed up to 5,000 revolutions or 10,000 copies per hour. Excellent inking arrangements, and altogether is in thoroughly good working order.

MABINONI BOTA 3Y — Will print 16pp., size of page 12-in. by 15-in. or 18-in. (2 set), cutting 48-in, taking a 36-in. reel down to 30-in. Delivers in 16pp. or 8pp. Speed up to 4,000 revolutions or 8,000 copies of 16pp. per hour.

Double-Royal Fast Middleton Perfector.

Quad-Royal Wharfedale, by Payne and Sons, fitted with flyers and slitter, ordinary juking.

Double-Crown Wharfedale, by Dawson and Sons fitted with flyers.

Demy Wharfedale, by Harrild and Sons, fitted with flyers, ordinary inking.

Quad-Hoyal Wharfedale, by Dawson and Sons, fitted with flyers and slitter, ordinary inking.

Quad-Royal Wharfedale, by Dawson and Sons, fitted with flyers and slitter, geared inking and distributing ink drum.

Quad-Royal Wharfedale, by Dawson and Sons, fitted with flyers and slitter, geared inking and distributing

ink drum. Quad-Demy Wharfedale, by Dawson and Sons. fitted with flyers and slitter, distributing ink drum.

Quad-Royal Wharfedale, by Dawson and Sons, fitted with flyers and slitter.

Quad-Royal Wharfedale, by Dawson and Sons, fitted with flyers and slitter.

THE FIELD PRESS, LTD., Windsor House, Breams Buildings,

15794

London, E.C.4. Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices.

"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER." 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMEN

Machinery for Sale.

E IGHT-CROWN WHARFEDALE MACHINE for immediate sale; a bargain.—Apply, Clement's Press, Portugal-street, W.C.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.—25 Reels of 30-in. PAPER, containing 4 Reams of 30-in. by 84, 112 lbs.; and 160 Reels of 40 in. Paper, containing 4 Reams or 40-in. by 86, 148 lbs. - Apply, "Christian Herald," Co., 6, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

Digitized by GOOGIC

French Printers' Co-operation.

Le Journal, the well-known Paris paper, recently inaugurated a system of co-operation, formed under private deed between Monsieur Mouthon, assistant director of Le Journal, and all owners of shares in the paper who are employees, workpeople, collaborators, cor-respondents, trustees or tradesmen. The objects of the co-operative society are: (1) to obtain on the best conditions possible all products, merchandise, provisions. boots and clothing; (2) the transformation, management and sale of these products; (3) the establishment of one or several co-operative shops; (4) the institution of a restaurant for the employees and members of Le Journal. Goods must be bought for cash. The capital is divided into 2,200 shares of 25 francs each, to produce a maximum interest of 6 per cent. Every member who ceases to belong to Le Journal for other reasons than age or infirmities loses his right of membership of the society. The widow and orphans of a member (until they are of age) may continue to enjoy his benefits.

Electrolype Printing Surfaces.

A method of producing electrotype printing surfaces is patented by Mr. J. A. Corey, and consists in the production of a jointless cylindrical electrotype by depositing the metal under such conditions as to produce a hard and dense deposit. The invention is particularly for use in printing repetition work, such as bank notes and postage stamps. The mould is obtained by electro-deposition upon a cylindrical original or master cylinder, in the form of a dense and hard deposit by the use of a high current density and a moving cathode or circulating electrolyte, and is of such a thickness that it is self-supporting but resilient, so that, after being stripped from the master, it will spring back or may be readily pressed back to cylindrical form. To remove the mould from the master it is cut longitudinally, and boiling water is poured over it. It is then sprung off the master, and the endsjoined together by solder or by wax, which is rendered conductive by a coating of graphite. The mould is then placed in the electrolyte and the electrotype deposited on its inner surface, the conditions under which the deposit is made being the same as for the preparation of the mould. The mould is removed by unsoldering the joint and springing it off the electrotype. The inner surface of the electrotype is ground smooth, and the electrotype is supported during the grinding operation by a pair of semicircular concave jaws secured to the faceplate of a drilling or other machine. When producing relief electrotypes, the mould may be divided along two diametrically opposite longitudinal lines to facilitate separation from the electrotype. To prevent the deposit being thicker at the ends than at the middle of the electrotype, the anode which is disposed at the centre of the mould, may taper towards its ends. The provisional specification states also that the mould may be formed as a flat electrotype from a flat original, and be bent to cylindrical form, or that a flat lead mould may be employed to produce a flat electrotype, which is afterwards bent to cylindrical form, and soldered, brazed, or welded at its meeting edges, and also that a cylindrical lead mould may be employed.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Harry Benjamin Maulden and Edwin Charles Maulden, carrying on business as printers, stationers and fancy goods dealers. at Church-street, Framlingham, Suffolk, under the style or firm of Maulden and Sons, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from April 26th, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Harry Benjamin Maulden, who will carry on the business in his own name alone.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

Hobson, Harry Joseph John, papermakers' agent and merchant, Norfolk House, 7. Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. Appointed May 16th, 1919. Trustee, Gerald Manley Appointed Blewitt, Clarence House, 24, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC **EXAMINATION.**

Charity, George Thomas, newsagent, Stow. First meeting, May 27th, 12 noon, Lincoln. at the official receiver's office, 10, Bank-street. Lincoln.

ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Buckland, Charles Henry, bookseller, 48. Rectory-grove, Clapham, lately carrying on business at 139, Knightsbridge, London. Date of order, April 16th, 1919. Discharge susof order, April 16th, 1919. pended for two years, bankrupt to be discharged as from April 16th, 1921.

Sutton, William (the younger), and Sutton, Walter William, trading under the name of Suttons and Co., stationers and picture post card dealers, 14, Asylum-street. and 48, Lutherstreet, Leicester. Date of order, April 16th. Discharge suspended for six months, as from October 16th, 1919, bankrupts' assets not being of a value equal to 10s. in the £ on the amount of the unsecured liabilities.

Digitized by GOOGIC



for Norway wanted by

Grafisk Kompani 4/s

POSTBOX 367 · KRISTIANIA · NORWAY

THIS concern is founded by the most prominent news papers, printing establish ments, bookbinders and lithographic officines in Norway and is hand ling all machines and materials neces sary for the publishing and feeding of above mentioned establishments. Only first class concerns need apply

Fabritius Norway

Some Paper Topics.

The publication of the new Regulations marks a turn in the tide of affairs. Already there is evidence that the limit of low price has been reached, and something in the nature of a rebound has resulted. In itself this will force the pace in paper buying, as quite a volume of business has been held in check awaiting the return of level prices. Some buyers who have held unreasonable ideas of post-war probabilities in price will very possibly find themselves in the position of having over-estimated the fall. They will hold their business back too long, if, indeed, they have not already done so, only to find when they finally make the deal that lowwater mark has been reached and passed. We have in mind a large user of paper whose order has been withheld against a further fall in price, while the last week has actually seen a substantial advance. There is no mistaking the influence of the Regulations; they have led to a firmness in price all

We cannot bring ourselves to see much good in the new form of control. Frankly, we are absolutely opposed to obstacles being placed in the way of carrying on business. In wartime there is solid reason for such interference, and to some extent it may be excusable for a certain period after the termination of actual strife. But to suffer its imposition at precisely the time when control in other spheres is rapidly passing away and when in our own trade, too, we were on the point of realising absolute emancipation makes added gall. In the notes of April 18th, we had a paragraph which read: "There are hopes of a speedy resumption of free, unfettered business. Applied to the paper trade our own reasoning is that we are now at the stage when mill prices (in most cases) have touched bottom and the next month (May) will mark an eventful period in our trade history as coinciding with renewed business, a tariff or protective imposition on imported paper, and a forward movement in the price of cheaper grades of stock."

Except for the first sentence, the reasoning seems to have been fairly correct, as events have shown. There is no tariff, but an imposition in more ways than one. A tariff would have been preferable, for it has the merit of comparative simplicity and leaves the private individual a free agent in determining where and how to do his business. The new Regulations are framed to dictate to the paper trade how and where to place this business, and though there may be much good in them, in the way of encouragement to our home and colonial mills, the end will certainly not be favourable to English papermakers, for the encouragement is of a temporary and non-constructive character.

In war and sentiment the British Empire is one family, and it is but right that the members of the family should share common privileges. With this dictum we all agree, though in practice we do not always follow Before the war our foreign out its precepts. competitors held practically equal privilege with our colonies and little sentiment was embodied in our war trade dealings. The loyalty and sacrifice shared in the war by Britishers from every clime has developed the need for a common loyalty in post-war policy. Hence the Preserence clause in the Budget, and hence the immunity from licence of colonial paper wares. British-made paper can be imported into England in unlimited quantity, and, if price permits, the import certainly will be unlimited. With this phase of the Regulations we are in hearty agreement. Judging by the number of representatives now seeking agencies in Canada, there is no doubt that many paper houses also appreciate the principle. It remains to be seen whether English board and paper mills will have as great a regard for imported British paper as for English home-made stuff.

At some time or other, and very probably at not very distant a day, the new restrictions There is a great and powerful must lapse. body of interests in direct opposition to the scheme, and their energies will be directed to bringing it to an early termination. Whatever business may have been created for home papermakers in the interim will have been based upon compulsion and restriction linmediately these forces are removed the business will lapse unless some fresh forces are introduced to maintain the business and the price. Such a new force could only take the shape of fiscal tariffs, and if to this we are driven in the end, the question might well be asked: Why substitute in the interval a vexatious and interfering policy of the nature

of that which is now in practice?

Foreign quotations are now withdrawn, though booked orders will probably stand at the price quoted. English mills are hardening their prices on cheap qualities which had fallen to an almost unprofitable level. Betterclass papers remain at the same figures which have held good for the last month or two. Browns, and wrappings generally, will maintain their present price now that foreign supplies are likely to become difficult. is wanted by the consumer is an English grade equal to pure kraft, a requirement which has not yet been met. Actually, what the consumer will get will be Canadian kraft, of which large quantities will find their way to our market. The Canadian mills are capable of producing splended grades of this type of wrapping at a competitive price. One or two of our big houses are keen on acting as securing agencies for Canadian makers, but the most fortunate ones are those whose agencies are already in being.

THE members of the Irish Newspaper Society and the Belfast Printing Trades Employers' Association have presented Mr. William Darragh, late manager of the Northern Whig, with a cheque, and expressed the esteem and regard felt for the recipient.

Digitized by GOOGLE



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV.

LONDON: MAY 29 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. Price twopence

"Fryotype"
service

False Economy

It is false ecomony to save 5% to 10% at the desk in buying PRINTERS' METALS when the quality is so poor that 25% or more is lost in the foundry.

Impure or "drossy" metals lead to "chokes" in the nozzle or mouthpiece, or bad "sinks" in the stereoplate, which spoil and delay important work.

The "Fryotype" Service of PRINTING METALS affords an absolute guarantee of immunity from such troubles, and will help Master Printers to attain

"Efficiency"

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

HOP 4720 (two lines).
"Frymetalos, Friars, London."

Also at MANCHESTER.
BRISTOL.
DUBLIN.
GLASGOW.

Set Your Mind at Rest and Sell your

Waste Paper

to the People who Use it.

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS
24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E.16.

TBL: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OF Confidential Documents

can be personally witnessed.

Send your enquiries for

"PAPER"

to us.

NEWS, Browns, Book Papers, Bag Papers, etc.

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 22.

LONDON: MAY 29, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The New Wage Advance.

London Printers Go Further Ahead.

A general meeting of the London Master-Printers' Association was held on Wednesday afternoon, last week, at Stationers' Hall to consider the recommendations of the Council with regard to the application for an increase of wages by the federated London unions.

Mr. J. J. Keliher, president of the Association, presided over a large gathering, and expressed regret for the occasion of the meeting. He explained that the cause of therecent demand in London was the movement that had lately taken place in the provinces, the vicious circle having started at Liverpool and Manchester last November in a fresh demand for 10s., which would have brought wages up to £4 a week. Fortunately, however, the Federation Council had been able to come to an agreement with the T.A. with regard to a National Wage Basis, upon which wages would be settled in the future. Mr. Keliher went on to describe the lengthy and anxious negotiations which had taken place with the leaders of the men, and acknowledged the assistance received from a number of firms who had sent information which they had been able to place before the other side. He mentioned that 500 publications had been dropped or greatly reduced during the war, owing principally to the increased cost of production. He also expressed appreciation of the help received from Mr. Ward, of Forest Gate, who was able to show the representatives of the unions that every time the price of labour was advanced it caused the stoppage of a certain amount of printing, for which the funds were limited, and even the printing that was done was reduced in dimensions and in quantity. As a result of spending seven or eight hours in conference, the best terms

which they could get were represented by the following provisional agreement, the original demand having been for an increase of 7s. 6d.:

"To recommend an increase of 5s. per week to adult male members, 3s. to women and male juniors, to come into force on the first pay-day in June. Employers to issue the usual recommendation regarding apprentices.

"The piece scale for women to be adjusted at a separate conference between the M.P.A. and the Printing and Paper Workers' Union.

"Unions agree to consider the question of allowing future wage settlements to be decided under a national agreement.

"Overtime conditions to be the subject of a later conference."

Mr. Keliher then moved that the recommendation of a wage advance of 5s. for menand 3s. for women and male juniors, with equivalent bonuses to piece-workers, on and from the first pay-day in June, be adopted.

Major Stanley Low seconded the resolu-

Mr. Wilmott spoke against the motion and urged that it was time that master printers took a stand against the continual demands. He made a suggestion that members present should agree that they would support the labour committee in any action they took in resisting any further concessions and pledge themselves individually not to concede any demands except those agreed to in conference.

Mr. T. E. Smith referred to the extra cost of living in London, and complimented the labour committee on the result of their negotiations.

Replying to Major Low, who asked if anything had been said about increased production, the president said this point was generally raised, but it did not promote harmony in

talking with the labour leaders. He was persuaded, however, that the leaders of the unions were very much impressed with the necessity

for increased production.

Mr. Blades mentioned, as showing the interest of the unions in this matter, that one of their bodies was going to spend £3,000 or £5,000 in putting down machinery of the latest kind in order to educate the members. That suggested that the unions were out to promote efficiency. It was a question of education and would take some time, but the desired result would be attained.

Mr. Fowler thought there was room for improvement in some of the men obtained through the L.S.C., and suggested that compositors should pass an examination to be set by a joint committee of masters and the L.S.C. He complained of the frequent increases in wages, which did not permit of trade under

any settled conditions.

At the request of the president, Mr. Blades explained the position with regard to the National Wage Basis agreement, which he thought was a considerable achievement. In the future wages would, he hoped, be dealt with by an Industrial Council of the trade, which would be governed eventually by the National Industrial Council, whose recommendations the Government had already pledged themselves to do their best to carry These recommendations would mean a legal maximum number of hours and a legal minimum rate of wages. If therefore they had an agreement between the unions and the masters that minimum would be legal and whether a master was a member of the Association or not he would have to observe it. That would level up and stabilise the wages throughout the country. Mr. Blades added that the Industrial Council of the printing trade was already formed, and they expected to have their first meeting next week. Members were already appointed by the trade unions and the bulk of the members from the Master Printers' Alliances throughout the country.

Mr. A. F. Phelp expressed strong disapproval of the resolution, and moved an

amendment as follows : -

"That this meeting of master printers feel that the present time is inopportune for any further increase in wages, and that the matter should stand over until the Industrial Councils are in working order, as it will be best

settled by national agreement.

Mr. Hunt, in seconding the amendment, bitterly complained of the Labour Committee giving way to the men time after time. more the men got the more they would want. He argued that the demand did not come from the men themselves, but was engineered for the benefit of the leaders. He pointed out that the increase now proposed would be in addition to the wages already being paid however much above the minimum.

Lieutenant Harry supported the resolution and referred to the difficult position of newspaper and magazine printers in the case of a

lock-out or a strike.

Mr. G. Eaton Hart thought the labour committee had done the very best they could in regard to this matter. He resented the strictures on that body, and also the suggestions made regarding the men's leaders. He maintained that if the latter came out into industry they would occupy very much better positions than they did in connection with the unions.

Mr. Truslove spoke of harmonious working in his own establishment, and went on to refer to the necessity for an increased subscription to ensure adequate funds for the

M.P.A

Mr. H. B. Cahusac, as an advocate of peace in the printing trade, declared that the Federation had taken the best peace step in the National Wage Basis scheme. The arrangement was that all the towns were classified, and a town could now only claim to be in its right category. This meant that no initiative such as had recently taken place in Liverpool and Manchester could be started without moving the whole of the country with them. The arrangement for placing London above Manchester and Liverpool to the extent of half a crown would complete the National Wage Basis for the whole country. Under the National Council, to which the unions had agreed, no dispute or hostile action could be taken by any local trade union without first referring the matter to the district committee, and if the district committee could not settle the question it had to come before the National Executive, which should meet within six days. That should do away with strikes altogether, and therefore the meeting would be well advised to approve of the increase now recommended.

Sir Cecil Harrison suggested the universal adoption of a strike clause by magazine and newspaper printers, so that master printers might be able to approach their customers in

a more confident manner.

Mr. Edward Hughes wanted to know if the members of trade unions had advanced any reason why the demand should be made, in view of the reduction in the cost of living of 20 per cent., according to the Ministry of Food.

Mr. Prentice did not see why Manchester and Liverpool need force the pace for

London.

The president, replying to the debate, remarked that there was little or no surplus of labour in London or in the country.

A Voice: There would be if you stopped

the out of work pay.

Mr. Keliher: That is a question the Government have not relegated to us so far. (Laughter.) He urged the meeting to adopt the modified terms which the unions had agreed to.

Mr. Phelp said he had heard no arguments to warrant him in withdrawing his amend-As a poor man he was prepared to lose his all on a question of principle. It was time that they showed Mr. Naylor and the trade union leaders they were determined to see some finality to these frequent demands.

The master printers had to consider their customers, and should have a reasonable time to put before them any increased charges.

Eventually, on being appealed to, Mr. Phelp withdrew his amendment, saying that the one point that induced him to do so was the paragraph in the agreement which stated that further wage settlements would be made under a national agreement.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried with eleven dissentients, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to

the chairman, proposed by Mr. Hunt.



"French Technical Words and Phrases": French-English and English-French Dictionary. By John Topham, barrister-at-law. 24mo., 324pp. Cloth, 5s. net. London: E. Marlborough and Co.

This is a new issue, revised and enlarged, of an English-French' and French-English Dictionary of the words and terms of a technical character employed in the arts, sciences, and all the varied industries of the present day. It is very comprehensive, and one great advantage to be enjoyed in using it, is that, whilst it is alphabetical throughout, lists of the terms connected with each of the principal crafts and industrial pursuits are given (alphabetically, of course), under its subject title. Thus, for example, many pages are occupied by aviation, dentistry, chemistry, the textile, metal and mining incustries, architecture, building, photography, shipping, medicines, etc., etc. It should bean extremely useful volume to commercial, professional and business men, and particularly to the officers and men serving abroad. The neat size and shape of the book, make it handy and convenient for the pocket.

Personal

MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L., chief librarian, Bolton Public Libraries (formerly chief librarian for Bury), has beeen presented. by the past and present members of the staff at Bolton, with a handsome piece of silver plate, to mark the completion of twenty-five years' service.

MR. A. C. LESLIE GUYER, who has just been demobilised from the Flying Branch of the RA.F., has been appointed editor of Aircraft.

AFTER undergoing an operation for appendicitis on Friday, Mr. Arthur W. Dean, director of Messrs. Lepard and Smith, Ltd., is, we are glad to learn, making satisfactory and speedy progress.

Printers' Wages.

According to the Labour Guzette, the following advances in wages took place during the month of April:-

Bradford Lithographers.—Increase of 3s. per

week in the minimum rate.. (67s. to 70s.) Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield Lithographers. - Increase of 3s. per week in the minimum rate. (62s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.)

Hull Lithographers.—Increase of 6s. 6d. per week in the minimum rate. (61s. 6d to 68s.) Leeds Lithographers.—Increase of 5s. per

week in the minimum rate. (65s. to 70s.) Scarborough and York Lithographers.-Increase of 2s. 6d. per week in the minimum rate. (65s. 6d. to 68s.)

Sheffield and Rotherham Lithographers.-Increase of 5s. per week in the minimum rate. (63s. to 68s.)

Manchester, Salford and District.—Journey-

women with five years' apprenticeship) em-ployed in the bookbinding and printing trades: Increase of 2s. per week. · Minimum rate after change, 30s.

Isle of Thanet (including Broadstairs, Margate and Ramsgate).—Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper): Increase of 4s. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 60s.

Newton Abbot and Totnes.—Compositors, machinemen and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly newspaper): Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 5os.

Dartmouth. - Compositors and machinemen.-Increase of 3s. per week. Minimum rate after change for compositors, 48s.

Londonderry. - Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper): Increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for jobbing compositors, 57s. 6d.

Advertising in Italy.—H.M. Commercial Counseller at Rome has called attention to the large number of trade advertisements in the Italian Press inserted by foreign exporters other than British, as compared with the practically complete absence of any notices regarding British goods. It is suggested that this matter should receive careful consideration from manufacturers and merchants in the United Kingdom. Lists of advertising agencies and of suitable Italian newspapers can be furnished by the Department of Overseas Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C., who will be glad to help any British firm who may have difficulty in connection with the publication of their advertisements.

"I put in the French phrases here and there," said the would-be author, "to give the book an atmosphere of culture." "That's all right," said the publisher, "but it would have helped still more if you'd put in a little good English here and there

Federation of Master Printers.

Great Gathering at Blackpool. Seventh Cost Congress and Annual Meeting.

For master printers all roads this week led to Blackpool, where there have been large gatherings in connection with the seventh Cost Congress on Tuesday, and the annual meeting on Wednesday. The glorious weather of the last few weeks gave an additional attraction to a visit to Blackpool, and many master printers not only attended on their own account, but took their ladies with them to enjoy the sea breezes of the popular Lan-

cashire watering place.

The programme opened with a reception on Monday night by the Mayor of Blackpool in the ballroom of the Hotel Metropole, which presented a very gay and animated appearance. Among those who attended were:-Mr. A. F. Blades (president), Mr. J. J. Keliher (president of the London Association) and Mrs. Keliher, Sir William and Lady Water-low, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. and low, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, Mr. W. J. Burch, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lock, Mr. Alfred Langley, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Chatterton, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Cahusac, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Truscott, Mr. Edward Unwin, Mr. F. E. Smith, Major H. B. Viney (London), Mr. E. G. Arnold and Mr. Harry Cooke (Leeds), Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Waterston and Mr. Harry Hodge (Edinburgh), Mr. James Patterson (Glasgow), Mr. R. H. H. Baird (Belfast), General W. W. Bemrose and Mr. W. L. Bemrose (Derby), Mr. Sever (Manchester), and many others.

The Congress Opens.

Tuesday was devoted to the seventh Cost Congress, which was opened by Mr. A. F. Blades in the Winter Gardens. There was a large attendance, including representatives of H.M. Stationery Office and the Labour Ministry. Mr. Blades proposed that the members rise as an expression of respect to the late Mr. Allen's memory. In the course of his opening address, the president said costs were increasing and charges must keep pace. Forty-eight hours a week meant a 4s. 6d. hour rate for compositors in London, but every printer must ascertain his own costs.

Fair Prices.

Mr. Austen-Leigh introduced the subject of fair prices. He first paid tribute to the late Mr. Allen, whose work on the Costing Committee was above estimation. He also alluded to the loss to the Costing Committee of Mr. Bishop of the Scottish alliance, and Mr. Baker of South Wales He then referred to the scheme of alliances as an accomplished fact, and to General Bemrose's part in projecting the scheme. Alliances must be live bodies, and to do real work must be effectively organised, financially and otherwise. The alliances can help to maintain a standard of

higher prices, but must first be backed by good subscriptions. The value of support and organisation was evidenced by the success achieved in lifting the status of the industry. The kindred trades associations should help each other. Given this and co operative buying, a good future awaits the printing trade. In the matter of costing, parallel working must be assured. District rates should only vary according and relative to difference in wage rates. With about six different area rates only six different costing rates should be essential.

No alliance ought to fix rates without sanction of the chief secretary. Secretaries should also compile minimum price lists based on alliance average rates. Thus the grading of wages may simplify printers' costing. Imprint protection does not run up against the principle of political free trade. A strenuous campaign should be undertaken in each alliance to promote imprint protection. On the subject of estimating, secretaries of the alliances should safeguard hour rates by eliminating undercutting. Concluding, Mr. Austen-Leigh prophesied an immense and glorious future for the printing industry. (Applause.)

importance of Price Lists.

Mr. Short (chairman of the Cardiff Association) speaking on what the alliances can do to help the small printer? said in Cardiff the schedule of hourly rates and the minimum price list had assisted small printers considerably, particularly those who not yet installed the costing system. He suggested the adoption of a common badge as in the Engineers' Federation, devised on appropriate lines. As an inducement to small printers to adopt the Costing System he suggested that the alliance should instal it free of cost. (Applause.)

Organisation.

Mr. E. T. Elbourne (author of "Factory Administration and Accounts"), said routine output would suffer if printers were less efficient than he found them. Management was the connecting link between industry and capital. Capital originally operated for itself, growth of enterprise had placed capital in a correct perspective, the manager is now as much part of labour as the workers themselves in handling capital not his own. Labour must have a place in the sun, and demands better conditions, hence the present whirl of evolution. One cannot evade the industrial problem. Working ideas must adjust themselves to new principles (1) Ethics; (2) Economics. Capital, management and labour should be considered in regard to these principles. All effort should be to one end -i.e., output, the practical ex-

Digitized by GOOGLE

pression of economics and the result of ethics must deal fairly with labour and find a way to proper co-ordination to secure appropriate output. To establish this new outlook on management, labour must have its proper

part in profit and management. Mutual confidence is a necessity, and must be generated by fairness to employees. The printing trade is about to join the Joint Industrial Council; this is part of co-ordination only, a reflection of faith. Improved administration must go with it. Works committees form part of the new mode . Foremen are not always as a class altogether unbiassed sources of information, but by forming committees there is afforded an opportunity to develop sympathetic co-operation throughout their establishments. The incentive of profitsharing, somewhat remote in the workers' mind, and confidence in management is not yet sufficiently strong to warrant full success from remote incentives. Payment by results holds possibilities which should be examined. Piecework had the evil of setting up unequal conditions between classes of operatives. The problems of intensive output were intricate and demanded close scrutiny. (Applause).

Miss Etherington on Costs.

Miss Etherington speaking on "The Training of Cost Clerks," said: No matter how perfect a costing system may be, accuracy is impossible if the human element is ignored. Many people consider a young inexperienced person capable of recording costing data, but many qualifications were necessary, accuracy, observing power, special perception, technical and practical training. There was no reason why women should not equal men in clerical work if given equal facilities for training. The present supply of costing clerks was not equal to the demand. There was ample facility, for training, though junior institutes were a great necessity to deal with the elements of the subject. Office experiences was essential but technical training was quite as necessary. Great help would be given by the publication of a Costing Hanbbook embodying fuller details. Miss Etherington by urging printers to press for more ample training accommodation for costing clerks. (Applause.)

Importance of Costing.

Mr. W. H. Bergin prophesied success for the Congress, and alluded to Miss Etherington's acumen, as shown while in his costing class and since. He spoke on work on costing at St. Bride's, where intensive classes are being conducted. Fifty-six members at present attend, and more would be there if accommodation were available. Printers were in business to make money, hence the necessity to take jobs which realise profit. To this end, methods of cost finding are an essential, and to secure appropriate assistants training classes are the chief means. The Costing Scheme is not the creation of one man, but the product of many minds. The present system finds costs, and proves their accuracy or otherwise; it is simple, economic, and conclusive. Students are trained to realise this, and are encouraged to question any point embodied in cost finding. Similar classes should be inaugurated all over the country.

Mr. Goodwin Speaks.

Mr. Goodwin, speaking on Costing, said that the demand for help in installing costing was greater than could be met. A standard in costing had been established which other industries were endeavouring to copy. A new book had just been published by the Federation entitled "Office Organisation," with the object of assisting printers, large or small, to improve their office routine. Organisation was the great topic in industry to-day, and our trade, along with others, was in the throes of organisation. To this end the book would help. Mr. Goodwin outlined the Costing System in the now approved manner, familiar to those who already understand and appreciate the elements of printers' cost finding. Regarding war developments, the hours and holidays had considerably affected costs. Two weeks in the year were now given as holidays, and paid for. The cost must be recovered over the working weeks of the year, each department bearing its own expense. It was suggested that a holidays' expense account be opened for the sake of accurate cost recording. (Applause.)

An interesting Discussion.

Mr. Wignall questioned the binders attitude to dockets. Mr. Blades replied that binders are in a conciliatory attitude and will eventually accept the docket.

Mr. Bigg (Stationery Office) asked: (1) How many years will it take to wipe out plant at 10 per cent. on diminishing value? (2) Is not part of the 15 per cent. on material previously

allocated to departments?

Mr. Goodwin answered: (1) That depreciation factors depend on business, some require more than 10 per cent. There was some reason for thinking a set value of depreciation as a practical way of clearing off machinery costs, but the Costing Committee judged the diminishing value the fairer way (2) Percentage is arrived at by allocating to materials a part of the cost of maintaining a staff for performing buying, clerical work, etc.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch. When the conference resumed Mr. King opened the after-lunch session with an interesting address on the recent achievements of the printing trade. Unorganised trades sell below value; organisation uplifts the sale price to its relative value. Equal remuneration for equal service was the desideratum to which organisation gives the approach. Organisation, beginning with one trade, ultimately spreads to touch every other trade. Industrial education must run hand-in-hand with organisation, then the road towards stability will become clearer than it is at present. (Applause)

Mr. Andrews (Ashton-under-Lyne), speaking on "How to Increase the Demand for the Best Class of Printing." advocated opening up further ground for discussion at these Costing Congresses. Granted costs are known, the way is open to consider the subject at issue.

Rather was it a case of how to supply good printing for the demand was there. People were alive to the value of good printing. There was a gradual evolution in things produced towards the ideal. This offers an opportunity for more and better printing.

Mr. Storey (Leeds), speaking on the same subject, said not all printers were convinced of the importance to the customer of good Printed matter has a definite purpose and if it did not fill the need it failed.

Mr. Sessions, speaking on "Model Price Lists," said that the Costing System was not complete without the formation and adoption of minimum price lists. These were not new by any means, there were many in existence. The war had helped users of printing to become accustomed to a higher scale of price and this advantage should not now be thrown away.

Mr. Quinney, of Belfast, spoke of an incident bearing on the docket question, in which masters conferred squarely with men and secured consent and approval to use of the docket.

Mr. Williams spoke of his recent experiences in installing the Costing System. In one place six months ago composition was selling at 1s. 6d. per hour; now it was 3s. 6d. as found under the Costing System. The moral value of the costing system was great; it puts backbone into the printer.

A unanimous vote of thanks was moved to the speakers, chairman and costing staff amidst enthusiasm.

The Executive then adjourned to the Council meeting.

New British Patents.

Applications.

American Lead Pencil Co. Manufacturing

pencil lead. 11,422. American Lead Pencil Co. Process of manufacturing pencil lead. 11,423.

Burroughs, E.S. Rubber stamps. 11,593.

Compendiums, Ltd. Printed, etc., pictures, designs, etc. 11,452. Chipperfield, W. Manually-operated type-

composing machines. 11,878, 11,879

Collier, A. N. Letters, etc., for advertising, etc. 11,886.

Crowther, H. F. Apparatus for designing and printing tickets, posters, etc. 12,129. Crozier, L. J. A. Pocket cases. 11,227.

Dibdin, R. A. Printed, etc., pictures, designs, etc. 11,452

Elphinstone, W. H. Device for addressing envelopes by typewriter. 11,157.

Faram, A. H. Blotting devices for fountain

pens, etc. 11,653. Fisher, S. T. Lett Letter-filing or card-index cabinets, etc. 11,191.

Glover, G. H. Printed, etc., pictures, designs, etc. 11,452.

Goss Printing Press Co. Printing presses. 11,407.

Goss Printing Press Co. Sheet-cutting and feeding machines. 11,409.

Grant, V. C. Method for keeping cuttings of newspapers, etc. 12,209.

Greaves, J. Lead pencils. 12,039. Hare, F. C. Clips for filing

Hare, F. C. Clips for filing documents, papers, etc. 12,069.
Harris, E. J. Process for producing hard

relief plate from drawing, photograph, etc., for preparing electrotyped and stereotyped plates, rubber stamps, etc. 11,512.

Hearne, H. Bobs for cross-grinding pens.

11,733. James, R. W. (Remington Typewriter Co.). Typewriting machines 12,275.

Jones, E. S. Means for delivering lengths of paper, tape, etc. 11,162.

Krusius, E. Folding typewriters. 11,543. Lavender, H. P. Letter files. 12,425.

Leachman, E. C. Advertising devices. 12,289. Leumann, R. Paper-feeding devices for wrapping machines. 11,399. Liedstrand, K. E. L. Cards for statistics, etc.,

and apparatus for sorting them. 11,181. Mascord, G. W. Apparatus for feeding web reels or rolls in rotary newspaper printing, etc., machines. 12,400.

Murphy, S. J. Treatment of advertisement posters, signboards, etc. 11,696.

Rayner, E. Stereotypers' matrix making and facing paste. 12,063.

Roeckner, R. L. Combined tensile-strength, thickness and weight tester for paper,

cardboard, etc. 12,116.
Safe-guard Check Writer Co. Machines for printing and scarifying cheques, drafts. etc. 10,269.

Ŵ. Thompson, М. Note - book, knee desk, and pencil-holder combined. 11,517. Tipping, J. Combined cardboard box, etc., for cigarettes and matches. 10,135.

Specification Published, 1918.

Kerotype, Ltd., and Middleton, T. P. Photographic printing paper and transfer processes. 126,149.
Holloway, T. F. Device for moistening and

sealing down the flaps of envelopes. 126,439.

Linotype and machinery, Ltd., George, C. L., and Hart, H. Typographical composing machines. 126,465.

Brayer, A. de. Machines for printing or reproducing addresses or other typed or written matter. (Addition to 106,825).

Phillips, F. Machines for printing and issuing tickets and the like. 126,515.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

Bovy, A. Folding boxes. 126,304. Arton, S. Printing devices for cash registers, etc. 126.309.

Liedstrand, K.E.L. Cards adapted for statistic or similar purposes, and apparatus for sorting the cards. 126 624.

Digitized by GOOGIC

Trade Notes.

LAST week the Daily Telegraph attained its 20,000th number.

THE death took place at Mold, last Friday, of Mr. James Thomas, printer and stationer, in his 81st year.

THE late Mr. William Lotinga, sporting journalist and editor of Lotinga's Weekly, has left estate of the value of £9,119.

SIR EDWARD DANIEL WALKER, who was three times Mayor of Darlington, died on Friday last. Sir Edward who was in his eightieth year, was head of the well-known firm of Walker and Wilson, wholesale newsagents and booksellers.

SATURDAY'S Accrington Observer and Times contains two pages devoted to "What to Wear at Whitsuntide." These pages contain an up to-date fashions article, smart designs, and an attractive display of drapery and millinery announcements.

BOOKSELLERS throughout the country are demanding reduced terms from publishers on the ground that they cannot raise their prices, which are fixed by the publishing firms, and they therefore have to exist on practically the same margin of profit as before the war.

THE Kent District of the Institute of Journalists spent an enjoyable week end at Ramsgate, the members putting up at the St. Cloud Hotel. The business meeting was held at the Town Hall, and afterwards the party was entertained to tea as the guests of the Mayor and Mayoress.

THE House of Cassell last week welcomed home soldier employees who have returned from the war. Sir Arthur Spurgeon said that more than two-thirds of their male staff had joined the forces. The directors, in order to celebrate the coming of peace and to mark their appreciation of their soldiers, are grant ing, in the week following the signing of peace, a double week's salary to every employee of the firm.

On Saturday, at Glasgow, there was a sale of the collection of books formed by the late Mr. T. F. Barrett, LL.D., who was chief librarian of that city. "Transactions and Monographs of the London Bibliographical Society," went for £18 10s.; Ruskin's Works, library edition, in 39 volumes, a special subscriber's copy, with autograph letter by Ruskin, brought £17; the "Transactions of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society," 20 parts, £16; a set of the Studio, with extra numbers. £9 10s.; "Early Printing—Aristotle," folio vellum, dated 1551, £3; minute book of the Board of Green Cloth. 43s.; "Glasgow Bibliographical Society Record," 8 parts. 40s.; and "Mitchell's Old Glasgow Essays," 36s.

OPENINGS FOR TRADE.—H.M. Trade Commissioner in Melbourne reports that an agent in Brisbane is desirous of obtaining agencies, on a commission basis, for Queensland, for

United Kingdom manufacturers of paper, stationery, printing and allied trades, etc. (Reference No. 815). A former Professor at the Technical School at Liege desires to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of drawing paper and supplies, stationery, mathematical instruments, office furniture, coloured inks, artists' colours, etc. (Reference No. 839). The names and addresses of the applicants may be had on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.

TENDERS are wanted for the supply of printing and stationery for one year for the Lancashire Constabulary; form of tender from the Chief Constable, Preston.

THE Royal Magazine for July is full of good things in fiction and fact, and is well illustillustrated. The cover is from a design, by Stanley Davis, and the number is really excellent value.

The late Mr. Edward Parker, at one time with the Leicester Advertiser and the Bolton Chronicle, afterwards owner of Eddowes Journal, Shrewsbury, sub-editor of the Manchester Evening Mail, and managing sub-editor of the Western Mail, has left estate of the value of £1,574.

The death has occurred of Mr. John B. Mackie, editor and proprietor of the Dunfermline Journal. Mr. Mackie had a long and distinguished career in journalism both in Scotland and in England. In early life he was a member of the staff of the Glasgow Herald, and for some years held the position of chief sub-editor. Forty years ago he entered into partnership with his brothers in the proprietorship of the Daily Review, Edinburgh. Mr. Mackie afterwards became editor of the North-Eastern Daily Gazette, Middlesbrough, a position which he filled with distinction for a period of 13 years. He was also for a time engaged as leader writer on the Newcastle Daily Leader, and latterly he became proprietor of the Dunfermline Journal.

THE STATE OF TRADE.—According to the Labour Gazette, employment during April was fairly good in the printing trades, but slack in the bookbinding trade and, with some exceptions, slack or bad in the paper With letterpress printers employment was fairly good, and an improvement was reported, especially in London. Except, however, for the usual working of overtime by a portion of the men in London, little or scarcity of labour was re-On the other hand, there was very overtime or ported. little short time; but in Edinburgh it was reported that at several works short time was observed by machinemen owing to shortage of paper and difficulty in securing female layers-on. With lithographic printers, employment was quiet and worse than in the previous month, some short time being worked. In the bookbinding trades employment was slack, and in London there was a considerable amount of short time. At Manchester, however, women employed in the bookbinding trades were reported to be well employed. Digitized by GOOQ

ŧI.

301

32)

1.69

h t

103

vier.

134



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements; (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page £8 10 0 \ 8. d.	
Half Page 1 17 6 One-eighth Page 12 6	ì
Half Page 1 17 6 One-eighth Page 12 6 Third Page 1 6 0 One-third Column 15 0	•
Quarter Page 1 0 0 One inch in Column 6 6	į

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. Rampeltin, Vasterlanggatan, 56, Stockholm, Sweden. United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shor-Lawe, London, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents. 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1919.

The Blackpool Conference.

THE event of the week is the Seventh Cost Congress and annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers, which opened on Tuesday in the Winter Gardens, at Blackpool. The proceedings really began with a reception by the Mayor of Blackpool, in the ball-room of the Hotel Metropole on Monday evening, when there was a large gathering of the leading master printers, enlivened by the presence of ladies, and a most enjoyable time was spent. The serious business began on Tuesday, when the Conference was opened by Mr. A. F. Blades, and several of the members spoke on important trade subjects. other page of this issue a report of the proceedings is given up till the time of our going to press.

Hard on the Libraries.

THE rise in the cost of paper and printing, caused by the war, has had its effect in raising

the prices of books and this is bearing hardly on those public libraries whose income is derived from the penny rate and is thus a fixed quantity, as by law the rate cannot be increased, and thus the purchase of new books is practically impossible. The position is. indeed, so serious that the Libraries Association has brought the matter to the attention of the Board of Education, the Local Government Board and the Ministry of Reconstruction, and legislation is asked for to increase the rate that may be levied. Many libraries, owing to increased expenditure cannot make ends meet, and in one case an institution finds itself faced with the problem of paying the expenses of the staff, books and maintenance on the princely income of £85 a year.

The Price of Books.

THERE is quite a pretty quarrel going on between booksellers and publishers, the former asserting that the wholesale prices at which books are supplied to them do not allow of a living profit, and the latter protesting that the profits of the retailers are ample considering the work they do in placing their wares before the public. One of the demands by the booksellers is that all books should be published at net prices. Other claims are for 25 per cent.—at present it is 2d. in the 1s.—off the price of single copies, and 331 per cent. off orders given to the publishers' travellers. The latter is often made a matter of individual arrangement between the bookseller and the publisher's representative. On the other hand the publishers point out that, in their opinion, the retailers are not pushing enough, and one publisher says they would not grudge the retailers a larger profit if they would earn it, or as it is put: - The publishers spend large sums in advertising their publications, while the retailer simply waits till customers come and makes no special effort to attract them. In the matter of cheap novels the publishers declare that the retailers have been doing exceptionally well, charging 2s. for books which they buy at 1s. 3d., and it is stated that "reward" books are generally supplied to the bookseller at half price. On the other hand, the booksellers allege trade oppression on the part of the publishers, and point with indignation to the refusal, just announced, by some of the latter to allow a rebate off retailers' accounts when prices become lower. No doubt there might be concessions made on both sides; for in a dispute of this character there are generally good arguments brought forward to prove that each is in the right.

The Printers' Apprentice.

ARE the printing shops to-day giving their apprentices a real training, one that will fit. them to handle any proposition that may arise in the office? This question is often asked, and Mr. H. P. Moore, a Canadian printer, thus deals with the problem: "Apprentices to the printing business should be treated as pupils registering at a school of. typography, and be treated as pupils, not as errand boys brought in to fill a gap when an exigency occurs in the printing office. Allround printers can only be made in an office outside the cities. In the cities no printers are made. Only specialists are there educated. A boy in a city office is a machine compositor, a job compositor, a stone-hand, a pressman, a feeder, or a proof-reader. In the country office he is drilled in all these, if the office where he isapprenticed is a real printing office and the interest due to him is taken with the apprentice. In the office outside the city the apprentice is personally known to his employer, and if the proprietor does his duty he will have some oversight of the young employee, not only during working hours, but during his hours of leisure. He will encourage him in the formation of upright character, gentlemanly demeanour and good habits. Times have changed, and changed rapidly the past few years, and the apprentice problem may be more difficult now, but at all events, when apprentices are engaged there should be an honest effort on the part of the management of the office to give them a fair chance, with intelligent tuition, and a reasonable oversight in the matter of the formation of character and business methods.'

'A CONFERENCE on "Co-partnership in Industry" will be held under the auspices of the Industrial Reconstruction Council, on Tuesday, June 3rd, at 6 p.m., in the hall of the Institute of Journalists, 2-4, Tudor street, E.C.4. The chair will be taken by Colonel C. L'Estrange Malone, M.P., and the opening address given by Mr. E. H. Mundy, B.A. (secretary of the Labour Co-partnership Association), after which will follow questions and discussions. No tickets are necessary.

MESSRS. TILLOTSON AND SON, LTD., of Bolton and Liverpool, one of the largest cardboard box manufacturers in the country, are interested financially in the Match Trade Combine (Maguire, Paterson and Palmer, Ltd., registered as a private company, with a capital of £500,000). One of the directors of Messrs. Tillotson and Son, Ltd., Mr. J. Lever Tillotson, and the Liverpool manager, Mr. George Petty, have joined the board.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 18s. 6d., 18s. 7\frac{1}{4}d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., 7\frac{1}{5}, 7\frac{7}{15}; Country Life, Pref., 13s. 1\frac{1}{3}d.; J. Dickinson and Co., 26s. 6d., 26s. 9d.; Financial News, Pref., 9s., 9s. 6d.; Ilford, 20s. 4\frac{1}{3}d., Pref., 17s. 7\frac{1}{3}d., 18s.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., Pref., 14s.; International Linotype, 54; Ladies' Pictorial, Pref., 52s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 23s. 6d.; Linotype A Deb., 62; Edward Lloyd, 18s.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 70s., 72s. 6d.; A. M. Peebles, Pref., 62s.; Roneo, 37s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 19s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., 19s. 9d., 20s., Pref., 81s. 6d., 82s. 6d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 17s., 17s. 3d.; Waterlow Brothers and Layton, 7\frac{1}{2}, 7\frac{1}{2}s, Pref., 6\frac{1}{2}s, 6\frac{1}{4}; Weldon's, 30s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

A. B. FLEMING AND Co., printing ink manufacturers, Edinburgh. — The directors recommend a dividend and bonus of 2s. 6d. per share, less tax, making 17½ per cent. for year, and carrying forward £7,567 subject to excess profits duty. Last year 12½ per cent. was paid and £8,745 carried forward, subject to excess profits duty.

NEW COMPANIES.

SOROKO AND BANNEMAN, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of manufacturers of and dealers in trinkets, charms and toys, carried on by L. Soroko and R. P. Bannerman at Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., as "Soroko and Bannerman." Private company. First directors: L. Soroko and R. P. Bannerman. Registered office: Northampton Works, Ringslade-road. Wood Green, N.

H. P. GIBSON AND SONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares. Agreement with H. P. Gibson, stationers, printers, lithographers and dealers in fancy goods and toys and games. The subscribers are H. P. Gibson and S. V. Gibson. Private company. Registered office: 96 and 98, Leadenhall-street. E.C.3.

A. HERMON TURNER AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of an advertising and printing contractor, carried on by A. Hermon Turner at 15 and 16, King-street, Reading. The subscribers are Lieut. A. Hermon Turner and Capt. J. G. Dothie. Private company. First directors: Lieut. A. Hermon Turner and Capt. J. G. Dothie.

 $\mathsf{Digitized}\,\mathsf{by}\,Google$

HUTCHINSON PUBLICITY LTD. — Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as booksellers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, advertising agents, artists, printers, engravers, etc. Private company. First directors—W. Hutchinson, and R. J. Flatau. Registered office, 69, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

A WINDLE AND Co., LTD. — Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers and publishers carried on by R. G. Dawson, at Great Grimsby, as "A. Windle and Co." Private company. First directors—R. G. Dawson, and J. R. Dawson. Registered office, 393, Victoria-street, Grimsby.

COMMERCIAL ART STUDIOS, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as booksellers, publishers, advertising agents, artists, photographers, etc. The subscribers are W. Hutchinson, and R. H. King. Private company. Directors—W. Hutchinson, and R. H. King. Registered office, 16, Ludgatehill, E.C.

JOHN HORN (LONDON) LTD.—Registered with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares, to enter into an agreement with John Horn, Ltd., and to carry on the business of publishers, printers, booksellers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are J. T. W. Downs, and E. Woodhouse. Private company. First directors—J. F. Horn, M.A., J.P.; E. R. Altree, W. Bryan, and R. Wilson, J.P. Registered office, 97–9, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

ADAM PUBLISHING Co., LTD. — Registered with a capital of £100, in 2s. shares, as newspaper and magazine proprietors, publishers, etc. The subscribers are M. Ernest, and H. M. Eams. Private company. First directors—M. Ernest, and H. M. Eams.

HARRINGTON, PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as printers, publishers, advertising contractors, promoters, financiers, etc. Private company. First directors—S. Levy, and H. Valeriani. Registered office, 18, Bride-lane, E.C 4.

RITCHIE BOX Co., LTD. — Registered in Edinburgh, with a capital of £5.000, in £1 shares, as cardboard, paperboard, pasteboard and wooden box manufacturers, dealers, stationers, printers, etc. The subscribers are D. P. Ritchie, and J. Ritchie. Private company. The first directors—D. Ritchie, D. P. Ritchie, and J. Ritchie. Registered office, 83, High-street, Johnstone.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, LTD.—Satisfaction in full, registered May 10th, 1919, of charge registered May, 1902, securing £500.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

MENPES PRINTING Co., LTD. — Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on June 24th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

CENTURY PRESS, LTD.—At a meeting of the company, held at London, on April 24th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on May 12th, was confirmed:—"That in order to carry out arrangements with a new company for the sale of the company's undertaking, the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Alfred H. Moon, of 5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up." Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the Century Press, Ltd., will be held at 5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, on May 28th, at 2.30 in the afternoon.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hast judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between James Samuel Hewitt Bates and Arthur Hickling, carrying on business as bookbinders and printers, at 22, Belvoir-street, Leicester, under the style of J. S. H. Bates and Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from April 30th, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by James Samuel Hewitt Bates.

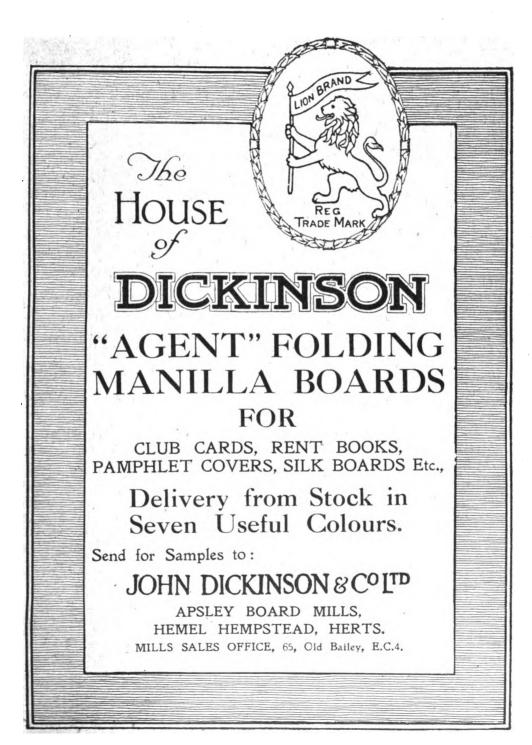
THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Curtis, William. Photographic post card maker and publisher, Kilnsey, near Skipton, Yorkshire. Date of order, May 20th, 1919. Made on debtor's own petition. First meeting and public examination at the official receiver's office, 12, Duke-street, Bradford, June 18th, at 10 a.m.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Heel, James Horatio, printer, carrying on business as the Spa Printing Co., Tremontroad, Llandrindod Wells.. Last day for receiving proofs, June 7th, 1919. Trustee, Frank Carris, official receiver, 22, Swan-hill. Shrewsbury.



St. Bride Lastitute Printing School.

Appointment of Additional Staff.

The development and progress of the printing classes at the St. Bride Foundation Institute have necessitated the appointment of additional instructors, and an advertisement on another page of this issue gives particulars of appointments that are open. These are a deputy principal, a composing instructor, a letterpress machine instructor, and a lithographic printing instructor. Needless to say that prospective candidates must have had practical experience in modern methods of production, preserably in an executive position, and they will be required to associate themselves with the recognised activities of the School and work for its best interests. The salaries offered are liberal. It is to be hoped that the enlarged staff, when complete, will still further the good work and high reputation to which the St. Bride Printing School has attained.

North London Master Printers.

Mr. G. B. Moore, the local president, was in the chair at a meeting of the Association of Master Printers of North London, on Wednesday last week, at the Finsbury-park Congre-

gational Church.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh attended specially for the purpose of addressing the gathering on the work of the organisation committee, of which he has been chairman since its inception, with special reference to the imprint movement, and a draft rule which has been prepared in anticipation of London forming one of the Alliances in the new Federation scheme of re-organisation. Mr. Austen-Leigh also opened an animated discussion on the new minimum price list, following which a special committee was appointed to examine the list and report to the organisation committee, as has been done in other districts, as a preliminary to the adoption of the list by the Association as a whole. In this connection special reference was made to the hard work put in by the various district representatives on the price list committee of the L.M.P.A., and the speaker thanked Mr. D. A. Whitehead, treasurer of the North London Association, for his personal assistance.

Mr. H. C. Hill, vice-chairman of the L.M.P.A., mentioned the proceedings at the Stationers' Hall meeting that afternoon, when a further advance in wages was agreed to, pointing out that neither strikes nor lock-outs were the remedy for the rapidly increasing cost of production due to wage advances. But the education of the workers to a sense of the critical position of the printing trade, if these increases were to be continued at short

intervals, offered the most practical solution of the problem which was exercising the minds of the employers, including all who were keenly interested in the workers themselves.

Mr. W. Whyte, from 24, Holborn, answered a number of questions dealing particularly with the working of the imprint movement, which has steadily advanced in favour with the members of the Association, and also mentioned the greatly improved organisation of the trade throughout the country, which had been referred to by the Controller of the Stationery Office at the L.M.P.A. lunch held earlier in the day.

At the close of the proceedings Mr. Austen-Leigh was warmly thanked, on the motion of the chairman, for his services on the council and as chairman of the organisation committee, which had already secured substantial benefits for all members of the Association.

Board of Trade Announcement.

Import Restrictions.

The President of the Board of Trade, after duly considering the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Imports has given the following further directions in regard to the prohibitions of import. The restrictions on the importation of the following articles are to be removed:—Printing inks, carbon black, china ink, cobalt oxide, earth colours, earth sienna, gamboge, indian ink, imitation gold leaf umber aluminium powder.

gold leaf, umber, aluminium powder.

The importation of the following article is to be restricted as shown:—The present ration for pencils (50 per cent. of 1916 importation) is

to be maintained.

Applications for special licences should be made as usual to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle-place, London, S.W.1.

It is admitted that figures cannot lie, but iters can figure.

Press Cutting

General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS.

169, Floot Street, LONDON, B.C.

INFORMATION on any the supplied possil

on any subject a the lowest possible terms,

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Telegrams: "LENDRUM, MANCHESTER." Telephone . CITY 7786.

LENDRUM Ltd

21, Spring Gardens, MANCHESTER.

Head Office:

and at { 16, Falfield Street, Glasgow.

3, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.,

Wholesale Stationers

Mill Agents.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS.

Reel and Flat News, S/C Printings, Writings, Banks, Glazed and Unglazed Tinted Papers, Browns, Krafts, Corrugated Paper, Tissues, Imitation Parchments, Greaseproofs, Boards of Every Description Enamelled Papers for the Box Making Trade.

Samples and Prices on Application.

London Masier Printers.

Controller of the Stationery Office Discourses on a Few Problems.

Mr. W. R. Codling, M.V.O., C.B.E., the Controller of the Stationery Office, was the guest of the London Master Printers' Association at their monthly lunch on May 21st, and the presence of so distinguished a visitor brought together a very large gathering of members. Mr. J. J. Keliher, the president, was in the chair, and among those supporting him were Mr. A. F. Blades, president of the Federation, and other members of the London

Council.

The president's warm welcome to Mr. Codling was heartily endorsed by the com-pany. After a reference to his previous visit twelve months ago, Mr. Keliher congratulated the Controller on being the first member of the staff of the Stationery Office to attain the chief position in that Department. Attaining that distinction at so early an age, the master printers hoped that he would live to earn Mr. Keliher had a still greater honours. witty reference to the ability of the civil servants in the Stationery Office, particularly in the matter of finance, a gift which he thought might be exercised with some advantage in other Government Departments.

The toast of Mr. Codling's health was

enthusiastically honoured.

Mr. Codling, who was warmly received,. expressed his pleasure at meeting again the master printers of London, and in a reference to his visit with the late Sir Frederick Atterbury on a previous occasion he paid a tribute to the memory of his late chief, who was not only thorough and just in his official dealings but privately was one of the most lovable of men. Mr. Codling was glad to feel that in spite of occasional differences his department and master printers managed to remain good friends, and he hoped, as the representative of the Stationery Office, always to have their goodwill. Dealing with matters now before the trade, he said one of the most interesting at the moment appeared to be that of costing, which was down for discussion at Blackpool. Other subjects, however, were for the present left to the imagination of the public, and he thought possibly one of them might be how best to take advantage of the youth and innocence of the new Controller of the Stationery Office. The Controller said he still had hopes that he should live to see the day when master printers would arrive at an agreement among themselves in regard to the complex matters of costs, though he hoped that that agreement would not take the form of an agreement in regard to prices to be tendered for Government work, and so eliminate healthy competition. He was afraid there was evidence of a tendency in that direction, and he thought he might say that word of warning before that tendency became

very marked, otherwise it was possible that the Government might have to seek its own He noticed that one of the matters remedy. down for discussion at Blackpool was how to increase the demand for the best class of He thought one of the best ways to achieve that desirable object was to produce more of the article. In this connection, Mr. Codling commented upon the paucity of good faces of type, and suggested that the Federation of Master Printers might appoint a committee to select really artistic and good faces of the types used. He thought that the best type that could be evolved would be that which was the most pleasant to read, and which produced least eye-strain. A strict adherence to absolute utility ultimately produced the best result. And as an illustration he mentioned the case of the aeroplane in flight, which was a beautiful sight, but in which everything had been sacrificed to the purpose for which it was used. In conclusion, Mr. Codling congratulated the printing trade on their services rendered to the State during the war in the face of great difficulties. He hoped the same patriotic spirit would continue to animate the trade in the difficult and dangerous times which were still before them. He intimated that new processes and appliances would need to be fully utilised for the benefit of the consumer and the ultimate profit of the master printers. Whilst labour conditions had been vastly improved, labour still demanded a greater reward for its services. He believed the solution of those problems lay in the direction of knowledge and education, out of which would arise respect, forebearance and consideration on all sides. (Applause.)

Dr. Maclehose, the guest of the president, and representing the Scottish Alliance. in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Codling, expressed his pleasure at meeting his fellowcraftsmen in their own area. Incidentally, he mentioned that from his own firm had gone more than one hundred men to the Forces during the war, every man of military age offering his services. The speaker went on to thank Mr. Codling for the sympathetic consideration which he gave to master printers in the difficulties with which they were faced, and he approved of the Controller's observations with regard to type faces which would involve no more trouble in using than any other type. Speaking of the difficulties which confronted master printers in different areas, the speaker said he was convinced that if they approached those problems in a spirit of co-operation with their employees, the result would be infinitely more satisfactory than could be gained by any system of nationalisation.

Seconding the resolution, Mr. Howard Hazell speaking of the capabilities of the Stationery Office officials, said it was another question whether master printers desired that economy should be carried out to benefit the payers of income-tax at the expense of the printers. He added that master printers were agreed as to what costs were, but that some printers had not yet installed the system. He

Digitized by GOOGIC

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

MILL No. 2



Established 1811.

Makers of

Non-curling Gummed Papers. Gummed Paper Tape. Sealing Machines. Stay Paper for Boxmaking. Transfer Gummed Papers. Tag Washer Manillas. Varnished Seal Papers.

Cover Papers.

Bonds and Banks. Printings and Writings. Varnish Resisting Papers.

Poster Papers. Enamel Papers. Surface Papers. Flint Papers. Steel Blue Papers.

Leather Papers.

Cali Papers.

Blottings. Enamelled Blottings.

Linen Print Papers.
Fancy Papers.
Metal Papers.
Cheque Papers.
Black Photo Papers.
Label Cloth:

SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Mill: CAM3ERWELL, SURREY BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON. E.C.4.

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3. WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON."
Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON.
Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON.
Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood."
Digitized by

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

pointed out that the printing trade was the first to institute its own system of costing, and the only trade that paid officials to carry out a cost campaign. He was certain the Stationery Office and other Government Departments approved of paying reasonable prices based on actual costs, and an industry which worked on any other basis was a nuisance to itself and harmful to the country because it paid no income tax on its own trading.

Mr. Codling, in replying to the resolution, said he saw no reason why the good feeling existing between the master printers and the Stationery Office should be disturbed. He felt it was good policy for the State and more satisfactory to master printers that the prices paid for work required by the State should be fair and reasonable, and he intimated that in the schedules of the contracts which would be issued on the expiration of the existing contracts the cost of printing would be very carefully assessed, and the results of that cost would be adopted in the prices placed in the schedules when the contracts were put up for competition.

Mr. Keliher asked the gathering to offer a greeting to those members who had recently returned from war service and who were present on that afternoon for the first time. It was due to them to give an expression of gratitude for all the hardships and risks which they had gone through.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Truscott acknowledged the greeting on behalf of the many members of the craft, officers and privates, who had served with distinction in the war.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPPESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three, Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be reckoned for each line.

Machinery for Sale.

TWO CUTTING KNIVES for Payne Diamond Cutting Machine; 54-in. in length, 418-in. in depth, 170-in. thick; little used and practically new; 60s. each. A rubbing will be sent or can be seen any time by appointment.—C. P., 148, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.

TWO WHARFEDALES.—Quad-Royal, with Geared Inkers, Inking Drum, American Spring Ducts, Band Breaks to Cylinder, Tip-up Flyers with Cutter attached; makers, Dawson and Sons; Locking-up Irons and Counter included.—Apply, Walker Bros., Bouverie-street, E.C. 13669

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPH-ING and BOOKBINDING BUSINESS for sale; owner retiring; last year's profit over £700; purchase price about £2,500.—Apply, Hepworth, Stationer, Kidderminster.

PATENT FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietors of British Patent No. 100.729, relating to IMPROVEMENTS IN MATRIX BARS FOR TYPE-BAR-MAKING MACHINES AND IN THE TYPE-BARS PRODUCED THEREBY, desire to enter into negotiations with one or more firms in Great Britain for the sale of the Patent Rights or for the Grant of Licences to manufacture under Royalty. Inquiries to be addressed to D. YOUNG AND CO., Patent Agents, 11 and 12, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2. 13668

Saint Bride Foundation Printing School.

Bride Lane, Pleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTORS.

Applications are invited for the following wholetime appointments: (a) Deputy Principal, (b) Composing Instructor, (c) Letterpress Machine Instructor, (d) Lithographic Printing Instructor.

Candidates must have had practical experience in modern methods of production, preferably in an executive position; this is essential in the case of the Deputy Principal. They must be capable of giving a systematised course of instruction in an interesting and clear manner in both theory and practice, possess a sympathetic understanding of students and be capable of enthusing to greater efforts. They will be required to associate themselves with the recognised activities of the school and must not undertake work outside the school.

SALARIES.

Deputy Principal—£350 per annum; increasing by annual increments of £15 to £500 per annum. Instructors—£200 per annum; increasing by annual increments of £10 to £300 per annum.

In addition to the above scale of salaries, there is a War bonus of £39 per annum.

Increments are subject to approved service.

The appointments, it is expected, will date from 1st September, 1919, and will be made in accordance with the usual educational regulations, including the provisions made by the Superanuation Act of 1918.

The attendances are subject to the needs of the school, but average about 7 teaching hours per day.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify a candidate.

The latest date for receiving applications, which should be endorsed "Instructor," will be 20th June, 1010.

Further particulars and Application Forms can be obtained from the office of the Principal.



BRITISH & COLOMIAN PRINTER

FOUNDED 1378.

and Stationer

POBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV Number 23.

LONDON: June 5, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works
Larchfield Mills,
Atkinson St. Works
Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

Set Your Mind at Rest and Sell your

Waste Paper

to the People who Use it.

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS
24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E.16.

TEL: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OF Confidential Documents

can be personally witnessed.

Send your enquiries for

"PAPER"

to us.

NEWS, Browns, Book Papers, Bag Papers, etc.

FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 23. LONDON: June 5, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Some Printer Heroes.

The Boys of the Grafton Printing Works Entertained to Dinner.

There was a pleasant gathering of employees of the Grafton Printing Works (Hill, Siffkin and Co.), North-road, Holloway, on Friday night at Anderton's Hotel. The occasion was a congratulatory dinner in honour of those members of the staff who have safely returned from the war. Mr. H. C. Hill presided over the gathering, which reflected the good feeling which exists among all engaged at the Grafton Printing Works, where all labour in perfect harmony and good fellowship. Friday's function was of an exceedingly pleasant character, the dinner generously provided by the firm being followed by an enjoyable musical programme, interspersed with a few toasts.

Following "The King," the chairman, who was cordially greeted on rising, proposed "Our Guests." He mentioned the occasion for the dinner, and added that the entertainment was a very small token of their thankfulness for the efforts of the brave lads who had gone to the service of their country in the time of its great need. The Grafton Printing Works had reason to remember when the call was made for men, because their machines were the first to turn out recruiting posters, commencing with the well-known design, "Fall In," and embodying Lord Kitchener's letter. That was the forerunner of many millions of posters which did their share-not an unimportant one-in awakening the country to its peril. (Applause.) During all that time they saw their lads leaving them one by one and going forth with a laugh and a song, although they knew quite well they might never come back. Later, when the age limit was reached, they saw the staid fathers of families putting aside

their civilian clothes and donning khaki. All went forth, not for any hope of personal gain, nor from any selfish motive, but simply because they felt that their country, their homes and their womenfolk were in danger, and, like true men, they decided they would defend them to the end. (Cheers.) The Grafton Works Roll of Honour numbered 63. of whom nine had made the great sacrifice, twenty-nine were still serving, three owing to wounds were incapacitated from returning to their ordinary work, and twenty-one were present that evening. (Cheers.) That was a record of which he thought they might feel justly proud. Mr. Hill was pleased to be able to add that the firm had, up to that time, been able to re-instate every man who had desired to come back. (Applause.) He then read the names of those who had returned, and at his request the blushing heroes stood up to receive the cordial cheers of their colleagues.

War Honours.

It was stated that two members of the staff had so distinguished themselves in the field as to receive decorations.—Alfred Clayton, who was awarded the Military Medal, and F. Goodspead, who gained the Croix de Guerre. The latter is still serving, but Mr. Clayton, who was present, was enthusiastically greeted as he acknowledged the reference to his bravery. The chairman, referring to Clayton's modesty, said he had been unable to learn from him as to how he gained his decoration, except that it was "for nothing at all."

Mr. Hill spoke of another aspect of the war, illustrated in the number of letters he had re-

ceived from the boys at the front. Those letters, which would never have been written but for the war, showed a spirit of friendliness and confidence which he was proud to acknowledge. They were to him evidence of the breaking down of the barriers of restraint and the freeing of the human element in their relations one with another. (Applause.) He thought those communications augured well for the future, and, speaking generally, he believed mutual respect would take the place of a good deal of inherent distrust which had been due to misrepresentation and misunderstanding on both sides. He did not think the last four or five years had been entirely lost, because, hard as their experiences had been, they could be turned to good account in the future for the benefit of the country, the craft and themselves. (Hear, hear.)

The toast was accorded musical honours,

followed by enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. E. Hill proposed the toast of "The Lads still to Return." He said they would be pleased to see their boys back again, and he thought when they did return there would be plenty of work to keep them going. He suggested it might give them an opportunity of having another pleasant evening of that kind (cheers), and they would offer the boys who were still to come back as warm a wel-come as they had given to those whom they

were glad to see there that evening. Mr. R. A. Cook, whom the chairman familiarly addressed as "Reg," replying on behalf of the guests, said he felt far too happy that night to be able to acknowledge the toast as it ought to be acknowledged. The guests, however, thoroughly appreclated the kindly welcome back to the Grafton Printing Works. He could not tell them how much the boys in khaki longed to return to civil employment. He mentioned how those who had been to the Far East or the Near East were reminded of their work by the views which they saw of scenery which they had so frequently elaborated on posters. He remarked, however, that the skies round Marseilles were not always a "clean blue," while the "fleshes" he had seen in Paris and other parts of France were far from being permanent. (Laughter.) Referring to the boys who were yet to return, he said they were looking forward to seeing them, so that they might carry the military victory on to a commercial victory in the

printing trade. (Loud applause.)

Mr. W. L. Bonnett, who was kindly introduced by the chairman and warmly received by the company, proposed in an impressive manner the toast "In Memory of the Lads who Fell." He mentioned how his only son had been wounded at Gallipoli, and, after his condition had given rise to great anxiety, he eventually recovered. (Applause.) Mr. Bonnet proceeded to make a severe indictment of the outrages committed by the enemy during the war. He then read the names of those who had made the great sacrifice, adding that they were all proud of them, and asking those assembled to drink to their memory in silence.

The company then rose, and in perfect

silence honoured the memory of the dead

The toast of the chairman was proposed by Mr. J. W. Cox, who acknowledged Mr. Hill's unceasing thoughtfulness for the employees, both inside and outside of the works. He mentioned the chairman's activities in the early days of the war in getting together a battalion of volunteers from the Grafton Printing Works, and his efforts later on in relation to other matters connected with the trade, such as paper restrictions. He wished Mr. Hill many years of life, attended by good health, in order that he might control and captain the good ship Hill, Siffkin and Co., and, in conclusion, thanked the chairman for that pleasant and memorable evening.

Musical honours were accorded the toast, and Mr. Hill. in his reply, said he not only liked to see the employees hard at work, but he also liked to see them hard at play and they could not give him any greater pleasure than to turn up as they had done that night in great numbers to an affair of that kind. They knew, he said, that his interest in the employees did not cease with the clock, or even with the surroundings of the works. If ever he could do anything to further their interests they had only to approach him.

(Applause.)
The musical part of the programme was of an attractive order, the following contributing: Miss Patty Bowen, Mr. Ernest T. Gyngell, Mr. T. Clayton, Mr. W. Allies, Mr. C. Moore,

and Mr. G. Morrell.

The comfort of the visitors was well looked after in every respect, thanks to the adequate arrangements which had been made and the diligence of the stewards, Mr. J. W. Cox, Mr. McConochie, Mr. A. J. Taylor, and Mr. G. Morrell.

Printers' Pension Corporation.

The Annual Dinner.

` A Record Subscription List.

On Saturday the annual festival dinner of the Printers' Pension Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation took place at the Connaught Rooms, Major the Hon. Waldorf Astor, M.P., in the chair. There was a large attendance, including Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P., Sir T. Vezey Strong, Mr. John Walter, Mr. Harry Lloyd, Sir G. Rowland Blades, M.P., Sir William A. Waterlow, Mr. W. A. Clowes, Mr. C. B. E. Codling, Sir Cecil Harrison, Mr. Walter Haddon, Mr. W. L. Bradbury, Mr. H. Dexter Truscott, Mr. Alfred F. Blades, Mr. J. J. Keliher, Sir Howard H. Spicer, Sir Joseph Lawrence, Sir Arthur Spurgeon, Lieut. Colonel G. C. K. Clowes, Mr. G. Orford Smith, Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, M.P., Mr. Robert H. Ruddock, Mr. C.

Drummond, Mr. W. E. Hebditch, and ners. The Prince of Wales was also preothers. sent, and sat on the right hand of the chair-

The various loyal toasts having been honoured, the president proposed "The Printers' Pension Corporation, and said that these annual dinners had been held without a break since [1828, when the first dinner was held at the London Tavern. Referring to the war, he said that five hundred printers were buried in the soil of France, and there were in this country over 2,000 fatherless children that the Corporation had to provide for. Considerable sums had already been subscribed, but they wanted more, and he reminded those present of the debt the world owed to the There was not a single printing fraternity. progressive public development in the civilised world which had not profited by printing. It was through the printing trade that they kept in touch with their common ideals throughout the world. They were all look-ing to new worlds and a new horizon. He believed in the attainment of that new civilisation and the high ideals which united the Anglo Saxon people, and in the attainment of their high purpose and diffusion of knowledge the printers' trade would be a material factor.

The toast was responded to by Lord Burnham, who made a strong appeal for the corporation, and expressed his desire to see the British printing craft lead the world. As a London printer of the third generation, he was jealous of the efficiency of their craft before the world and against the world.

The Earl of Reading proposed "The World's Peace," and this was replied to by the Prince of Wales, who was received with enthusiasm. He expressed his great pleasure at being present, and his desire that the Printers' Pension Corporation might go on prospering.

Mr. Joseph Mortimer, the secretary of the Corporation, announced that the total amount of the subscription in connection with the dinner was £25,188, which was the largest sum ever collected for the corporation. list included 100 guineas from the Prince of Wales; £450 by Mr. Robert H. Ruddock, for the creation of a pension; the Earl of Reading, £20; Mr. Frank Lloyd, 500 guineas; Mr. Harry Lloyd, £500; News of the World, per Sir George Riddell, 50 guineas; Lady William Waterlow, £837; London Society of Compositors, per Mr. T. E. Naylor, £500; Sir Samuel Waring, 100 guineas; Sir Herbert Morgan, £100, with the promise of another £250 to next year's festival; Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., £100; proprietors of the Observer, 250 guineas.

For the first time in the history of Parliament women shorthand writers filled the role of official reporters of the proceedings at two of the grand committees of the House of Commons last week. Four women took halfhour turns at the afternoon session of the Acquisition of Land Bill Committee, and one woman reporter assisted the male staff at the Transport Bill Committee.

The Federation of Master Printers.

The Annual Meeting at Blackpool.

Following our report in last week's issue of the first day's proceedings of the conference, we give a brief resume of the subsequent meetings. On Tuesday evening a banquet was given at the Hotel Metropole to the Monotype Users' Association by the Lanston Monotype Corporation. Lord Askwith, who is about to become the vice-chairman of the Corporation, was in the chair, and in the course of an interesting speech he said that the Corporation had now completed their war work, and were resuming the manufacture of their composing machines, which, he hoped, would be greatly to the advantage of

the printing industry.
The toast of "The Master Printers' Federation and the Monotype Users' Association was replied to by Messrs. A. F. Blades and E. G. Arnold, and a musical programme was

rendered during the evening.

At the annual meeting of the Federation. on Wednesday, there were about 400 members present, and a deal of important business was transacted Mr. A. F. Blades was re elected president, and votes of thanks were awarded to retiring officers.

Mr. E. Unwin, in submitting the balancesheet, said the subscriptions had amounted to £2,316, as against £1,800 in the previous year, and the total income (£3,069) exceeded the expenditure by £77 4s. 5d. The report and balance sheet were adopted.

An interesting presentation of a piece of silver plate was made to Mr. E. G. Arnold, of

Leeds, for his services in raising a considerable fund for printers' charities.

General W. Wright Bemrose proposed the approval of the new constitution and rules for the Federation, and this was carried with General Bemrose pointed out enthusiasm. that this would bring about greater unity of action and co-operation, and would put them in a better position to deal with the Government, and also enable them to take their places on the Industrial Council. The new organisation would concentrate the vexed questions of wages and hours into the hands of the executive.

Mr. J. C. B. Percy had given notice to propose a resolution emphatically protesting against the resolutions issued by the Board of Trade as being selfishly conceived and inimical to the best interests of the trade, and urging the unfettered import of paper from any part of the world, and the absolute abandonment of the control. He, however, withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Harry Cooke, of Leeds, gave an interesting report of his recent visit to the United States, and told of the enormous output he had seen, even from small printing offices, and said that if American printers were to introduce their methods into this country he did

BRITISH & COLONIAD

not very well see how we could compete with them.

Mr. Whittaker spoke on the good results of the national wage settlement, and hoped it would be the solution of a very vexed question.

Luncheon was held at the Hotel Metropole, and in proposing one of the toasts Mr. A. F. Blades said that the results of the future would mainly depend on the sympathy they had with their workpeople; and they must recognise that their employees were human beings like themselves and were entitled to as good a living as they were, commensurate with their position. He also asked the ladies to go down occasionally to the factories and take an interest in the workers.

Alderman Collins, who responded to the toast, said that while the employers were doing all they could to assist their workers, there must be reciprocity, and the men's output ought to be increased, so as to enable a greater return to be made for the high wages

now payable.

THE CHEMISTRY

OF

Dendritic Growths in Paper.

By James Strachan, F.R.M.S.

The formation of these interesting and curious growths in paper were formerly attributed to the oxidation of a particle of bronze or brass included in the sheet of paper during

manufacture. Subsequent investigations have proved, however, that the chemical reactions producing these growths are more complex. The particle of bronze is attacked by chemical residues in the paper, chief among which is sulphate of aluminum, with the formation of soluble sulphate of copper. The latter creeps along the fibres in solution. The sulphate of copper is then reduced to insoluble black sulphide of copper which constitutes the majority of recent dendrites in paper. This sulphide is further oxidised again to sulphate and so by alternate oxidation and reduction, insoluble copper compounds may be deposited along the fibres. The final action in old dendrites is oxidation resulting in the formation of basic copper sulphate.

The author regards the chemistry of these growths important in that they indicate, by secondary reactions, the nature of chemical actions taking place in the deterioration of paper during ageing, in which the cellulose is attacked by chemical residues from various sources.

A new micro-chemical test for the detection of copper sulphide consists in the application to the dendrite of a solution containing the double cyanide of potassium and cadmium. The black copper sulphide dissolves, but is exactly replaced by a brilliant yellow pseudomorph of cadmium sulphide, forming a yellow dendrite. The principle of this mode of testing by replacement appears to be capable of further applications in micro-chemical manipulation.

Tariff Changes

AND

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

(From the "Board of Trade lournal.")

CHINA.

The Board of Trade Journal gives the proposed new schedule of duties for China, as adopted by the Conference. The date on which the new duties will come in force will be notified later:—

	Unit	Agreed Value.	Pro- posed Duty Rate.
Paper, cigarette, on bob- bins	Picul (incl. weight of bob- bin)	40 00	2.00
Paper, common printing. calendered and uncalen- dered, sized and unsized,	Picul	6 40	0 82
white and coloured Paper, marbled, enamelled	Licui		
and glazed flint Paper, M G. cap, white and	•	12.50	0.61
coloured	•	6.40	0.35
Paper, packing and wrap- ping, brown or coloured Paper, printing, calendered	•	8· 4 0	0-85
and uncalendered, sized and unsized, white and			
coloured (including simile and M.G poster. but not including print-			
ing paper otherwise euu- merated), free of me-		,	
chanical wood pulp Paper, strawboard	Value	9.20	046 5 p.c.
Paper, unenumerated Paper, unglazed tissue and M.G. bleached sulphite.	•	_	
free of mechanical wood pulp Paper, writing, drawing.	Picul	:0:03	0.50
art printing, bank note. parchment, pergamyn			,
and greaseproof Wood pulp, chemical	Value Picul	6.00	5 p.c. 0.30
Wood pulp, mechanical— (a) dry (b) wet (not containing	•	3.32	0.17
less than 40 per cent. moisture)	<u>.</u>	1.66	0.083 Free
Books Charts and maps	_	_	•
Newspapers and periodi- cals	_	_	

Norg.-One picul=100 catties=193; lb. av. The equivalent of the Haikwan Tael.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following Customs decision is contained in a Minister's Order, D.37, dated January 20th, 1919, viz.:—Educational apparatus, etc., viz., National Society's pictures specially prepared for distribution to Sunday School scholars in class, and similar pictures in series, specially suited for Sunday school use, and illustrating biblical subjects, history, or topography; not exceeding in invoice price 5d. per dozen, net, free.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

More New Members.

A useful and pleasant evening was spent by the members of the Parent Association who attended the monthly meeting on Tuesday at

the "Old Bell," Holborn.

Mr. E. H. Berryman, the president, was in the chair; and after the confirmation of the minutes the following new members were elected: Mr. A. F. Belden (Morgan-Reeve Co., Ltd., overseer, machine); Mr. A. E. Brooke (The Doulton Press, general manager); Mr. A. Catharine (Messrs. G. E. Jackson and Co... overseer, letterpress — machine); Mr. P. J. Crowe (Messrs. Stone and Cox, overseer, letterpress-machine); Mr. J. F. Forder (The Ferrestone Press, overseer, composing); Mr. S. Gronow (Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., overseer, letterpress—machine); Mr. W. F. Moss (National Labour Press, Ltd., general manager); and Mr. A. Shrimpton (Messrs. Wilde and Kray, overseer, letterpress-machine).

A cordial welcome was extended by the

president to the new members present At the suggestion of Mr. C. J. Gray, secretary of the Moyce Testimonial Committee, the address which is to be presented to Mr. Moyce on Saturday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, was on view during the evening. It is a very beautifully illuminated piece of work framed in oak, and bears tribute to the zeal, ability and courtesy exhibited by Mr. Moyce during the 21 years he was secretary of the Association.

The special feature of the evening was a lecture by Mr. Denison W. Allport, entitled "Famous Scenes in the British Parliament." Mr. Allport dealt with the subject in a very racy manner, his dramatic eloquence at times evoking loud applause. In fine language he depicted the outstanding incidents in Parliament for a period of 300 years, historic and humorous scenes being linked together in a style which alternately impressed and amused The lecturer displayed a the audience. wonderful memory, his quotations from great orations in the British Parliament recalling the mighty men who had figured in that assembly from time to time.

At the close of the lecture the president congratulated Mr. Allport upon his very fine address, which all had thoroughly appre-

ciated.

Mr. Berryman recalled some of the great Parliamentary figures whom he himself remembered, such as Gladstone, Bright, D'Israeli, and Chamberlain, commenting particularly on the pure and beautiful English of Mr. Bright. Incidentally he remarked upon the power of invective, and how a catchy phrase often recoiled upon the inventor, as in the modern case of "wait and see."

Mr. Whittle proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, remarking that his discourse had provided them with the greatest pleasure they had had for some time.

Mr. Moyce, in seconding the resolution, recalled the incident of Mr. Bradlaugh's election to Parliament, and the excitement which surrounded the efforts of Mr. Plimsoll. He expressed the hope that they would have the pleasure of listening to Mr. Allport on another occasion.

The resolution was carried amid loud applause, and Mr. Allport, in response, said he hoped to have the privilege of meeting them

UNITED STATES'

Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, included the following:-

Imports.

Feb.

Hangings

Playing cards...

1918.

Printing paper		\$2,185,598	\$3,621,332
Paperhangings		11,968 •	
Photographic pap	er	406	3,163
Coated paper		5,813	2 744
Wrapping	•••	41,145	
July-Feb.		1917-18.	1918-19.
Printing paper	:	\$21,263,510	\$24,703,641
Paperhangings		102,065	48,711
Photographic pap	er	316,472	106,309
Coated paper		79,304	42,110
Wrapping	• • •	218,569	431,380
	Exp	or ts.	
Feb.		1918.	1919.
Printing paper		\$ 444,826	\$1,308,357
Writings and	en-		
velopes		298,003	2,594,766
Playing cards			179,705
Hangings		34,809	74,143
July-Feb.		1917-18.	1918-19.
Printing paper		\$6,530,811	\$6,577,450
Writings and	en-		- · · · · ·
_ velopes	• • •	2,847,416	7,982,501

TENDERS WANTED.—For printing 150 copies of the annual abstract of accounts, for the Acton Urban District Council; form of tender from Mr. W. Hodson, Council Offices, Acton, W.—For the supply of books, stationery, etc., for the Gillingham Education Committee; particulars from Mr. A. Johns, 4, Gardinerstreet, Gillingham, Kent.-For the supply of tramway tickets for a period not exceeding three years, for the Bradford Corporation; particulars on application to the Manager, Stationery Department, Town Hall, Bradford.

339.593

262,665

839,424

406,825

Trade Notes.

An Exhibition of War Posters will be held at the Grafton Galleries from Wednesday June 11th, to Saturday, June 28th.

The death has taken place of Mr. William Chudley, printer and stationer, of Exeter, at the age of 81. The deceased was one of the oldest citizens of Exeter.

The death took place last week of Miss Annie A. Smith, who was for years editor of the Vote, the journal of the Women's Freedom League, and of the Indian Magazine and Review.

RECENTLY a fire broke out in the cardboard-counter factory of Monsieur Clerc at St. Denis, near Paris, and one building was destroyed, damages being valued at some 400,000 francs (£16,000).

The late Sir Bertram Lewis Lima, K.B.E. chairman of the board of directors of the Daily Mirror, the Sunday Pictorial, the Leeds Mercury, and the Glasgow Daily Record, has left estate of the value of £92,446.

THE Controller of Paper announces that no applications from newsagents for permission to return unsold newspapers will be considered after Saturday next. The No-Returns Order was withdrawn as from March 31st.

The French Minister of Finance has granted to the staff of the National Printing Works a day's holiday with pay, in recognition of the diligence, care and taste displayed in their work during the war, and particularly on the occasion of the Peace preliminaries.

The Association of Established Technical Officers in H.M. Stationery Office held a further meeting on May 22nd, at which a discussion took place on "Some Aspects of Costing." The discussion was opened by Mr. A. J. Biggs, and his experience in Government printing works, coupled with various points raised by other members, provided a very interesting and instructive evening.

TYPEFOUNDERS' STRIKE.—A few weeks ago the employees at Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co.'s type foundry at Sheffield came out on strike for a minimum weekly wage of £3 12s. 6d., including war bonus, and certain alterations in piece work rates. It is stated that the head of the firm, Colonel H. K. Stephenson, M.P., has met the men's representatives, but declines to grant the concessions. The men point out that, although they are highly-skilled workers, their pay is considerably less than that of the Corporation employees.

FIRE.—By a fire which took place in the printing works of the Strathearn Herald at Crieff a good deal of damage was done to stores and running plant. How the fire originated is not known, but it was located amongst some shelving containing printing papers, and these and the woodwork surrounding

them were completely destroyed. By the efforts of the brigade the flames were got under before they had spread further than the machine printing department, although the flooring of the case-room was well alight, and part of it will have to be renewed.

By a circular letter, dated May 5th, 1919the Chamber of French Typographical Master Founders informs printers that its offices will be shut every Saturday after noon from May 10th.

WE regret to record the death, which occurred on or after May 9th, 1915, of Lieutenant Richard H. Powell, Royal Sussex Regiment. He was formerly editor of the Sporting Department of the Times. Though rumour supported the hope that he might have been taken prisoner, four years have passed without further news, and his death must now be presumed.

BOOKBINDERS' WAGES.—Following a conference of the London Master Printers, Association with the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers (London branch), the following terms have been agreed:—Male members of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers in London shall receive a minimum wage of 755. Women (over 18) and male juniors—a wage advance of 35. (making the minimum rate for qualified women 425.). Learners—a wage advance of 15. 6d. These advances to be paid on and from the first pay-day in June. Overtime rates are to be the subject of a later conference.

MR. J. H. PETIT has patented an invention that relates to the manufacture of steel pen nibs and particularly to the grinding operation which is usually effected by hand, each nib being individually ground. According to the invention the grinding is done whilst the material is in the strip form. The steel strip from which two rows of pen blanks are to be produced is subjected before the blanking operation to the action of an emery wheel, etc., so as to produce on one or both sides of the strip a ground surface. By this process, it is claimed that greater uniformity in results may be obtained and a saving of time effected. Also a nib having ground surfaces on both convex and concave sides may be obtained.

A SHORT service was held at the Religious Tract Society's offices, 4, Bouverie-street, E.C., on May 29th, in connection with the unveiling of a war memorial tablet. Twenty-nine of the R.T.S. staff served in the great war, nine of whom were killed. A brass-on-marble tablet chronicles the 29 names. Mr. G. A. King, M.A., Master of the Supreme Court, the society's treasurer, presided at the unveiling ceremony. After the singing of "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," the Rev. Dr. C. H. Irwin (home superintendent) led in prayer, the Rev. F. T. Thornburgh, M.A. (clerical secretary) read Psalm xxvii., and the chairman gave a short address. "For All Thy Saints" was heartily sung, and Mr. James Bowden, the lay secretary and general manager, unveiled the

memorial. Prebendary Webster, M.A. (hon. secretary) concluded the proceedings with an appropriate address, and after the singing of the doxology, pronounced the benediction.

MR. JOHN PETTY (son of the controller, Mr-Wesley Petty), and Mr. William Kay, managing directors of Petty and Sons (Leeds), Ltd., are at present in the U.S.A. on a business tour. New York, Chicago, etc., are being visited in connection with the reconstruction schemes at Whitehall Printeries, Leeds.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred trades overseers' association.

The Importance of Standardisation.

Members of the above Association turned out in good numbers on Tuesday last at the monthly general meeting, held at the head-quarters, St. Bride-Institute, Bride-lane, E.C., the president, Mr. A. J. Daines, occupying the chair, and the vice-president, Mr. A. W. Hunt, supporting him. A feature of the evening was a technical address given by Mr. Edward A. Dawe, H.M. Stationery Office, entitled "The Point System for Paper," much interest being evinced by the members for the able way in which the speaker delivered his address.

After the secretary, Mr. Geo. A. Eden, had read the minutes of the last general meeting, which were duly confirmed, some correpondence was submitted. Among the letters received was one from Mr. Rodney Gibbs, acknowledging the generous donation which the Association had made towards the fund for the maintenance of children of printers who had been killed in the war. A letter was also received from the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, inviting two delegates to attend a bohemian concert on Saturday next, at the Cannon-street Hotel, the chairman and secretary being unanimously chosen for this function.

With regard to the balance-sheet of the annual bohemian concert, there was a deficit of £6 3s. 6d., and after some discussion the meeting unanimously agreed that this deficit should be made good by a grant from the entertainment fund. The balance sheet of the annual dinner not yet being complete, it was left to be brought up again at the next monthly meeting.

Final arrangements regarding the annual outing, which is to take place in July, will be announced later to the members.

Mr. Dawe, who was accorded a hearty welcome on rising to address the meeting, said he counted it a privilege to come before them to air some of his views and to invite discussion on a subject before the paper world and the printing world generally in the matter of standardisation. He mentioned at the outset how necessary the question of standardisation was in the engineering and textile trades even in such simple things as screw threads,

and how printers were finding benefit through the adoption of the point system as applied to type. The question of the standard ream was first dealt with, and Mr. Dawe said his idea was not so revolutionary as that of the Federation of Master Printers, who had suggested that the standard should be a thousand sheets or boards as the case might be. The speaker next proceeded to explain the disadvantages of so many different numbers of sheets to the ream, instancing the publisher's ream of 516 sheets, which he said was supposed to allow the publisher 500 clear sheets with which to print his book, thus leaving 16 sheets for review purposes, which he could do without encroaching on his edition. Mr. Dawe then made a strong plea for the 500-sheet ream, and suggested that the Association should adopt a resolution to that effect so that a little jog to the wheel of progress might be given.

Mr. Dawe's next proposition was for a standard weight (or substance) per ream which he said should be based on grammes per square metre; e.g., 28 lbs., demy 500=100 grammes per square metre, and explained the advantages of this method in correctly calculating

After touching briefly on the question of the standardisation of boards and papers as regards thickness, the lecturer next dealt with the standardisation of paper sizes, his plan being to adopt new sizes in which the dimensions of the paper progress by 1'25-in. or multiples. They as printers and binders knew the difficulties that often accrued through the varying sizes of papers they now had to contend with, and he (the speaker) maintained that the adoption of a standard method would do away with those difficulties.

In conclusion, Mr. Dawe advocated the adoption by the trade of the standard label, which would show substance, weight, thickness and metric equivalents.

An interesting discussion followed, in which several speakers spoke of the need for the standardisation of paper so that they as binders and printers might more readily understand one another's requirements.

After a vote of thanks had been accorded to Mr. Dawe for his instructive address the proceedings terminated.

A New Press Blanker .- A new blanket for printing presses is the invention of Messrs. Albert W. Cochran and Fred M. Youngs, of Portland, Ore., U.S.A. It is patented by them and called the "Monocork Press Blanket." is made of ground cork and oxidised oils rolled on fabric foundation with coated nonoffset facing. The blanket is is one piece of thickness approximating the thickness of both the felt and rubber that are now used. The Hoe Co. says: "It is a surface printer, giving a clean sharp print, on both letterpress. and half-tones. The comeback of the cork blanket is one of the most important features, as it does not beat down, returns to the original plane at every revolution, eliminating paper breaks.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS.

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements; (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Inira Page 1 6 0 O	e-eighth Page 12 6 e-third Column 15 0 e inch in Column 6 6 d Special Positions. r of Insertions.
----------------------	---

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. Henry C. WILLMOTT. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. BAMPELTIE, Vasterlanggatan, 56, Stockholm, Sweden. United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10, Bast 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LAME, LONDON, E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Corporation Dinner.

The ninety-second annual dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation, which took place on Friday evening last was a remarkable triumph for that trade charity and the result should be most gratifying to those who for long years have worked hard to get the funds into a thoroughly prosperous condition, and the large amount of money subscribed only goes to show what can be done by persevering energy. A total subscription for the evening of over £25,000 is no small achievement, and the fact that the money came from all parts of the country may be regarded as a generous acknowledgment of the useful part

which is played by printers in the social life of the nation. The claims of the Corporation can scarcely be overstated and let us hope that the next dinner will bring even a larger amount of money into its coffers.

Which is Right?

Can figures lie is a question on which there has been a deal of discussion at various times, and those in favour of the affirmative or negative hold their own opinions on the matter. Judging, however, from two maps that have just come into our possession, the question in these days when diagrams are used to convey truths to one's mind should be can diagrams lie? The maps in question have been got up to show to what extent the metric system has been adopted throughout the world, and, if we are to believe one of the maps, that has its origin in San Francisco, practically the whole world has adopted the system in some way, while the very small portion that has not adopted it is seeking for some method of getting into line with other countries. The other map, which is issued from the Federation of British Industries shows the countries in which British weights and measures predominate, and in this case, too, the greater portion of the globe is shown to be in favour of the British system. Both maps are extremely interesting as showing the uses that can be made of diagrams, but the question is. which is right?

Newspapers and Advertising.

An American printer has been taking up the cudgels in favour of newspaper advertising for the would-be successful business man or manufacturer, and his words prove as applicable on this side of the Atlantic as in the United States. "Advertising stimulates industry," he says, "and is not the task of stimulating industry quite as legitimate a public service as is the printing of intelligence which stimulates political and social progress? And is there any other force for stimulating industry comparable with the force of auvertising? The revenues derived from the publication of advertising make possible the nominal price at which our newspapers are sold to their readers. The economic miracle of a complete modern newspaper, carrying the story of the world day by day, and selling for a penny is achieved only through the inclusion of a great volume of paid advertising within its legitimate con-Could we still have great newspapers tents.

if the reader were forced to pay the entire cost of production?"

French Papermakers and the Decimal System.

THE position of standardisation in regard to papers appears to have made no further advance in this country. In the meantime, our French friends are discussing the matter in addition to decimalisation. This question aroused the attention of the paper and printing trades in France some years before the war, when Monsieur Gabriel Delmas, a printer of Bordeaux, circularised members of the trades in order to obtain their views on the innovation. Monsieur Delmas recently reprinted the pamphlet containing extracts from the replies received, and at the same time urged the French Printers' Association to nominate a Commission charged with considering, in concert with the French Association of Paper Manufacturers and Merchants and the Office of Pulps and Papers (1) a change in the sizes of papers, rendered necessary in order to avoid the difficulties which arise to-day in regard to the diversity of present sizes and weights, and (2) the uniformity of papers in reams and on reels necessitated by the new-style margin on reels for flat or rotary printing machines. The primary cause of the inquiry instituted by Monsieur Delmas was the request to a paper manufacturer by a public authority for paper weighed by the square metre, the progressive variations being by 10 grammes. As Monsieur Delmas remarks in his letter to papermakers and printers, up till then paper had been delivered in sizes bearing the old names of crown, demy, etc., etc., and at fixed weights of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 kilos., etc., the ream. The new plan consists in delivering all papers in weights of 30 grammes, 40, 50, etc. (progressing by ten grammes) the square metre.

Varied Opinions.

The replies received by M. Delmas indicate that views are as varied in France as in the United Kingdom. Certain papermakers appear much impressed with the scheme's utility, one of the great advantages, from the maker's point of view, being that makers and buyers in home and foreign countries could speak the same language as regards their material of commerce. Useful conclusions have been drawn up by Monsieur Delmas which we may here briefly summarise. It would seem difficult to modify at one blow the traditional usages of papermakers and printers concerning the sizes and denomina-

tions of papers, but general opinion is favourable to a reduction in the number of the sizes and a unification of measures, sizes and weights, especially since the war, the old stocks being now no longer in existence. The basis of this transformation should be adopted by representative associations of the printers and papermakers, and to this end there might. be a list of about 15 sizes which makers of stock could always have in warehouse. The French Papermakers' Association has already adopted fifteen fixed sizes. Paper could be manufactured on reels varying by 5 centimetres in size and 10 grammes in weight per square metre. Makers would still produce all weights and sizes for customers, at a minimum of 500, 700 or 1,000 kilos. This would not neces. sitate any change in present usage. By adopting the decimal system, it is pointed out, printers would have many advantages, such as being able to take from any papermaker the required size and quality; holding a smaller supply in warehouse and sorting it more easily; reel paper would correspond, as to size and weight, with ream paper; the old denominations would be suppressed, as at present it is necessary to add the measurements in order to distinguish the different measures of the same sort; in the factories all employees verifying the thickness of paper during manufacture only know the weight per square metre; provisionally the new sizes might exist alongside the others, and gradually buyers, recognising the advantages of the new system, would abandon the old sizes. Similar arguments have been advanced on this side of the Channel, but the change has not yet come to pass, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of it doing so.

Personal

VISCOUNT BURNHAM was entertained at luncheon on Monday by his fellow citizens in the Ward of Farringdon Without, the gathering taking place in the picturesque old hall of the Butchers' Company.

SIR WILLIAM TRELOAR, who presided over a large and representative gathering, expressed the pleasure felt by all his fellow citizens at Lord Burnham being made a viscount.

To MARK the attainment of their jubilee in the service of Messrs. D. C. Thomson and Co., Ltd, Dundee, Mr. John Douglas, general manager, and Mr. John Johnston, manager of the advertising department were made the recipients of handsome gifts from the firm's employees.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; Cassell and Co., 7\frac{3}{6}, 7\frac{1}{2}; Country Life, Pref., 13s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.; 13s. 9d.; J. Dickinson and Co., 26s. 6d.; Financial News, Pref., 9s. 6d.; Ilford, Pref., 18s.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 6d., Pref., 14s.; International Linotype, 57\frac{1}{2}; Kelly's Directory, Pref., 15s.; Linotype A Deb., 62, B Deb., 58; Edward Lloyd, 18s.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 71s. 3d., 72s. 6d.; A. M. Peebles, 58s. 3d., 58s. 7d.; Roneo, 37s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. Pref., 18s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 20s.,; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 16s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., £9 18s., £10 1s.; Waterlow Brothers and Layton, 8, Pref., 6\frac{1}{2}; Weldon's, 30s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., Pref., 16s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Associated Newspapers, Ltd.—The directors report a profit for the year ending March 31st, after charging income-tax and providing for depreciation and adding £5,000 to the pension fund, of £170,501, as against £168,041 in 1918. The increased cost of production of newspapers—a cost which is still rising—makes the present time one of considerable difficulty. The report does not state the dividend paid on the privately-held deferred shares, but the accounts indicate that after paying the dividends on the 5 per cent. preference and the 7 per cent. cumulative ordinary shares, the 500,000 deferred shares got 20 per cent. dividend, absorbing £100,000, the same as a year ago. The carry forward is £35,984, against £32,482.

NEW COMPANIES.

NEWSPAPER LITERARY AGENCY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as newspaper, literary and news agency, etc. The subscribers are D. Caird and E. C. Elsmore. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office: 34, Norfolk-street, W.C.

H. J. BILLINGE AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of manufacturers of lead and other pencils and of stationers, carried on at Greto Mills, Keswick, under the style of Banks and Co. The subscribers are H. J. Billinge, and W. P. Jackson. Private company. Directors—H. J. Billinge, W. P. Jackson, I. J. Rogers, and H. Cooper. Registered office, 12, Booth-street, Manchester.

JOHN BLACKBURN, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of music and general printer, publisher and bookbinder, carried on by John

Blackburn, at Phlox Printing Works, 188, Cardigan-road, Leeds, as "Blackburn and Co." The subscribers are J. Blackburn, and Mrs. S. Blackburn. Private company.

C. NICHOLLS AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares (8,000 6½ per cent. pref.), to acquire the business of printers, stationers and bookbinders, carried on at Manchester, under the style of Cuthbertson and Black, and the business of fine art and colour printers, stationers and bookbinders, carried on at Manchester, under the style of C. Nicholls and Co., Ltd. The subscribers are C. Nicholls, S. A. Bird, and H. M. Darrah. Private company. Directors—C. Nicholls, S. A. Bird, H. M. Darrah.

Services and Sports Publishing Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in 950 7 per cent. cum. pref. shares, of £1 each, and 1,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, as military, technical, magazine, newspaper, music and general publishers, etc. The subscribers are P. Long, and J. N. Firth. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, W.C.I.

EVELEIGH NASH Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, (4,000 pref.), to acquire from J. M. E. Nash, the business of publishers, lately carried on by a company of the same name and purchased by him from the liquidator. The subscribers are—J. M. E. Nash, and T. E. Crease. Private company. The first directors are—J. M. E. Nash, and T. E. Crease.

TREMEWAN (COSMOS), LTD. — Registered with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares (10,000 pref.), to acquire the undertaking of W. Tremewan, Ltd., and to enter into agreements (1) between W. Tremewan, Ltd., of the first part, its liquidator of the second part, and the company of the third part; (2) between the company and Cosmos Consolidated, Ltd., and to carry on the business of wholesale, retail, export and manufacturing stationers, photographers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, etc. The subscribers are J. W. Ridout and R. Tregaskis. Private company. Directors, J. A. Taylor, F. C. Yeo and W. H. Tremewan. Registered office, Orient House, 42-5, New Broad-street, E.C.

W. H. VEALE, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, as printers, publishers, art journalists, advertising agents, etc. The subscribers are W. H. Veale, G. F. Knights, and J. A. Johnson. Private company. Directors, W. H. Veale, G. F. Knights, and J. A. Johnson. Registered office, 3, Row 79, Great Yarmouth.

ST. STEPHEN'S PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as photographic process block makers, designers, engravers, photographers, printers, etc. The subscribers are H. W. Hawkins, W. J. Robinson and F. P. Leach. Private company. First directors, H. W. Hawkins, W. J. Robinson and F. P. Leach.

BURROW'S PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £7,000, in £1 shares (4,000 7 per cent. pref.), to enter into an agreement with

R. J. Purnell and E. J. Burrow, and to carry on the business of publishers, printers, etc. The subscribers are Francis Louisa Carter and W. E. Drinkwater. Private company. Directors, E. J. Burrow, Beatrice M. Burrow, E. W. Beckingsale, Francis Louisa Carter, and E. R. Cross. Registered office, Royal House, Montpelier street, Cheltenham.

Dunedin Press, Ltd.—Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as printers, publishers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, engravers, typefounders, bookbinders, booksellers, stationers, papermakers, and merchants, etc. The subscribers are J. R. Baillie and J. Livingstone. Private company. First directors are not named.

Universal Pattern Card Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as pattern card manufacturers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are H. V. Greenwood, and A. Thornton. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office, Industry Works, Sunbridge-road, Bradford.

Langham Press, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as proprietors and publishers of newspapers, magazines, books, etc., printers and stationers. The subscribers are H. V. Dorey and C.W. Wright. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office: 275, Regent-street, W.

CHARLES PICKERING, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the wholesale stationery business carried on at King-street, Northampton, by Charles Pickering and Co. The subscribers are T.W. Lea and C. Pickering Lea. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office: 24-28, King-street, Northampton.

UNDERHILL (FOWEY), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £600, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, stationers, publishers, booksellers and lithographers, carried on at Fowey as "Underhill and Co." Private company. First directors: F. Underhill and E. R. Underhill. Registered office: Station-road Post Office, Fowey.

UNDERHILL (PLYMOUTH), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, stationers, publishers, booksellers and lithographers, carried on at Plymouth as "Underhill and Co." Private company. First directors: F. Underhill, F. A. Underhill and E. R. Underhill. Registered office: 14, Frankfort-street, Plymouth.

UNDERHILL (TRURO), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £600, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, stationers, publishers, booksellers and lithographers, carried on at Truro as "Underhill and Co." Private company. First directors: F. and E. R. Underhill. Registered office: Bishop's Library, Truro.

EBURITE PAPER Co. (1919), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £101,000, in £1 shares, to enter into an agreement with the Eburite Paper Co., Ltd., and the liquidator thereof, and to carry on the business of paper manu-

facturers, merchants and contractors, manufacturers of corrugated and crinkled paper, wax paper, paper shavings and decorations, and paper fancy goods, wholesale and retail stationers, etc. The subscribers are C. Scaramanga-Ralli, and M. D. E. G. Lyon. Private company. First directors—C. Scaramanga-Ralli, J.P.; M. D. E. G. Lyon, and B. F. Popham. Registered office, 50-56, Formosastreet, Paddington, W.9.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an aimost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDER.

Stevens, Herbert Henry, tobacconist and stationer, 71, St. Saviour's-road East, Leicester. Date of order, May 26th, 1919. Made on debtor's own petition. Date of public examination, June 20th, 11 a.m., at the Castle Leicester.

ADJUDICATION.

Mansell, William Jessop, bookbinder, Parkstone, Chudleigh-road, Crofton Park, London. To be heard on June 20th, at 11 a.m., at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

THE COMPANIES (WINDING-UP) ACT, 1890.

FIRST MEETING.

The Italian Press and General Agency, Ltd., 29a, Charing Cross-road, London. First meeting of creditors, June 11th, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., at 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

SI. Bride foundation Printing

Estimating Examination.

The examiners, Mr. Harold Curwen and Mr. W. Howard Hazell, have now issued their awards on the estimating examination held at St. Bride Institute on April 30th, 1919. The following are the successful candidates:—

Totham, W. H. 124 marks Burns, F. A. J. ... 122 Golder, J. H. ... 120 ... Dennis, A. J. ... 118 Fuller, J. Parsons, F. 114 113 Knowles, D. 106 ... Limpenny, H. H. J. 101

The first two candidates receive the prizes given by the costing committee of the Master Printers' Federation.

West and North-West London Master Printers, Association.

There was a good attendance at this association's third local bi-monthly meeting, which was held at William's Restaurant, Camden Town, the other evening. Light refreshments having been "distributed" and "cleared," the chair was taken by the president, Mr. F. A. Perry, supported by Mr. W. J. Pollock (vice-president), Mr. A. Langley (expresident), Mr. Weston. Mr. Howell, Mr. J. R. Burt, etc.

The president opened the meeting by extending a cordial welcome to those present who had not hitherto recognised the advantages and the necessity of joining the association. He briefly outlined the benefits the association placed at the service of the master printer, and said he was convinced that if any master printer who had joined the association did not get value for his subscription, the fault lay with that printer, and not with the association. He urged those present to try co-operation with their competitors, and not rest until every printer in Camden Town came into their ranks. These sentiments were endorsed by other speakers, and several new members were elected.

Draft copies of the new "Minimum Price were handed round, and the president invited criticism, asking speakers to direct their criticism to the basic rates on which the list had been compiled, rather than to the possibility of obtaining the prices which the application of those rates evolved. The rates were those laid down by the Costing Committee, and were the average rates of a number of houses, both large and small being represented. The cost of paper could that evening be left out of account; that would be adjusted later on. The percentage to be added for handling paper, the hourly rates for composing, machining, and the various other operations, the time estimated for them. and then finally the proper percentage to be added as profit were the principles he would ask them to deal with.

In the discussion which followed the opinion was expressed, and confirmed by a vote of nearly four to one, that the handling and storing addition should be graded according to the size of the job, 25 per cent. up to 1,000, 20 per cent. from 2,000 to 5,000, and 15 per cent. over 5,000 copies, being the ratio which received the confirmation of the meeting.

Criticism was next turned on the hourly rate for composition, and a suggestion that every printer present should declare by ballot what he considered his hourly cost for composition resulted in an average of 3s. 9d., the amounts given rising as high as 5s. down to a minimum of 2s. 9d.

Mr. Hunger drew attention to the fact that no machine smaller than f'cap folio was scheduled, and suggested that much small work was executed on Pearls and similar

machines. He moved that 2s, per hour should be reckoned for work which could be done on this class of machine. Mr. Odell seconded. Mr. Pollock, moved as an amendment that the costing or price list committee should be asked to ascertain the hourly cost of running platens smaller than f'cap folio, and, on being put to the vote, the amendment was carried The meeting unaniby a large majority. mously declared the rates given for binding were too low, and the president promised to convey that opinion to the price list committee, as well as the other criticisms which had been made.

Recent Government Contracts.

H.A. Stationery Office.

From the "Labour Gazette"

PRINTING, RULING, AND BINDING.

7,000 Books.—H. R. Danford, Singer-street, E.C.

759,000 Labels.—Fisher, Clarke and Co. Boston, Lincs.

7,000 Books—W. Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

800,000 Tickets.—Harland and Sons, Hull. 150 Document Wallets.—Hess and Co.,

London, E.C.
100 L/L LedgerMetals.—British L/L Manufacturers, Ltd., London, S.E.

10,000 Posters.—Dangerfield Printing Co., Herts.

20,000 Posters.-H. G. Banks, Ltd., London, W.C.

100 Ledgers.—Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd., London, S.E.

100 Rexine Gusset Pouches.—J. and Bennett Green, London, E.C.

20,000,000 Telegraph Forms.—Percy Bros., Manchester.

20,000 Books.—H. Baldwin and Co., London, E.C. 4,000,000 Telegram Forms.—E. Senior and

Son, Denton.

5,000,000 Telegram Forms.—J. Haywood,

Ltd., Manchester.

1,000 Attendance Books.—G. Hargreaves,

Manchester.
;,029,850 Income-Tax Forms.—H. Blacklock

and Co., Manchester. 1,250,700 Income-Tax Forms; 50,000 D.3

Books.—Illustrations, Ltd., Salford.
718.250 Income Tax Forms.—H. Howarth

and Co., Ltd., Manchester. 56,325 Income-Tax Forms; 322,550 Income-

Tax Forms.—Bednall Bros., Ltd., Manchester. 2,000,000 Card A.—Willmer Bros. and Co., Birkenhead.

12,000 Books; 100,000 Bags.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

6.000 Pads; 5,125 Books.—Chapman and Co., Balham.

16,000 Books; 5,000 Books; 600 Books.—J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.

HESE COLON

6,000 Books; 1,250 Books; 11,000 Covers; 8,500 Books; 20,000 Books; 35,000 Covers; 5.000 Portfolios.-Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

5,000 Files.—A. E. Walker, Canonbury, N. 7,000 Books.-Tee, Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

1,000 Rms. Double F'caps.-Willmott and

Son, London, E.C.
1,000 Rms. Double F'caps.—Grimsey and Son, London, E.C.

400,000 Forms.—Hazell, Watson and Viney,

London, W.C. 200,000 D.E. Books; 20,000 Cases; 10,000

Books.—McCorquodale and Co., Wolverton,

59,000 D.E. Books.—Midland Printing Co., Oldbury.

100,000 D.E. Books.-C. Nicholls and Co., Manchester.

100,000 D.E. Books.—J. Rostron and Son, Leeds.

6,000 Books; 1,994 Books.—Woolnough and Sons, Ltd., London, N.

50,000 D.3 Books.—Abel Heywood, Manchester.

50,000 D.3 Books.-Percival Jones, Birmingham.

2,000 Books. - Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

New British Patents:

Applications.

Printing machines. Bonham, H. 12,873,

Boyd, H. A., and Boyd, T. A. Machines for slitting paper, etc., into strips and winding same. 12,961.

Butler, J. H, and Terrey, A. Means for securing printing plates to cylinders of print-

ing presses. 12,702. Eaton, E. Paper or cardboard receptacles. 12,653.

Eitken, G. Pen holders. 12,505. Eva, A. Printing machines. 12,757

Fitch, W.S. Stationery labels. 12,624. Johnson, J. F. W. Means for display and secure packing of fountain pens, etc. 13,002.

Mills, J. I., and Morris, E. T. Cylinders for rotary printing machines. 12,583.

Monk, S. G. Perpetual calendars 13,051. Pixton, H. M. Fountain pens. 12,855.

Tags, Ltd. Stationery labels. 12,624.

Vernon, M. Printers' shooting-stick. 10,408. Vernon, M. Mechanical type-high gauge.

Wall-Paper Manufacturers, and Walker, H. Preparation of printing surfaces. 13,062.

Wallwork, C. H., and Wallwork and Co., H. Devices for covering rollers for printing

machines. 10,109. Wann, E. M. Loose-leaf books. 12,737. Warbey, H. F. Air suction single-sheet feeding mechanism. 11,296.

Warren, C. J. Combined letter and envelope. 11.319.

Willmot, W. Stamping book covers, etc. 10.023

Wood, H. Machines for cutting, etc., paper, etc. 11,698.

Specification Published, 1918.

Ford, R. M. Stove consuming newspaper or other waste paper on matter for purposes

of heating or cooking. 126,763. Wolstenholme, O. S. Self filling reservoir

pens. 126,767. Hoe and Co., R. Inking mechanism for printing machines. 126,815.

Hall, W. G. Fastenings for pocket books and cases, purses, and other articles. 126,839. Marcus, H. Works of reference, text books,

and the like. 126,851. Lagenbach, A. Cardboard boxes. 120,878. Hoe and Co., R. Inking mechanism for printing machines. (Divided application on 8,433, 1918). 126,917.

Replies'to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPPESENTATIVES OF MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED OF FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three. Shillings for 24 Words or under: One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be reckoned for each line,

Machinery for Sale.

TWO WHARFEDALES.—Quad-Royal, with Geared Inkers, Inking Drum, American Spring Ducts, Band Breaks to Cylinder, Tip-up Flyers with Cutter attached; makers, Dawson and Sons; Locking-up Irons and Counter included .-Apply, Walker Bros., Bouverie-street, E.C. 13669

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPH-ING and BOOKBINDING BUSINESS for sale; owner retiring; last year's profit over £700; purchase price about £2,500.-Apply, Hepworth, Stationer, Kidderminster.

PATENT FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietors of British Patent No. 100,729, re ating to IMPROVEMENTS IN MATRIX BARS FOR TYPE-BAR-MAKING MACHINES AND IN THE TYPE-BARS PRODUCED THEREBY, desire to enter into negotiations with one or more firms in Great Britain for the sale of the Patent Rights or for the Grant of Licences to manufacture under Royalty. Inquiries to be addressed to D. YOUNG AND Co., Patent Agents, 11 and 12, Southampton Buildings, London, W C.2. 13668

Labour Conditions Abroad

France.—The Government has voted a law establishing the eight-hour day; the measure was passed in three weeks. Furthermore, at a general meeting of the Parisian Typo-graphical Section held on January 24th last a delegate informed the assembly of the result of the conferences with the syndicates of the Parisian Press and the leading newspapers on the question of obtaining increased wages. The workmen's propositions have now been accepted and rates have been fixed as follows: -Day, 18 francs; night, 20 francs; and overtime hours at 3 and 4 francs. In agreement with the masters' associations the men's organisation has agreed to modify these rates in accordance with the fluctuations in the prices for necessaries.

ITALY.—The eight-hour day has been established in the metallurgical industries. The silk and cotton industries have also instituted it for their trade throughout the country, and on March 9th it was introduced in Milan for the book industry and on the 17th of that month for the whole of the country.

SWITZERLAND.—The 50 hour week for the typographical industry came into force on April 1st.

SPAIN. - The eight-hour day has been accorded to builders' workmen, and for trade generally Government will organise arbitration councils composed of delegates from the workers and the masters to advise on all cases of conflict between labour and capital.

Trade Competition in South Africa.

In a report to the Royal Colonial Institute on the trade position in South Africa, great stress is laid on the state of uncertainty into which the suddenness of the armistice plunged the trade with the outside world. Many merchants have been caught with heavy stocks in addition to orders still to be fulfilled. No definite information seems obtainable as to prices and deliveries, or of what conditions The most formidare likely to affect these. able workers in the South African field appear to be Japan and the United States of America. The correspondent summarises his remarks on Japan in five points: - (1) That they got into this market purely as a result of war conditions; (2) that operations have been limited. especially lately, owing to the uncertainty above mentioned; (3) their goods consist for the most part of inferior imitations; (4) though entering the market with low prices, they have lately become much higher; (5) their seas freights to South Africa are naturally very heavy. In short, he considers that though it would be unwise to entirely ignore Japanese competition, it should not be too seriously feared in the electrical trades in South Africa. There is beyond question a systematic and intense campaign being waged by the United

States of America to hold and extend the large connections they made in this market during the war, especially in the earlier years of it. With regard to certain trades, the correspondent is gravely apprehensive that a policy akin to the destructive pre-war policy of German combinations is likely to be the guiding principle of the United States firms. Here he puts in a strong plea for Imperial preference, which, in his opinion, will be welcome in the extreme by the great majority of the business men in that country.

Making Paper Waterproof.

A Japanese Invention.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. Kotaro Konagi, a merchant, of Toyko, Japan, relating to improvements in waterproof paper. The process consists first of immersing the paper to be treated in a bath of gelatine solution, the solution being made insoluble by applying thereto a mixed solution of chrome alum and ammoniacal alum, subsequently coating with a second mixture of a solution consisting of castor seed oil, tung oil, and lead or zinc salt. It is sought by the invention to obtain an impermeable paper which is completely wrinkleless, but having the resistance necessary in the purpose for which the paper is used, while preserving its water-

proof character.

In carrying out the invention, the sheet of paper is first painted with vegetable paste, preferably bracken paste, then immersed in a bath of gelatine solution. When the sheet leaves the bath completely impregnated, it is coated over with a mixture of chrome alum and ammoniacal alum, which forms a base adapted and ready to receive the first ingredients of the paint. This paint the inventor prepares by mixing five grammes of castor seed oil with five grammes of lead oxide, boiling for about one hour to a temperature preferably lower than 200 degs. F. The first mixture thus prepared, which may be diluted with pine oil, is applied in an appropriate manner over the base already described, and in order to ensure satisfactory results a further layer of paint is applied, the second paint being prepared by mixing 5 grammes of castor seed oil with 5 grammes of white lead, heating it for about half-an-hour as in the previous case, and adding to grammes of zinc oxide, 20 grammes of tung oil, 15 grammes of boiled linseed oil, and subsequently heating it for about two hours to the temperature This preparation, when before specified. diluted with pine oil, is painted over the first paint previously coated.

In addition to the above ingredients of the second paint, the inventor sometimes mixes with them a suitable quantity of zinc oxide and infusorial earth, and finishes with a final coating of caoutchouc solution. The wrinkling tendency of the ordinary tung oil is overcome by moderating the drying property of the oil before the proper dryers are added.

STREET,

Gold Leaf, Gold, White, and Coloured Foils. Blocking Powders, etc. Machine Tapes

BRANDWOOD & CO. 21, SAVILLE STREET
(WERBERT RICHARDSON, Proprietor).

RANGHESTER.

ers, and Suppliers to the Bookbinding, Printing, Stationery, Box Making, and Pattern Card and Electrical Trades. Eyclets, Papers.
Guard Book Straps and
Handles. Aeroplane
and Electrical Tapes.

and Mulls, S:wing-on

AMES

ERAL LIBRAGE RITISH & COLONIAU PRINTER FOUNDED AND STATIONER PUBLISHED 1878. WEEKLY.

(**REGISTER**ED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 24.

LONDON: June 12, 1919.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE,

Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



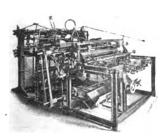
Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs; or 2-32's from the one sheet).



Sexbold "Dayton" Paper Cutting Machine,



Smyth Cloth Cutting

The above machines are the latest production of the various American factories and the most advanced type of their kind on the World's Market

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:—

CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4, ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON "O

BRITISH & COLONIAL

JUNE 12, 1919.



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

We have LARGE STOCKS of PLAIN and EMBOSSEDS.

MAIL YOUR ORDERS.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

6. 8 & 8a. Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER:

30-31, St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: City, 4164.

Telegrams: Swiftness, Manchester

Nonfrothing "Atlas" Bookbinding thin scotch thin GLUE GLUE

Samples and Prices from the Manufacturers QUIBELL BROS., Ltd., Newark.



HAROLD HOOD

AUCTIONEER & Valuer to the Printing Trades, Borough Road E., Middlesbrough. Ask for my Valuation and Sale Terms

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of
Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only
TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices
in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other
Registered information, together with Status Information
POR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

The Cheapest PARCELLING TWINE

in the market now is

"Lagan" Twine



Made from Flax.

Apply to:

The Linen Thread Co., Ltd.,

53, Bothwell Street, GLASGOW.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER POR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER 24.

LONDON: JUNE 12, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

Great Day in London.

Presentation to Mr. E. C. Moyce.

Saturday was a great day for the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association. Delegates came to London from the various provincial centres to attend the annual conference, which grows in importance with the increase in membership. By a happy thought, too, it had been decided to inaugurate anew the bohemian concerts which, before the world was plunged into war, were so happy a feature of the social amenities provided by the Parent Association. Furthermore, a feature of the gatherings was the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. E. C. Moyce in recognition of 21 years of faithful and efficient service as general secretary. The delegate meeting of the Victory Year, therefore, is likely to stand out as a prominent and important milestone in the history of the P. M. and O. A. Record weather attended the occasion, and if this was rather too warm and fine for an indoor conference in London it was enjoyed to the full by the ladies and friends who were being shown the sights while the men folk debated graver matters.

The Conference opened at the Cannonstreet Hotel at 10 a.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. E. H. Berryman, president, of the
Parent Association, and the following delegates attended:—Parent Association—Messrs.
E. H. Berryman, E. C. Moyce, and J. C. Pugh.
Liverpool—Messrs. A. Burns and J. N. Poole.
Manchester—Messrs. J. H. Nuttall and F. J.
Hughes. Yorkshire—Messrs. J. W. Wormall
and W. H. Crowther. Birmingham—Messrs.
W. E. Martin and G. W. Hughes. Glasgow—
Messrs. W. Guild and C. Stewart. Edinburgh
—Messrs. R. N. Stuart and F. B. Sandie.

Dublin-Messrs. P. H. Williams and C. Holley. North Midlands-Messrs. C. E. Evans and G. Low. Leicester-Messrs. J. W. Holroyd and W. H. Crane. Ex-officio-The general secretary.

There was a long agenda for the consideration of the delegates, and the various items concerning the internal working of the Association were fully considered. At 12.30 the conference adjourned for lunch, resuming at 2.30 and terminating at 4.45, after which tea was served. Most of the delegates, taking advantage of the Whitsuntide holidays, had brought their ladies with them, and while the gentlemen were engaged at the delegate meeting they were agreeably entertained by a drive round the metropolis, the reception committee having made adequate arrangements in this direction.

The evening was devoted to the bohemian concert, for which an excellent programme had been arranged. Such is the reputation these concerts have attained that a great number of ladies and gentlemen attended. The large Pillar Hall was all too small to accommodate them all and the programme had to be repeated simultaneously in another room, where Mr. A. E. Jarvis, vice-president of the Parent Association presided. On arrival the visitors were received and welcomed by Mr. Berryman. Among the visitors were Mr. H. Wilson Howes, and Messrs. Daines and G. A. Eden (representing the Bookbinders and Kindred Trades Overseers Association.) Altogether there was an attendance of over 500.

For their delectation Mr. Rawel Adams, the musical director, presented an attractive musical programme, which opened with a pianoforte selection by Mr. Herbert Townsend, and was sustained at a high level throughout. Miss Annie Bartle increased her popularity by her very efficient singing, and Mr. Frederick Lake's fine voice made a deep impression. A great ovation was accorded these two artists for their beautiful rendering of the Miserere Scene from "11 Trovatore." A prominent place was given to the lighter side of the entertainment, which was much to the taste of the audience, who were kept

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

thoroughly well amused by Miss Edith Eatherley, Mr. Rawel Adams, Mr. Ben Lawes. and the human marionettes, Messrs. Wilkin and McGowan.

At a suitable interval came the presentation to Mr. Moyce. Asking the provincial delegates to stand, Mr. Berryman, who presided over the concert as he had done at the various gatherings throughout the day, said one of the reasons for bringing that large company together on a beautiful summer night was in order that their bohemian concert might harmonise with a visit from their provincial friends and the presentation they had to make. It was only natural that their provincial friends, who were as much interested as were the London representatives, should desire to take part in the proceedings of that evening. It would be entirely erroneous and misleading, continued the president, to say that that fine Association had been built up entirely by It had been built up the efforts of one man. by a body of earnest and able men. Some of them had passed away and gone and they had left with them only memories. Others were resting after good and strenuous work; while many more gentlemen, he was glad to think, were with them that night. But he was going to tell them without fear of contradiction that among all these builders Mr. Edward Moyce was the master builder all the (Cheers.) No task had been too too heavy and no detail had been to slight or too trivial engage his earnest attention, and at all times he had gone forward with fresh thoughts and new ideas, inspiring every man who worked with him. But the time came last year when Mr. Moyce felt he must put down the pen, and his friends and fellow members felt it was a fitting time to recognise the work he had performed for the Association during 21 years. The result was that a small but influential committee was formed, with their friend Mr. Chas. Gray as the secretary, and so well had he conducted the matter that a testimonial fund had been raised amounting to £125, composed mainly of small subscriptions from The idea of the committee fellow members. was to present to Mr. Moyce a gold watch, suitably inscribed, and chain, an illuminated address, and the balance of £73 odd. Well, they knew what a cheque meant in these ex-With regard to the gold pensive times. watch, when Mr. Moyce attended the council meetings there was no knowing what might happen to it. (Laughter.) The address, happen to it. (Laughter.) however, would remain, and he (Mr. Berryman) hoped it would be handed on from generation to generation; he could imagine a little Moyce of the fourth generation, looking at the address, saying: "What a wonderful old chap my great grandfather must have been. I wonder what became of the watch and I wonder what he bought with the cheque." (Loud laughter.) In conclusion the president, shaking hands with Mr. Moyce on behalf of the large assembly, offered the greeting of the old dramatist: "Here is your good health and your wife's and your family and may you live long, and prosper. (Cheers.)

The gifts were then handed to Mr. Moyce, the address being as follows:—

PRINTERS' MANAGERS AND OVERSEERS ASSOCIATION.

On behalf of the entire Membership of the Association in the United Kingdom and Abroad, we, the undersigned, desire to place upon record Our Sincere and Hearty Congratulations to

MR. EDWARD CHARLES MOYCE on the completion of Twenty-One Years valuable work as General Secretary.

We would recognise his unfailing zeal and energy, his tast and courtesy at all times and the fine constructive ability which has been an inspiration and an example to all his Colleagues tending in no small degree to the unity, progress and financial prosperity of the Association.

In testifying to the value of his public work, we are also mindful of the high personal gifts of the sterling character and business integrity which have gained for him the enduring respect and esteem of his fellow members, and we sincerely trust that good health, prosperity and every blessing may attend him always.

A PRESENTATION GOLD WATCH and CHAIR and Chair and Chaque accompany this Address.

Mr. C. J. Gray, at the request of the president, also said a few words as secretary of the testimonial committee. He mentioned that he had paid his tribute to Mr. Moyce at Birmingham, where the testimonial fund was first mooted. His had really been an easy task, because the scheme was taken up so readily. They had kept the subscriptions to the membership of the Association. wondered what the amount would have been if they had extended it to all the friends in London who knew Mr. Moyce and who had profited by his advice and valuable services. Mr. Gray thanked every member of the Association who had subscribed to the fund, and the officials of the association, the treasurer and general secretary for the assistance they had given him. Speaking of his own connection with the association for fourteen years, occupying practically every office, including that of president, Mr. Gray said he had always worked harmoniously with Mr. Moyce. He had ever found him a true friend and a true brother, expressing the real spirit of brotherhood, which was what they wanted in these days. Mr. Moyce had always been most helpful, not only to him, but to everyone with whom he came in contact—a sympathetic, kind and hard-working man. (Applause.)

Mr. Moyce was received with demonstrative applause on rising to respond. While he had no difficulty in recognising the kindly praises of the president and the cordial reception of them by all the friends who were around him old friends and new friends—the task of acknowledging their kindness was the most difficult he had ever had to face, because he knew that when he sat down he would not have said all that he ought to have said, and perhaps would not have said in the right way what he would have tried to say. could he say to them, to all the subscribers to the testimonial, and to all who had worked so hard, that would mean more than his very heartiest thanks. He was very proud indeed

to think that it was a gift from his friends within the association itself. It was far more gratifying than if they had gone to all and sundry, many as his friends were in the trade. He had been thinking that night as he sat there of the colleagues with whom he had worked. He had been associated with about five different presidents - Mr. Morley, Mr. Davies, whom they all loved until the day of his lamented death; Mr. Gray, who was his helpful, always ready, president; Mr. Pugh, who was ever prepared to assist him in every possible way; and his present friend and colleague, Mr. Berryman, with whom anyone might be proud to be associated. (Applause.) Then he had had the continued support of the secretaries of all the provincial centres, not only those who were still in office, but



Mr. B. C. Moyce.

those who had resigned or gone to other spheres. They would excuse him mentioning one name, one who had the honour of being the senior officer of the association, Mr. Poole. who had been secretary of the Liverpool Centre since its inception 16 years ago. He held the record for long service, and he (Mr. Moyce) hoped yet to have the pleasure of congratulating Mr. Poole and the Liverpool Centre on his services, which he hoped would not terminate at the end of 21 years. Mr. Moyce assured his hearers that the work of the Association had always interested him and he did not give it up because he was tired of it. With the editorial work, however, the duties became too heavy for a leisure time hobby, and he felt he could no longer do jus-tice to the work. Mr. Phillips, who was his valued colleague, first as assistant secretary and afterwards as financial secretary, had stepped into the breach and filled the gap that was made by his withdrawal. He was sure the Association was to be congratulated by his accession to the post of general secretary. In Mr. Phillips they had the right man in the right place. (Loud applanse). Wher-

ever he went he was popular, he was a good man of business and he would carry on the traditions of the P. M. and O. A. as his colleagues wished them to be carried on. (Applause.) The president had rightly said that the Association was not built up by one man. It had taken hundreds of men. Every man who had joined the Association and worked for it had helped to build the structure. When he took over the secretaryship, close upon 22 years ago, the membership was about 200; it was now nearly 1,100. (Applause.) He thought that was great progress in the time, but it could not be the work of one man, however much he might do towards it. Mr. Moyce went on to assure the president that when he went to the "Old Bell" to attend their meetings, as he hoped to do for a good many years, he would safeguard the watch as one of the greatest treasures a man could have. The associations surrounding it would be far more to him than its intrinsic value and he hoped the watch would be handed down to his children and his grandchildren, together with the illuminated address so kindly and eloquently worded. Asking to be forgiven for his shortcomings in his few remarks, Mr. Moyce concluded by thanking his friends for all their kindness from the bottom of his

The concert then proceeded to a happy termination, bringing to an end a memorable day in the annals of the P. M. and O. A. The stewards for the occasion, who attended to the comfort of the visitors were Messrs. J. Dernie, G. W. R. Greig and J. J. Smith.

The Importation of Paper.

In the House of Commons Captain Tudor Rees asked the Prime Minister whether paper is the raw material of the printing industry, and whether in pursuance of his pledge that raw materials should not be taxed he will immediately abolish the order which, in restricting the importation of foreign paper, is in effect a tax on that commodity?

Mr. Bridgeman said, that it is an undoubted fact that paper is a raw material of the printing industry, but it is also a manufactured article. No tax is imposed upon paper by the regulations now in force, which merely restrict importation. When articles are the production of one industry and the raw material of others it is necessary to consider the effect which unrestricted imports would produce upon both the producing and consuming industries. So far as can be judged by the experience gained during the past month, the regulations are working in the direction intended, namely, to avoid unnecessary disturbances to the numerous and important industries whose raw material consists of various kinds of paper, to enable mills to resume full working and employ their labour fully and to cheapen the cost of production. It is accordingly not proposed to abolish the Order restricting the importation of foreign paper.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Trade Notes.

TENDER ACCEPTED.—For printing new supplementary catalogue of the Central Library (lending department), for the Kensington Borough Council: Messrs. Hunt, Barnard, and Co.'s (£40 5s.), tender has been accepted.

At the Scottish Press dinner arranged by the Scottish Council of the National Union of Journalists held at Linlithgow on Saturday, Mr. James Kidd, M.P., proposing the toast of the Union, said the services rendered by the Press of Great Britain, and especially the Press of Scotland, during the war had been of inestimable value.

MR. CHARLES SOUTHWELL, who was imprisoned at Lima for printing a publication containing seditious articles, is still detained, although the responsible editor of the publication has been released. Mr. Southwell's printing establishment has now been reopened and the troops withdrawn, following an energetic protest lodged by the American Minister.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Press Association, Sir George Toulmin (Lancashire Daily Post, Preston), was elected chairman of the Association for the ensuing year, and Mr. Charles W. Henderson (Belfast News Letter) deputy chairman. Col. Joseph Reed (Newcastle Chronicle), and Col. Egbert Lewis (Bath Herald), were appointed the Finance Committee.

THR Cronique de la Société des Gens de Lectures informs its readers that French books are in request by English publishers, and the latter are willing to have them translated. French publishers being less and less able to produce books, for want of cheap raw materials, the question is, will French editions have to be printed in London? Certainly a disquieting proposition for our Allies.

FRANCE.—During the last session of the Department of the Board of Works for the Nord Department Monsieur Barrois-Brains announced that 147 factories and workshops, 84 of them printing establishments, had been re-opened in the Department since the liberation from the enemy. Also the firm of M. H. David, printers, of Béthune, that town so prominent during hostilities, in the Pas-de-Calais Department, is resuming some of its activity.

MESSRS. LENDRUMS, LTD.—Owing to the increased volume of business with which they are called upon to deal Messrs. Lendrum, Ltd., Manchester, have removed their paper and manufacturing stationery department from 21 Spring-gardens to commodious premises at Quay street, where they have a very fine suite of offices and a large warehouse equipped with every facility for handling paper. Much of the success of the Manchester department has been due to the energy and

enterprise of the genial manager, Mr. F. L. Wright, who has turned his extensive experience in the trade to good account.

A conference on "Some Methods of Regulating Wages" will be held under the auspices of the Industrial Reconstruction Council, on Tuesday, June 17th, at 6 p.m., in the Hall of the Institute of Journalists, 2 and 4, Tudorstreet, E.C.4. The chair will be taken by Mr. Lewis Haslam, M.P., and the opening address given by Mr. John Baker, after which will follow questions and discussion. No tickets are necessary.

A NEW organisation, in the interests of newspaper, printing, and publishing clerks in London, has been formed under the title of the Newspaper, Printing, and Publishing Clerks' Guild. The membership exceeds 400, and the objects of the Guild are "for the maintenance of friendly relations between the staffs" of the offices in London and "the protection and furtherance of their common interests."

TENDERS WANTED.—For printing and binding the annual abstract of accounts for the Southampton Corporation; particulars from the Borough Treasurer's Office, Municipal Offices, Southampton.—For school requisites and printing and stationery required during year ending July 31st, 1920, for the Rawtenstall Education Authority; forms of tender from Mr. J. Ed. Kirk, Education Offices, Cloughfold, via Manchester.—For school requisites and printing and stationery required during year ending July 31st, 1920, for the Bacup and Rawtenstall Secondary and Technical School; forms of tender from Mr. J. E. Kirk, Education Offices, Cloughfold.

The identity of Rafbird the author of "Zooms and Spins," a book that is attracting considerable attention just now, is a great secret, but it has been remarked that the work contains internal evidence that the writer has an intimate firsthand knowledge of aircraft. It may, however, be of interest to booksellers and to those engaged in the publishing business, to know that Rafbird is what may be called "a son of the book trade," for his father (now deceased) was for many years manager to a firm of publishers whose place of business was in the neighbourhood of Paternoster-row, where for many years he was a familiar figure. The publishers of "Zooms and Spins" are Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd.

Tasmania.—The King has granted to the State of Tasmania the right to adopt armorial bearings, and we have been favoured with a copy of these, printed in the proper colours, by Mr. John Vail, Government Printer at Hobart. The following is the official description of the Arms:—Quarterly-gules and barry tion of the Arms:—Quarterly-gules and barry to the crest and azure a fesse of the second charged with a ram statant proper bet base in chief a garb and a thunderbolt and in for four apples and a branch of hops all of the crest on a wreath argent and gules—a statant gules resting the dexter fore paw And spade and a pick-axe in saltire proper—

for supporters, on either side a Tasmanian tiger proper, with the motto "Ubertus et Fidelitas." As an example of colour printing the reproduction of the new arms is worthy of notice, and reflects much credit on those responsible for its execution. A copy of the Government crest, also printed in colours, is a fine specimen of the printer's art.

THE Prince of Wales is the subject of an interesting character sketch in the June Pearson's Magazine, written it is stated, by one in possession of exceptional facilities for giving a true impression of His Royal Highness' personality. A discussion on "Is This the Most Momentous Peace?" is accompanied by interesting pictures of famous Peace Conferences in the past. Heath Robinson offers some characteristic suggestions for "The Perfect Peace Pageant," and George Robey's "After Dinner Stories" are well up to his best form. The front cover is decorated with a portrait of the Prince of Wales.

Cleyer Production

"The Falcon" is a quarterly house organ produced by the printing craftsmen of the firm of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., New street square, E.C. Small quarto in size, it is very well got up and printed, and contains many articles of great interest to the



printing craft, as well as matter dealing with various events in connection with the firm's workers. Several well-executed illustrations appear in the pages, and on the whole the "Falcon" takes a very high place among publications of its class, while the literary merit

of its contributions is excellent. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh is the editor, and he has produced a number that is worthy of the high traditions of the house from which it emanates.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Allison, F. C. Card cases. 13,783. Blount, D. Photographic sensitised paper.

13,314. Brown, A. A. Folding or knock-down boxes.

13,491. Coull, T. C., and McLean, W. E. Loose-leaf

ledgers. 13,565. Goss Printing Press Co. Printing presses and folding mechanism therefor. 13,361. Keeran, C. R. Pencils. 13,511. Kelly, W. Inking mechanism of platen print-

ing machines. 13,363.

Lee, A., and Rider and Lee. Collapsible cardboard, etc., boxes. 13,531.

Mascord, G. W. Conveyers. 13,396. Mascord, G. W. Inking apparatus for print-

ing machines. 13.397. Mascord, G. W. Rotary printing machines. 13,674.

Mascord, G. W. Printing machines. 13,752. Miller, R. C. P. Date calendars. 13,431. Myatt, J. W. Loose-leaf books or binders.

13.735.
Smith, E. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 13.448.
Stanley, J. C., and Stanley, W. Sharpener for lead, etc., penets, etc. 13.416.

Stanway, W. L. Postal envelopes. 13,186. Thompson, W. M. Adaptable note-boo Adaptable note-book rest, knee desk, and pencil holder combined. 13,310.

Willmot and Allison. Card cases. 13,783.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Duplicating and the like. Gestetner, D. 127,106.

Gestetner, D. Manifolding, duplicating, and

the like. 127,113.

Barrington, T. Letter sheets. 127,172.

Hanson, J. W. Date indicators. 127,173.

Marner, G. W. Pen nibs. 127,175. Kendell, T. B. Knives for guillotine papercutting machines. 127,193.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

Usines Bolide Soc. Anon. Feeding apparatus for automatic stamping and the like presses. 127,239.

It was even more difficult in 1841 for printers to collect money due to them than it is now. The American Printer tells of Samuel Adams, a leading New York printer, calling on John C. Colt, a teacher of book-keeping, to collect a bill. Colt hit the printer with a hammer, packed the body in a box, and hired an innocent truckman to haul it to a ship bound for New Orleans.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS.

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements; (Full page 8 by $5^{1}/_{4}$ ins.)

Whole Page	£3	10	0	. 8.	d.			
Half Page	1	17	6	One-eighth Page 12	6			
Third Page	1	6	0	One-third Column 15				
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column 6	6			
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.								
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.								

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. Rampeltin, Vasterlanggatan, 56, Stockholm, Sweden. United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York. Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4 Copies may be purchased at the Offices, as above er from Messrs. W. H Everett and Son, Ltd., news-

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1919.

agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

Current Topics.

A Printers' Library.

How MANY printers in this country have a private technical library in their office? and yet the possession of such a collection of books would be of the greatest advantage in solving problems that continually turn up in the daily work relating to paper, ink, colours, electrotyping, presswork, and other matters. On nearly every branch of work in the printing office there has been a book or books. written by men who were experts in their particular branches of the art, and yet how few printers have these in their possession, or if they have ever spare the time to consult them. In the trade journals, too, there is a

wealth of information that could be utilised with advantage if carefully preserved, while the works of the great masters of the art of bookmaking might be taken as patterns for work to be done. Such a library, we venture to think would be of inestimable value. It need not take up much room, and the expense of its installation would soon be refunded if it were utilised to advantage. A small library of the kind in question, if lent out to those employees who took a live interest in their work would tend to make them better craftsmen.

American Printing instructors.

THE printing instructors in the technical schools of the United States are mostly members of the International Association of Teachers of Printing, and recently they had a three days' convention at which many subjects affecting the instruction of the youthful printer were discussed. One of the speakers in pointing out the great force which printing, and particularly those who teach the art, can exert, made a plea for more elementary methods of instruction for men who expected to work in the smaller offices, and for the ordinary jobbing printer. He compared some of the methods in use by technical teachers to "a college education, when what the pupils required was a kindergarten." The president of the Association spoke of the peculiar position in which teachers of printing were placed, and the attitude toward them entertained by other printers. He said that the superintendents and teachers in the schools do not, and have not in the past, looked upon the printshop in their midst seriously enough, but that attitude was gradually changing for the better. He criticised severely those instructors who placed production ahead of creation, characterising the effort of some teachers as mercenary; as men afraid of their jobs apparently unless they could make them self-supporting. The Association agreed to start a monthly magazine for the benefit of the teachers, so that they might have an opportunity of airing their views and encouraging each other.

Newspaper Printers as Dictators.

British Columbia is experiencing the evils of a general strike just now, and most of the workers in the various trades are either "out" or about to come "out." This has given rise to a curious action on the part of the newspaper employees who are attempting to dictate to the publishers what may and what

Digitized by GOOGLE

may not be printed in the daily papers. At Vancouver, notice has been given to the managements of the daily newspapers by the members of the Typographical Union that that they will not set news copy concerning the strike which is not approved by a censor appointed by the union. To this one paper responds:-"It is not the intention of the management of the Daily Province to submit to any such censorship. News concerning the strike will be as authentic and fair as possible, and will be printed as given to the compositors, or the paper will not be issued at all." The daily Sun had also a similar demand made on it, and declined to be dictated to. Later news says that the Typographical Union is inclined to recede from the position it took up with regard to thus censoring the news. but it is quite a new point in newspaper work for the employees to dictate what may appear in print, and we trust that no more may be heard of such an outrageous attempt to gag the Press, for once such a policy is started, there is no telling to what it may ultimately lead.

Steady Business.

THE absence of any excitement in the paper trade just now is a good sign. Manufacturers, free from outward threats, are concentrating their energies on the output of their mills. It is gratifying to hear on all hands that business continues to improve. Orders are coming in steadily, and if trade generally will only keep moving, there ought to be a good time ahead. Much depends upon the industrial conditions, and they, in turn, upon an international settlement. On the other hand, papermakers must remain on the alert and adopt modern methods. There is no doubt they will have to meet severe competition both from inside the United Kingdom and from outside. A sign of the times is indicated by the advertisement of a well-known firm of manufacturers in a daily paper, an innovation which is sufficiently striking to arouse comment. This in itself is an indication that papermakers are alive to the conditions under which trade will be conducted in the future.

Imports Policy.

In thanking the Consultative Council on Imports, at their meeting the other day, for the arduous work they had performed, Sir Auckland Geddes informed the members that while they had been working at a transitional policy, other minds had been occupied in working out a permanent policy for the country. It was obviously impossible for him

at that time to indicate in any way the nature of the solution which had been arrived at of the many problems involved, but he could give them one indication of the complexity of the position. It was this: that the exchanges were now roughly capable of division into two classes, viz., those that were heavily against us and those that were heavily in our favour, and that the difference was in some cases very great. Whatever policy was adopted would have to take full account of this great change in our economic position in comparison with what existed in 1914.

Some Paper Topics.

We have been in touch with many printers during the last few days, and took advantage of the opportunity to ascertain the trend of trade. It is particularly gratifying to learn that catalogue work is becoming much in evidence. Printers undertaking this branch of print production are receiving orders and inquiries from manufacturers whose businesses permit the compilation of catalogues without the insertion of price. Motor car builders, engineers, machinists and tool makers are in this category, and from these industries big business is beginning to em-Two things were necessary to create this condition, first, the stabilisation of the product, and, second, the stabilisation of paper prices. Both are now assured, and from now onward there is certain to ensue a better demand for coated and calendered printing papers. The boom we are all looking forward to will be near to realisation when manufacturers, producers, and distributors of goods which must of necessity be advertised on the basis of price are in a position to fix stable figures for their wares. Clothing, furniture, home-trade goods, jewellery, food-stuffs, toilet and hardware goods are a few of the lines awaiting stability before the resort is made to paper as the medium, of publicity campaigning.

At the Blackpool Congress, the other day, printers made a step forward toward paper standardisation by adopting the following resolution: "The Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom are strongly in favour of the scheme for the standardisation of paper as amended by the committee representing the master printers, papermakers, wholesale stationers, and manufacturing stationers, and urge the other associations to agree to the suggested standardisation without delay, in order that all papers may be manufactured, packed, and sold under this standardisation scheme." We hope this is something more than a pious resolution, for it is the third occasion on which the printers of the country have pledged themselves to the new standards as suggested and amended from time to time. Considering that all parties interested in the making or using of paper have for the last two years at least been agreed on the principle of standardisation, there has been ample time in which to settle the details and get the scheme in motion. Since 1913 we have in these pages repeatedly discussed the subject of paper Partistandardisation in all its bearings. cularly during the last two years have we insisted that the period of the war presented the ideal opportunity for settling upon new standards and conditions for immediate application on the termination of hostilities. Mr. Howard Hazell, the promoter of the approved scheme, recognised the fitness of the time, and urged for the immediate adoption and application of standardisation in the closing months of 1918. Since November last the Since November last the scheme has been in the hands of a committee representing principal interests, and after six months' sitting the amended draft comes forward for approval by printers. Meantime, the great opportunity for its practical application is losing its fitness. Normal conditions are becoming an opposition factor, new makings are in hand for stationers and printers' stocks, dandies are in course of manufacture; and very shortly sample books, catalogues and price lists will be in hand under old headings. Thus the atmosphere favourable to wholesale alteration of customs and conditions will give way to the old environment of obstinacy, objection and conserva-

Presumably, valuable time will now be spent in consideration of the amended scheme by interests other than those of the printer. Certainly it is but right and proper that the scheme should be adjusted to suit all the principal needs, and must be approved by all whom its workings will affect. It was a mistake from the start to consider printers as the only people who mattered when standardisation was at stake. For this mistake we are paying in lost time. It is now up to those whose approval is still required to recognise the essential need of speedy action, and we for our part will welcome immediate consideration and official adoption all round.

We have received for review a specimen of an equivalent weight scale on the slide rule principle. Its especial value rests on its application to the new scheme of standardisation. Instead of reams, the unit is the mille (i.e., the 1,000 sheet ream), and in addition to substance weight in lbs., the reading is also given in grammes per square metre. The slide carries sizes from foolscap to eight crown and square inch areas are marked off in tens from 200 to 3,000. Thus equivalents of odd sizes as well as standard sizes are catered for. By moving a given size on the slide to a given weight on the right hand scale, the equivalent weight in lbs. per mille for any other size is read off on the scale. An arrow on the left of the slide indicates substance in grammes per square metre for the weight of the paper in question. This feature is especially serviceable to the paper man and the chemist, and its educational value as a step toward teaching the metric system is an asset which cannot be too highly rated.

The report of the chairman's speech at the annual general meeting of The British Tabulating Machine Co., Ltd., contains an interesting reference to papermaking. Speaking of difficulties encountered the case of tabulating cards is cited, these cards being the keynote to the success of the machine. own words, the chairman said: "People think that these little 7-inch cards are easy to make, but during the war I found no English papermaker could or would make thern, and, therefore, they had to be imported. accurate and pure manufacture of these cards is an extremely important thing, and it is interesting to note that in the old days when we cards tried to get the cards made here, the made in the smoky atmosphere of the North contained minute carbon particles which had found their way into the pulp. That quite enough to affect the working of the machine, but thanks to an ingenious invention it is now possible to detect impusties. American cards are free from these impurities, and we hope we will find English paper 12 a kers who will manufacture them successfull y

There is nothing here that cannot be done as well at home as in America, provided the proper material is obtained. During the war pure pulp was an unknown commodit y, and are some little time may elapse before we able to command material as free from impurity as was used in better class paper in earlier days. In purity of manufacture we can equal any country, provided the proper rails are chosen for the work. There are mills in the Home Counties and in Scotland whose water supply and situation are 250lutely ideal for the production of pure paper, provided pure material is available. Of these mills there are several whose experience equips them to produce cards of the type in question. We hope the makers of the machines will get in contact at home on these orders rather than let the business 89 H. A. America.

Import Restrictions.

The President of the Board of Trade after duly considering the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Imports has given the following further directions in regard to the Prohibition of Import:—The importation of the following articles is to be restricted as shown:—

The present ration of the following stationery articles (33½ per cent. of 1916 imports) is to be maintained:

(a) Rubber-faced hand-dating and num-

bering stamps.
(b) Stamp inking pads.

(c) Stamping outfits complete.

(d) Sealing wax.(e) Endorsing ink.

(f) Penholders.

(g) Wax crayons.
Rubber bands for stationery purposes are to be admitted at the rate of 75 per cent. of 1916 imports in proportionate quarterly amounts.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 7½d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 4½d.; Cassell and Co., 7½, 7½; Country Life, Pref., 13s. 1½d., 13s. 9d.; J. Dickinson and Co., 26s. 6d.; Financial News, Pref., 9s. 6d.; Ilford, Pref., 18s.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 6d., Pref., 14s.; International Linotype, 57½; Kelly's Directory, Pref., 15s.; Linotype A Deb., 62, B Deb., 58; Edward Lloyd, 18s.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 71s. 3d., 72s. 6d.; A. M. Peebles, 58s. 3d., 58s. 7d.; Roneo, 37s. 10½d., Pref., 18s. 7½d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 20s.,; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 16s. 7½d.; Waterlow Brothers and Layton, 8, Pref., 6½; Weldon's, 30s. 7½d., Pref., 16s. 7½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Lanston Monolype.—The directors of Lanston Monotype recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. (7\flactric d. per share) (interim), payable June 10th to 14th.

NEW COMPANIES.

ENTWISTLE, THORPE AND CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares (£750 7 per cent. participating cum. pref.), to take over the business of drawing office material dealers, commercial photographers, photo-printers of plans and other documents and photo-engravers, carried on by H. Entwistle and W. H. Thorpe at 35, Great Peterstreet. S.W. Private company. Permanent directors: H. Entwistle and W. H. Thorpe.

LAURENCE TUBBS AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares (8,000 pref) to acquire the business of paper and twine merchants, carried on at 19, Paper-street, E.C., under similar style by L. E. Tubbs. The subscribers are L. E. Tubbs and C. L. Tubbs. Private company. Directors, L. E. Tubbs and C. L. Tubbs. Registered office, 19, Paper-street, £.C.

CELLTEX MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £100,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of textile and other fabrics composed wholly or partly of paper or similar material; to acquire the sole right of manufacturing paper twine or yarn by certain patent machinery, etc., and to enter into agreements (1) with Celltex, Ltd., and W. Braby, its liquidator, and (2) with the Textile Engineering Co., Ltd. The subscribers are C. E. Harris and Miss Violet A. Lethbridge. Private company. Registered office, 25, Victoria-street, S.W.

KELMSCOTT PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in 10s. shares,

as printers and publishers of periodicals and literary works. The subscribers are F. Thoresby and A. Dawson. Private company. Directors, F. Thoresby and A. Dawson. Registered office, 133, Salisbury-square, E.C.

TECHNICAL PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £300, in 10s. shares, as newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, collectors of scientific, technical and other information, etc. The subscribers are L. J. Latey and A. R. Harrison. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, 41, Finsbury-circus, E.C.2.

Long Eaton Reporter, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as printers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are £. Butterfield and S. T. Parker. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, 13, Market-place, Long Eaton.

UNITED PRINTERS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with W. L. Bayley and H. Leach, and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, editors, compilers, advertising contractors and agents, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. The subscribers are H. A. Raven, and W. L. Bayley. Private company. The first directors are W. L. Bayley and H. A. Raven. Registered office, 65b, Long-acre, W.C.2.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £16,050, in 16,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 1,000 deferred ordinary shares of is. each, to take over the business of Lithotex, Ltd. (incorporated in 1915), and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in photographic, lithographic and other printing machinery and processes, etc. The subscribers are C. H. Crabtree and A. E. Crabtree. Private company. First directors, C. H. Crabtree, A. E. Crabtree, and F. T. Corkett, Dorking.

ASSOCIATED TEXTILE AND DRAPERY TRADES GAZETTE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to start, acquire, edit, print, publish, circulate, distribute or otherwise deal with a periodical to be called the Associated Textile and Drapery Trades Gazette, or by some similar title, and any other publications. The subscribers are A. J. Tyler, and E. R. Bashame. Private company. The first directors are E. R. Bashame, A. J. Tyler, M. H. Ellenband, and R. H. Englefield. So long as the first directors continue to hold any other office under the company as editor, manager or secretary, they shall not be liable to retirement by rotation. Office, 41, Bedford-row, W.C.

A. E. Pettett, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £1,700, in £1 shares, to acquire and extend the business of A. E. Pettett and Co., carried on at 218, Seven Sisters-road, N.4, and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, editors, compilers, binders, producers and distributors of, and dealers in, books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, etc. The subscribers are Albert E. Pettett, Frank E. Pettett, Jas. L. Mayhew and William Gustave Haag.

Private company. The first directors are Albert E. Pettett, Frank E. Pettett, Jas. L., Mayhew and William Gustave Haag. Registered office, 218, Seven Sisters-road, N.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

BRITISH ENGINEERING PUBLISHING Co., LTD. — £300 debentures, registered May 8th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

BRITISH ENGINEERING PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Satisfaction in full registered May 7th, 1919, of charge registered in February, 1919, securing all moneys due or to become due thereunder.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

FREDK. GEO SAYERS, Stationer, etc., 118, Lordship-lane, East Dulwich, and 3, Maxtedroad, Peckham.—An order of discharge subject to a judgment for £5, was granted to this bankrupt on June 5th, at the London Bankruptcy Court. He failed in May, 1913, with provable debts £927 16s. 8d., and assets, which realised £80 15s. 5d., out of which a dividend of 11d. in the £ has been paid. The failure was attributed to loss on trading caused by the acts and orders of local and other authorities, illness, and to the dishonesty of an employee. The offences reported were (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the unsecured liabilities; (2) omission to keep proper books of account; and (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Emily Caroline Snow and Ernest George Hubbard, carrying on business as printers, at 3, Southwark-bridge, buildings, Southwark, London, under the style of "Snow and Hubbard," has been dissolved as from May 19th, 1919.

The partnership between Henry Thomas Redding, Alfred Harry Williams, and Edward Watts Allen, carrying on business as printers,

designers, engravers, advertising agents and business consultants, at Staple-inn-buildings, 335, High Holborn, London, W.C., under the style of "The Berkeley Press," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from May 22nd, 1919, so far as regards Henry Thomas Redding. All debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received or paid by Alfred Harry Williams and Edward Watts Allen, and the business will be carried on by them.

The partnership between George Jackman and John Jackman, carrying on business printers, bookbinders and stationers, at 78. Basinghall-street, Leeds, under the style of "John William Jackman and Sons," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from May 3 Ist. 1919. All debts due to and owing by the firm will be received and paid by George Jackman.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Bell, Charles Malcolm, trading as Bell and Co., lately carrying on business at Temple Works, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, Second and final dividend of 1s. 6d. per pound will be paid on June 12th, at Lincoln House. 296-302, High Holborn, W.C.I.

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review

is published every friday at 58, Shoe Lane, London -

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices.
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MARIAGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three-Shillings for 24 Words under; One Shilling extra for every line or postage after. Bight words to be reckoned for each line.

Machinery for Sale.

TWO WHARFEDALES.—Quad-Royal, with Geared Inkers, Inking Drum, American Spring Ducts, Band Breaks to Cylinder, Tip-up Flyers with Cutter attached; makers, Dawson and Sons; Locking-up Irons and Counter included.—Apply, Walker Bros., Bouverie-street, E.C. 13669

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPH-ING and BOOKBINDING BUSINESS for sale; owner retiring; last year's profit over 2700; purchase price about £2,500.—Apply, Hepworth. Stationer, Kidderminster.

BOROUGH OF LEICESTER MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.

B. J. FLETCHER, PRINCIPAL.

Applications are invited for the following post:-Instructor in Lithographic Machine Printing.

Scale. £200 to £350 per annum.

Commencing salary according to qualifications and

Particulars and Form of Application may be obtained from the Registrar.

15808

F. P. ARMITAGE, M.A. Director of Education.

PATENT FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

HE Proprietor of Letters Patent Nos. 22,939/10 and 27,114/11 relating to

"BOOK-KEEPING MACHINES,"

desires to dispose of the Patents or to grant licences to interested parties on reasonable terms with a view to the adequate working of the Patents in this

Enquiries to be addressed to

CRUIKSHANK & FAIRWEATHER, Ltd.,

65-66, Chancery Lane, London, W C.2.

13672



We Specialise in

GUMMED PAPER TAPE. SEALING MACHINES. STAY PAPER FOR BOX-MAKING.

UEL JONES & Co.,

Mills . CAM SERWELL, SURFEY. NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A.

BRIDEWELL PLACE. LONDON. E.C.4.

Telephone: CITY 460.

Telegrams: "PAPETIER CENT-LDN."

WALTER MAKIN & CO.

Papermakers' Agents and Merchants,

LUDGATE 57-59, HILL,

Specialities:

WRITINGS. CARTRIDGES. BANKS.

WHITE&SC. PRINTINGS. GREASEPROOFS. STRAWBOARDS. BROWNS.

KRAFTS. M.G. POSTERS. IMITATION PARCHMENTS. VEGETABLE PARCHMENTS CAPS, BTC. Digitized by GOOGIC

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The strawboard trouble has developed since our last month's notes, and complaints are rife throughout the country regarding agents' charges. Before the regulations came into force the price had fallen, for thin unlined boards it was in the region of £13 los. to £15 los.; now it is more commonly £25 to £30, and supplies are contingent upon the buyer taking his percentage of English boards. A month ago English box-boards could be secured at £20 to £25 per ton, but the difficulty of obtaining Dutch boards is having the usual hardening influence on the price of our own produce. Dutch boards can be imported and sold at a good profit at £16 10s. per ton; there is no reason for any higher Bookbinders simply must have this type of board and no English substitute has yet proved satisfactory. If in securing the right board for their needs they are to be mercilessly exploited by the strawboard agent, the new regulations straightway become a subsidising force. There is a possibility of obtaining protection by appealing to the Board of Trade, and bookbinders who feel that they are once again the victims of the profiteer should take advantage of their right of appeal.

That the prices now being demanded are needlessly high is evidenced by the fact that at least one importer is booking orders at £15 10s. per ton, i.e., for the Dutch unlined board light weights, with heavy boards plus £3 10s. per ton. Of course the due proportion of English board must be taken in with the consignment, and for good quality millboard £40 per ton is asked. This is at least reasonable and represents fair dealing.

Since last we wrote, the minimum wage and hours, etc., for the men in the binding trades has been settled and put into action. Within a very short time the wages and conditions of female labour may also be settled. The net result of the wage increase is computed by authorities to be to add 10 per cent. to the previous cost of production. At an early date revised schedules of hourly rates will be issued from the various districts. Meantime there is hope of securing the assent of bookbinders to the use of the daily docket, without which the costing system is reduced considerably in value. It is to be hoped that the unions will throw no obstacle in the way of getting this much needed reform. The spirit of the times is more congenial than it was and workers are beginning to see more clearly the essential fact that a business cannot run soundly and successfully if it has not the means of ascertaining correctly its costs of production.

In the buying markets, prices are much as they were. There were hopes last month of

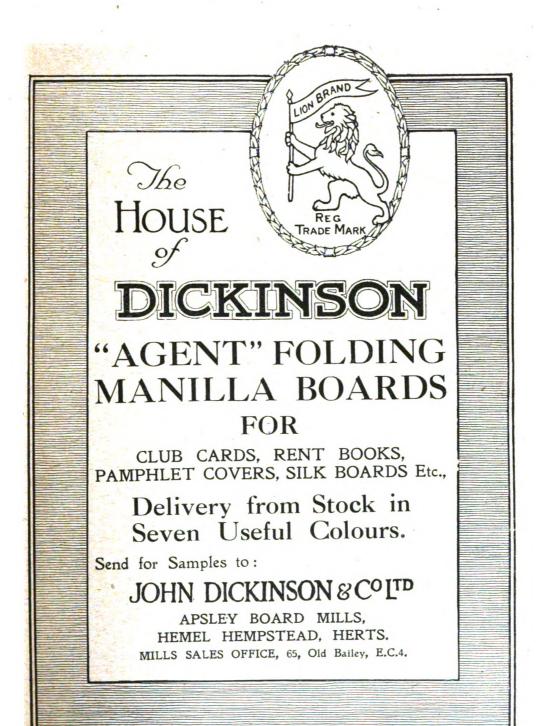
a fall in cotton prices, which, had it happened as expected, would have reduced the cost of calico, bookcloth and all other fabrics used in bookbinding. Unfortunately the market took its turn the other way and hardened considerably, with the result that bookbinding materials are practically un-altered. Similarly with gold, leather, American cloth, buckram, leather substitutes, etc., no change in price can be recorded. Leather merchants anticipate a continued scarcity in skins and no reduction in price. The opinion is held in well-informed quarters that the resumption of commerce with Germany will mark the commencing of a heavy export of hides to that country. Certainly Germany will be sadly in need of leather for all purposes and there is some ground for predicting. a long-continued shortage of bookbinding

Glue and paste have fallen slightly in price, while the latter has improved very considerably in colour and quality. The summer months are very severe in their influence on paste and binders will no doubt exercise the usual caution in stocking only the quantity required for immediate use. Gum arabic is down in price, as also is thread and tape. Marble paper is more difficult than ever to obtain and users are compelled to turn their attention to self-colour papers. At least they have the virtue of reason in price and compared with what small quantity of marble paper there is on offer, this is a matter of some account.

At the International Book and Graphic Arts Exhibition at Leipsic, in 1914, the town of Paris had some fine exhibits, notable contributions being the fine collections of bindings sent by the Ecole Estienne. No definite news has since that date been received of the fate of the exhibits, and the Paris Municipal Council are demanding restitution and the reparation of all damage incurred. Besides these articles, it is stated that the Germans owe France the equivalent of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 books and documents burnt by them in this war and 60,000 volumes burnt and still unpaid-for dating from the Franco-Prussian hostilities of 1870.

The bookbinding trade will be interested to learn that Mr. Robert H. Shaw has been appointed a director of the firm of Messrs. Zaehnsdorf, Ltd., bookbinders, Shaftesburyavenue, W.C.I. Mr. Shaw entered the service of Mr. Joseph Zaehnsdorf in 1897, and with the exception of a break of a few years, during which he entered the publishing business, has been intimately connected with the business. He renewed his connection with the firm some eighteen months ago. Mr. Zaehnsdorf, Jun., is now demobilised and is again

Digitized by GOOGLE



taking an active part in the management of this well-known business.

Mr. Edgar P. Woodman, general manager of the Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., writes to the trade press as follows:—"In view of the agreement that has been signed with the National Union of Bookbinders that all statutory bank holidays are to be paid for, and also one week's holiday is to be given to each employee, and to be paid for, a large number of the London firms have decided this year to close their factories for the week preceding August Bank Holiday so as to enable them to get repairs done to their machinery, motors, engines, etc., which sadly need repairing after the four years we have passed through without being able to get skilled workmen to keep our plant in good working order, and under these circumstances printers and publishers should take notice that the bookbinders will be closed for that period, and should get all the urgent work well forward, so that it can all be delivered before the factories close down. Next year it may happen that we shall be in a position to split up the holidays over several months so as to avoid the same week's closing, but this year it is imperative that we all do so in order to get our machines, etc., put right in readiness for the Christmas trade.'

The leather and calf papers that are offered to the trade by Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Bridewell-place, E.C., are well worth the attention of bookbinders who desire to turn out attractive work at a moderate price. The get-up and finish of these papers is excellent and the selection of colours and textures offers a wide range to choose from. For many classes of work they are most suitable and bookbinders should send to the firm for samples.

The sale of Sir Chas. Philip Huntingdon's library, at Hodgson's, the other day showed that the demand for really fine bindings is as great as ever and very high prices were realised, a first edition of Harrison Ainsworth's works, in red morocco, realising £300. A set of Thomas Hardy, in polished calf, brought £160, and a fine series in red morocco of Charles Dickens was sold for £365. The total amount realised for the 394 lots was £3,072.

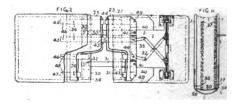
A process has been patented by Mr. H. E. White, the object of which is to utilise all scraps and cuttings of leather. Under the inventor's method the leather scrap first receives a treatment in weak acid, such as a 10 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid, to which salts may be added, if necessary, such as magnesium sulphate or sodium chloride (common salt). After washing or otherwise removing the excess of acid, the mass is heated to 100 degs. C., so as to produce a homoxeneous material which can afterwards be rolled and pressed, etc. If preferred, after the acid treatment the leather can be treated

with such substances as methylated spirit, olive oil, or other oil or gelatine, and then worked until the whole is homogeneous. The material is afterwards hardened by treatment with formalin, chrome compounds, tanning materials (including synthetic tannins), or picric acid. During the course of preparation any desired organic or inorganic filling material may be added.

The Inland Printer gives the following recipé for liquid fish glue size:—Into a two or three quart crock put one pound of dry fish glue, two teaspoonfuls each salicylic acid, oil of wintergreen and carbolic acid, and three and one half pints hot water. Let dissolve, and strain after diluting. For metal stamping, dilute with two hundred to four hundred per cent. water, according to material to be stamped. Leather requires a much stronger solution than cloth. Vinegar may be used in diluting in place of water. Filling in may be prevented to a great extent by the addition of a little ammonia. This preparation makes a much cleaner size than most of the varieties of liquid fish glue obtainable at drug stores; and, besides you have a preparation which is always uniform. If kept in a dark, cool place, this solution will keep indefinitely. This size is seldom used on leather, but more often on cloth. A very thin coat should be applied on cloth. This size will prove useful where others fail, and should be used accordingly. In stubborn cases, if the die will permit, blind stamp the article, and then paint in the size with a camel's hair brush. Wherever possible, size only that portion which is to be stamped. As this size is susceptible to heat, the article sized with it is apt to become sticky during warm weather or if placed too close to heat, therefore care should be taken to see that but a thin coat is given.

Some Bookbinding Patents.

In a loose-leaf binder of the kind comprising front and back covers, a right and left hand threaded spindle mounted in one of the covers, nuts engaging the threads, and connected levers or lazy-tongs for actuating the



extensible back, the levers or lazy-tongs are connected either directly or through links to the adjustable side of the back. In the arrangement shown in Fig. 2, the extensible back 23 is riveted to the cover 1 at 24, and its

Set Your Mind at Rest and Sell your

Waste Paper

to the People who Use it.

PENRHYN WHARF PULP MILLS
24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, S.E.16.

TBL: HOP 4267.

DESTRUCTION OF Confidential Documents

can be personally witnessed.

Send your enquiries for

"PAPER"

to us.

NEWS, Browns, Book Papers, Bag Papers, etc.

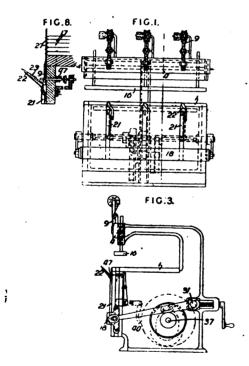
FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

24-30, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.

BRITISH & COLONIAL

other end passes through an opening 27 in the cover 2 and is secured to the links 21, 22. Sheet-engaging thongs 30, 31 are riveted to the cover 1 at 32, their other ends passing into cover 2 and being secured to the links 21, 22 and to the edge of the back by rivets 41 passing through the bar 39 and the back strengthening strip 40. Springs 44 . . 47 are provided within the fold of the back 23 and are riveted at 24, 41, 49. The sheets 37 are secured between the rounded edges 34 of the covers 1, 2, on which metal bearing-strips 50, 51 may be provided. The patentee is Mr. R. L. Esson.

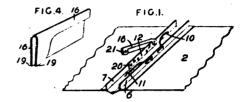
A bookbinding machine patented by Mr. O-Lütolf is described as follows: Signatures 17-Fig. 8, already folded and provided with wire-etc., binding-loops 27 are placed on the table 1 and compressed by the platen 16. On rotation of the driving-shaft 37, the frame 18 is raised and the blades 21 are passed up through the binding-loops 27. On the blades 21 near-



ing their upper position, the jaws 22 are opened by cam mechanism in the head 4, and then closed down on to the bands 9, which are penetrated by the points 23. On the retun of the blades 21, the bands 9 are drawn down through the loops 27, and on completion of the stroke, the jaws 22 are opened by pins 47 actuated by lever mechanism from the cam 40 on the driving shaft. Means are provided for adjusting the throw of the frame 18, the position vertically of the head 4, and the supports for the bands 9.

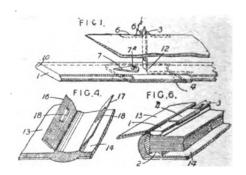
Mr. H. O. Brandt has patented a method in which a fabric is woven from spun paper yarn or yarn made direct from pulped cellulose with or without a core of cotton, etc. After sizing and pressing, the cloth is treated with surfacing or filling material to form book cloth or artificial leather.

Under an invention by Mr. E. Jacobsen, in a file of the kind comprising a cover 2 with leaves 6, 7, flexible filing members 10, 11, a metal incut reinforcement 12, and a U-shaped



pivoted locking-plate 16, the locking-plate is provided with converging sides which may be flared outwards at the edges 19. Catches 20, 21 may be provided to hold the plate 16 in closed position.

Mr. D. Taylor has patented a loose-leaf binder which comprises eyed wires 6 engaging the folds of the doubled sheets, flexible binding strips 3 which are passed through the eyes 6- of the wires 6, and slotted binding members 1, 2 carrying sliding members 4 which cover the bent-down ends of the strips 3. The



binder may be secured within covers 13, 14 by passing the strips 3 through slots 12 in the members 1, 2, through slots 18 in the flaps 16, 17 and through the eyes 6. A leaf-perforator 7 may be pivoted at 7. to the member 1.

EXPORTS of lithographic labels and prints and souvenir post cards from the United States during the month of February last amounted in value to \$12,850, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce, of which all but \$515 was for labels and prints. Considerable quantities of these were sent to Great Britain and France.



BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878.

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

VOLUME LXXXIV

LONDON: June 19, 1919

EVERY THURSDAY,

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND Department.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works
Larchfield Mills,
Atkinson St. Works
Goodman St. Works

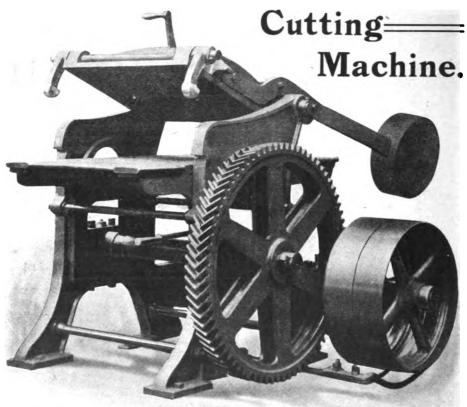
LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

-HEAVY TYPE----

Label and Envelope Blank



THIS Machine has been designed to secure strength and rigidity for the heaviest class of work. Size of platen, 30 in. by 20 in. Space occupied, 5 ft. 6 in. by 4ft. Approximate weight, 25 cwts.

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, Ltd., Mechanical Engineers, 31, Finnieston Street GLASGOW.

London Representatives: J. W. BAINBRIDGE, Ltd., 28, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 25. LONDON: June 19, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY

A Peace Pageant.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' New Christmas Cards.

In all ages and in all countries pageants have been organised to celebrate or commemorate great events, and now that Peace has come to the world again the pageant

the firm of Raphael Tuck aud Sons, Ltd., have in an appropriate manner, signalised the occasion by bringing forward their own "Peace Pageant" in the form of their



will, doubtless, form part in the victory celebrations that are being organised all over the country. Impressed with the idea of celebrating in a proper manner the victory of the allies and the triumph of justice and freedom, wonderful new lines in Christmas and New Year cards, calendars, post cards, auto stationery, toy books and other art gems for which this house has long been famous. The new lines for the coming season will take a

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

high rank, and the striking procession of these fine art products of the Arts of Peace surely forms a pageant that will be among the most beautiful which the Year of Peace has ushered in, and there is no doubt but that this year's cards will be appreciated by the public and extensively purchased for the coming festival of goodwill and peace.

It is difficult to adequately describe these wounderful collections of Christmas cards that are annually produced by Messrs. Tuck and Sons, but as one looks back to former

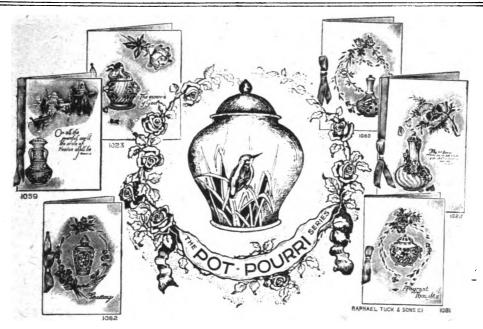
The collection is contained in several very bulky volumes, and when it is stated that it consists of over three thousand examples, which in a succession of artistic designs embody in their get-up all the best features that in former years have made Tuck's Christmas cards famous all over the world, it will be acknowledged that these books contain a really wonderful pageant of colour, form and beauty that will delight the eyes of all privileged to inspect them.

The collection, as usual begins with the



years one is struck by the extraordinary manner in which each collection has surpassed its predecessor, and although each time it seemed as if the *Ultima Thule* had been reached, yet the following year's productions were always of a superior character. Thus it is with the present collection of cards, the beautiful has been made more beautiful, new sources of artistic ingenuity have been tapped, and another illustration is provided of the illimitableness of human endeavour in the portrayal of the beautiful.

Royal Christmas cards, which fittingly lead this Pageant of Peace, and permission has again been granted for the reproduction of these beautiful cards for the use of the public. The originals of these cards are of an imposing size and the reproductions may be had in a similar size or in several smaller sizes which have been produced to suit the varying tastes of buyers, but in all sizes the colouring and details are perfect facsimiles of the originals. This year the King's card has as its decoration a picture of "King Henry VIII.



Landing at Calais." The king is depicted on the quay in company with Cardinal Wolseley and a retinue of nobles, who are to escort them to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The picture is a remarkably fine one and is noticeable for its correctness of the detail of the period. The usual Christmas greeting appears together with a quotation from Shakespeare "The Friends thou hast, and their adoption tried, Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel."

Queen Mary's card has Peace for its theme and a draped figure symbolical of "Peace' is beautifully portrayed thereon, a verse on "God's Peace," a greeting, and the quotation from Channing, "Peace is the fairest form of Happiness," adorn the card which is a very fine one, and most appropriate to the period to which we have at last attained. Another very fine card is that of Queen Alexandra, wery line card is that or School and execution, "Peace and Goodwill" being here taken as the motif of an artistically produced greeting. "The of an artistically produced greeting. "The Founding of Britain's Bulwark by King Alfred, A.D. 871-901" is the title of the Christmas card prepared for the Prince of Wales. It depicts a shipyard, with vessels on the stocks, and King Alfred and the shipwrights are studying a model of a new vessel which the king holds in his hands. Here, too, the design and colouring are of a pleasing character, and a quotation from Whittier, "Time and tide are swiftly flowing. Let us take them while we may," adorns the card. That the demand for these royal cards will be great requires no prophet to foretell. A feature of most of the higher priced cards this year is an elaboration of the idea introduced last year in which a calendar was introduced as a feature of the card. This year this has been improved upon and the calendar may be detached and used separately, thus forming a souvenir that will be useful the whole year through.

Hand-painted Pot Pourri cards are well in evidence, and new designs and colourings have been introduced into this favourite series which with its delicate perfume has become such a favourite with the public. There are a great number of designs and styles, and among them we specially noted Nos. 1,010, 1,011, 1,023-4, 1,025-6. In the attractive Broderie d' Art series of cards there seems to be an unlimited selection, and this beautiful series is also in various sizes and at various prices beginning at 28s. per dozen at which price Nos. 1,014-15 are notable for their beauty. At a lower price, 20s. per dozen, Nos. 1,027, 1,028 and 1,030 are worth mention, the latter being a beautiful arrangement of forget-me-nots

The wonderful productions from the brush of Jennie Harbour in the Hand Painted Facsimile cards are most attractive. They depict an old world period which we have now left far behind, and the charming old-style groupings and fashions of the figures depicted will appeal to many. The colouring, too, and the style of mounting make them very artistic, and the added touch of the silk ribbon at the side of the card with its delicate flowers completes the charm of this series, what should be extremely popular.

There are some Hand Painted cards from designs by Pannett, in which flowers are realistically portrayed, these are priced at 20s. per dozen, and there is a Water Colour series which embraces figure studies, landscapes, etc., of a very fine character. Pot Pourri and Broderie d'Art figure here again at 12s. per dozen, and a seties of lovely Celluloid Panels are included in which the picture on the card

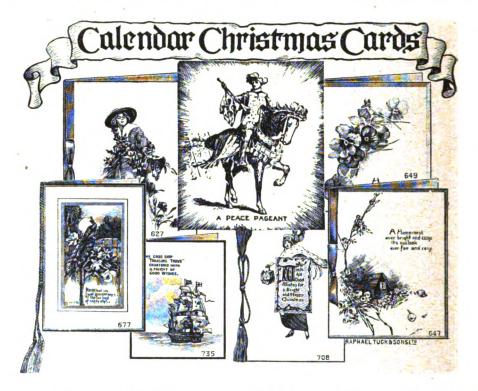
BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

is covered by a matt surface sheet of celluloid; these also are priced at 12s. per dozen.

Among the outstanding novelties of the year are the new Colour Etching, Colour Gravure, and Colour Fac-sim. cards. The Colour Etching cards are a combination of etched designs with coloured flowers and figures, and are quite a novelty, the artistic effect of the combination being to produce a card that is of a pleasing and unusual character. Among these we noticed 1119-20, at 12s. per dozen, as very attractive. Other numbers appear in the collection, and the range of designs provides something to suit all tastes.

the hand-painted miniatures, reproductions of originals in the Wallace Collection. These are priced at 12s. per dozen and are remarkably fine cards. Now that the war is practically over attention is again being paid to sports that were in abeyance during its continuance, and in this connection a wide range of cards depict various forms, such as hunting, golf, tennis, cricket, etc. These are in the Water Colour series and are remarkable for their fine colouring and attention to detail.

Quite chic are the Monogram cards in which the lettering and design is die-stamped and hand-coloured. These are 8s. per dozen and



The Colour Gravure series is very fine, and at 8s. per dozen should sell well. Among them we may mention a very striking design, No. 1,170, "The Lion's Call," and No. 1,171, a very charmingly executed landscape. There are also Colour Gravure reproductions of pictures by famous artists, and a cheaper line at 6s. per dozen of the same class of card. The colour Fac-Sims are remarkable examples of the art of colour printing, and at 8s. per dozen an extrensive range is offered.

The selection of flowers, figure studies and landscapes in the Water Colour series is very fine indeed. Nos. 1,133-4 at 12s. per dozen may be specially noticed, and at 8s. per dozen there are some fine cards, such as 1,192, "Primroses in a Wood," and 1,193 "A Devon Cottage"; there are also some lovely garden scenes charmingly coloured. Among the gems of the season's collection may be noted

form a dainty and saleable shilling line, the numbers from 1,184 to 1,187 being really attractive and artistic. There is also a good series entitled "Our Girls," which at 8s. per dozen shows good value.

Many buyers desire religious themes in their cards, and for them there is a very extensive selection at all prices and in many styles, the pleasing get-up of which is noticeable.

Coming to the cheaper cards, of which the variety is great, we find hand-painted facsimiles at 6s. per dozen in a large number of deigns, and among them reproductions of Millett's "Gleaners" and "The Angelus." A series of cards depicting funny cats, winged greetings, and flying subjects are also worth noting.

Art Oilette leaflets at 48s. a gross are good saleable lines, as are also Book Cards that retail from a penny to fourpence each. At

these popular prices they should be good

sellers.

The Hand Coloured Carbonettes, too, at 32s. per gross are quite up-to-date, and include figure studies, landscapes, flowers, and flying subjects. At the same price there are Coloured Gravures, Monogram Cards, Oilettes, and Water Colour leaflets, one of the latter portraying a breaking wave, No. 1,749 being very fine indeed. 1,751, an evening landscape, too, is of a high character. In the Quaint series we have a selection of cards that ought to take the public taste, especially of the section that is always on the look out for novelties, there is an extensive range to choose from at 24s. per gross, and excellent value they are for that price.

One of the sample books is devoted to the Auto Stationery form of Christmas and New Year greetings. These are put up in boxes six cards with envelopes—and sell at from one shilling to three and sixpence per box. Here, too, the variety is great, and the designs charming, all the leading processes of production being utilised in their get-up. There are humorous designs, plain greetings, imitation hand painted, gold and colour diestamped, all in good taste and attractively finished. The Auto Stationery selection is a favourite with the buying public, and this year's series should meet with a good reception.

In the Hand Painted Celluloids, a strikingly high-coloured series that is much appreciated by many buyers, there are some fine floral and other designs that are worth attention.

There is also a wonderful collection of greeting post cards at prices ranging from three halfpence to ninepence each, retail, the designs in which cover a very wide range of subjects, and which are good sellers to stock. It is a pleasure to be able to say that all the work in connection with the production of Messrs. Tuck's cards is done in England, and there is no trace of foreign origin about them.

It is really a wonderful collection for the first Peace Christmas, and the firm's enterprise should be appreciated by all purchasers, and will bring a large profit to those retailers who are wise enough to lay in a sufficiently large stock to supply the demand that is bound to take place wherever they are shown. In the matter of ordering buyers will do well to be in good time, as later in the season it may be impossible to execute repeat orders.

THE sixth lecture of the series arranged by the Industrial Reconstruction Council will be given in the Saddlers' Hall, Cheapside, E.C.2, on Wednesday, June 25th. The chair will be taken at 4.30 p.m. by the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P., and a lecture will be delivered by the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., on "Some Industrial Problems." Applications for tickets should be made to the secretary, I.R.C., 2 and 4, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

THE libel action which the Sunday Times of Sydney brought against the Sydney Sun, in which £20,000 damages were claimed, has been withdrawn.

Paper Names in U.S.A.

Allegations of Misbranding.

Considerable interest is being taken by American papermakers in an inquiry which the Federal Trade Commission is making into alleged "misbranding" of paper by manufacturers. In its letter inviting papermakers and jobbers to attend the hearing, the Commission says:

An investigation by the Commission has disclosed that a number of writing paper and book-paper manufacturers and selling agents have been using names and terms for their various brands and styles of paper that appear to be deceptive and misleading. This improper use of names and terms may be divided

into three groups, as follows:

"(1) Names that give the impression that a particular paper is being made abroad, although it is really of domestic manufacture. Within this category would seem to come all foreign geographical names, whether nouns or adjectives, such as 'Japan,' 'Holland, 'Scotch,' 'French,' 'Italian,' or 'Egyptian,' used as a part of a name.

"(2) Words indicating that the paper is made of some textile fibre, or some other specific material, when that is not the case. Among such words are 'Linen,' 'Madras,' 'Nainsook,' 'Vellum,' 'Parchment,' and the

"(3) Such words as 'Bond,' when applied to paper not of that quality, and the terms ' Hand-made ' and ' Woven,' when those terms do not truthfully describe the product.

"We are familiar with the defence urged by some manufacturers, that from long continued use many of the terms and names used have taken on a secondary meaning, especially to to those in the trade; that there is no deception, because those buying the paper know that the terms used are merely fancy names, intended to mean nothing; and that buyers, through their skill and knowledge can determine what a paper is regardless of the name, and are therefore not deceived. While to a degree this may be true, the fact remains that the words and names are used falsely, and although the majority of purchasers may not be deceived, there are undoubtedly others who may, and the entire public is entitled to protection.

"To correct such evils the Commission can proceed either by complaint against each offender or can arrange an agreement with as many as possible to discontinue the improper conduct. It is thought best in this case to offer to all of the manufacturers and dealers an opportunity to be heard on the subject, with the ultimate purpose of entering into an agreement to cease the misbranding of misleading names."

COURTESY is not the cloth of manners. It is of the heart, particularly organisation courtesy.

Trade Notes.

THE death is announced from Toronto of Mr. A. W. Wright, an old and distinguished Canadian journalist.

BERLIN newspaper printers struck on Saturday for an increase of wages, and very few of the papers were able to appear.

THE first meeting of the Industrial Council for the Printing Trade, which was to have been held on June 24th, has been postponed to July 1st at the Holborn Restaurant.

MR. OLIVER HAWKES, the well-known music publisher, was found lying dead on Saturday in his house at Golder's Green, near a gas oven, the taps of which were turned on.

"LAND AND LIBERTY" is the title under which the journal Land Values will in future be known. With the June issue Land and Liberty begins the twenty-sixth year of publication.

Mr. T. G. Bergin, the well-known teacher of St. Bride costing class, has, we understand, been recently appointed manager of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney's Long-acre establishment.

TENDERS are wanted for general printing and for the supply of stationery, for the Walthamstow Urban District Council; forms of tender from the Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Walthamstow.

THOUGH several attempts have been made to organise the penmaking industry in Birmingham, which is the home of the trade, it is only within the last five months that any success has been achieved, and the Penworkers' Federation now has a membership of over 2,400 out of 3,000 odd workers in the city.

Among the factories for sale by direction of the Disposal Board, Ministry of Munitions, is the Willesden Box Factory at Park Royal. The buildings comprise main shop, including machine, assembly and polishing shops, power and boiler houses, timber and loading sheds, offices and stores, and cover an area of over three acres.

A PARTY of editors and other journalists connected with important Danish newspapers, who are on a visit to Britain, arrived in Glasgow last week. The party includes Mr. H. Green, chief editor of the Boersen; Mr. H. H. Angelo, assistant editor National Tidende; Mr. J. Vestberg, commercial editor Berlingske Tidende; Mr. A. C. Kaarsen, commercial editor of Politiken; Mr. M. Jordan, sub-editor Koebenhavn; and Mr. M. Hansen, Gyllands posten.

MR. S. J. King, printer of the Ealing Gazette, who is the Mayor of Ealing for this year, has had his remuneration increased by £1,500—\$1,000 to be spent on the peace celebrations and £500 on the entertainment of demobilised sailors and soldiers.

DISCUSSING STATIONERY MATTERS.—On the invitation of Messrs. Mawson, Swan and

Morgan, Ltd., Newcastle, a gathering of buyers of stationery and printed matter. representing some of the biggest concerns in the district, was held at the Central Exchange Hotel, Newcastle, to discuss business methods in regard to printing and office stationery Mr. Edward T. Morgan, managing director of the firm, presided. Mr. A. J. Platt, works' manager, gave an address on economy in ordering. The increased cost of labour and the shortage of raw materials, he said, made economy imperative. He made a number of useful suggestions, amongst which was one that greater use should be made of the looseleaf method, on account of the high price of leather and other bindings. Messrs. Mawson, Swan and Morgan entertained their guests to tea, and were heartily thanked for their hospitality.

Does it Pay to Until Pages.

Dropping into the composing room of a large plant one day in order to get a good whiff of the perfume of inks and types, says a contributor to a recent issue of the American Printer, the writer watched an up-to-date stone-man as he imposed and locked up two 32-page forms side by side on an immense imposing stone. Every page had been carefully and methodically tied up with new cotton string. After the necessary furniture had been placed between the pages, the stoneman deliberately used a pair of sharp-pointed scissors on all the page-cords at the foot of He then used his nippers the several pages. to get hold of the strands of string at the top of the page and flung them, one after another: upon the floor.

This proceeding came with something like a shock to one who had been trained to take the string off pages carefully, wrap it around three fingers, fasten it simply but securely, and deposit it in a box kept for the purpose, or in some of the empty boxes in the upper case.

"This seems to surprise you," said the manager. "Yes, but I guess it is a time and money saver just the same. Have you figured out the economy of this method?" "Sure." replied the manager. "It is true that we lose nearly five cents' worth of page-cord—it is only common cotton twine—but we save an average of a quarter of an hour on every 32-page form. Our labour cost, exclusive of the front office and general overhead, is \$1.24 an hour, or 31 cents per quarter hour. We therefore figure that we save 26 cents through this more efficient, though apparently more wasteful method." Nevertheless, in hundreds of plants to-day page-cord is used over and over again until it almost falls apart, and much time is wasted in its care, its winding and unwinding, its tying and untying. This time is worth from five to ten times the value of the string.

Efficiency in the Press-Room.

Ever present with the foreman of the pressroom is the problem of placing the pressmen at the tasks for which they are best fitted. One pressman may be a speed merchant and excel on that class of work tagged "rush," which must be shot through the presses at top speed. Another pressman who would drive the executive wild as he ambled along on a rush job might be a crackerjack on high-grade work requring the utmost skill Occasionally an all - around and care. athlete is found who is a past master in presswork, born to the trade, in love with it and excelling whether speed, skill or care is the first requisite. Lucky the foreman who has such a lieutenant as pace-maker, exemplar and criterion for the other pressmen.

Granted that the foreman has selected his pressmen with care and has assigned each to the task for which he is best fitted, there still remains the problem of getting from each

pressman his best efforts.

Just how this is done is not easily told in a few words, but it is an accomplishment which makes a good executive invaluable. No two men are alike. To manage them you must study them. There is the type who only To manage them you must needs to be told what is expected of him and left alone. He will do all expected of him and more. But if bothered too much by unnecessary instructions he loses in efficiency. This type likes to travel alone and should not be talked to too often. A word of encouragement or praise will spur him on for another week or month of good work. I'here is the other type who needs considerable friendly "jollying" to work at his best. If he is not frequently noticed he is apt to imagine he is out of favour. The wise executive knows how to handle this sort. There is the type who has intelligence, vitality and pride, but lacks ambition. Very often if ambition is aroused these make excellent workmen. There is the type that has ability but is cursed with the habit of laziness. Even these can be handled by the keen executive. These are not all the types-far from, it-but enough have been mentioned to suggest the problem of the foreman in securing efficiency.

It is a moot question whether an executive should be a mixer or keep his lieutenants at a distance. Some say familiarity breeds contempt and that to be respected you must be feared to some extent. This is antediluvian stuff. The day has passed when an executive can stand on a pedestal and get the best out of his assistants. Rank, caste, the accidents of birth, the smiles of fortune and the rebuffs of fate alike are powerless to hide the fact that all men are brothers. So if a foreman would earn the respect, loyalty and co-operation of his men he must be one of them in

Men like Henry Ford have showed that the best way to win the co-operation of the workmen is to give them something to work for.

Unless a man puts his heart in his work he is not fully efficient, no matter how capable he may be, no matter how favourable the equipment and working conditions.

If a workman can earn a bare livelihood only for himself and family, and can see no future more promising, it is idle to expect the enthusiasm necessary to true efficiency.

Far-sighted employers are realising that there must be a future for each employee if the organisation is to be efficient and held intact, and are arranging for the future by systems of promotion, old age pensions, insurance, etc., together with decent wages in the present. These employers know what efficiency is and how to secure it.

Personal.

Miss Doreen Blades, daughter of Mr. A. F. Blades, president of the Federation of Master Printers, was married to Mr. H. Gaudern Pearson, at Reigate Parish Church on Tuesday.

MR. J. J. Keliher, president of the London Master Printers' Association, has been laid up with a chill.

MR. KELIHER celebrated the thirty-seventh anniversary of his wedding day on June and, having to leave the meeting of the South-East L.M.P.A. on that day for the purpose.

The initial wedding breakfast, by a curious coincidence, was served at the scene of the S.E. meeting—the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge.

THIRTY-SEVEN seems to be a popular number for the moment. Mr. A. Langley (Langley and Sons) this year completes 37 years in the printing business.

In the list of honours conferred in connection with the King's birthday for services in or for the Union of South Africa appears the name of Mr. Leo Weinthal, editor of the African World, who is appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

It has been decided to open a subscription list in Bury with a view to honouring the services rendered to the town by Sir George Toulmin during the sixteen and a half years that he was Member for Bury.

MAJOR GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM is to visit the Liverpool Reform Club on the 25th inst., to speak on Free Trade. He is the head of the great American publishing firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

On the eve of his departure to take up an important appointment in Singapore Mr. G. M. Hardie, of the case-room staff of the Aberdeen Daily Journal, was presented with a handsome gold ring and travelling case.



FORTY-FIRST YBAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS.

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements; (Full page 8 by 5%, ins.)

	'		. 		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
Whole Page	•••	£3	10	0	1 8	. d.					
Half Page	•••	1	17	6	One-eighth Page 12	6					
Third Page		1	6	0	One-third Column 15	0					
Quarter Page		1	0	U	One inch in Column 6	6					
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positious. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.											

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. Rampeltin, Vasterlanggatan, 56, Stockholm, Sweden.

United States Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street. E.C.4.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919.

Current Topics.

Buy the New or Keep the Old?

During the years of war there were very few printing machines or appliances installed in the offices of this country, and that for two reasons, one being that nearly all the printers' engineering firms were engaged on war work, and the other that those few who could supply demanded higher prices than the printer chose to pay. He rather chose to wait until the end of the war, when he expected that a fall in prices might result. Now, however, with the engineers getting back to their usual routine, there is no sign of prices falling, nor is there likely to be; wages have risen to an extent never dreamed of in pre-war days, and

it is not in the least likely that they will become lower again. Hours of labour have been shortened, and in many ways the cost of production has been vastly increased, while metals have soared high in price, and although there is a probability that in their case prices may go down, still they can never reach the low level at which they stood in 1914. Hence the printer who is waiting until he can get cheaper machinery may have to wait a very long time indeed. It is a matter of calculation whether it would be better to pay the enhanced price for new machinery or to go on with old. Which is the most profitable way can only be worked out by the individual who knows the class of work he is best fitted to do. Still, an outlay on a new machine that would earn more than the old one now in use, would seemithe most desirable way, and in the long run would pay best by its increased output and better quality of work.

Why Litho Varnish is Dear.

THERE has been a lot of grumbling in the trade at the high prices of lithographic varnishes, and many customers lay the blame on the varnish makers, when in reality it is due to the high price demanded for linseed oil, which is the basis of all varnishes. has it that there is a deal of gambling and speculating in this necessary oil, and in the Daily Mail, last week, a statement was made by Mr. C. A. McCurdy, M.P., that a great gamble was in progress in which the varnish manufacturers have to bid against the specu-The trade blames the Ministry for lators. having sold 25,000 tons of linseed oil to Germany, and allege that it permitted Germany to export this oil to countries ready to pay any price for it. The oil, the trade says, is badly wanted to carry out five years' arrears of work in this country. Mr. Mansfield, director of the oils and fats department of the Ministry of Food, says that "Germany bought over 30,000 tons of linseed oil for its margarine manufacturers. We got £78 a ton for it, or £20 a ton more than the price at which it was refused by the British trade." A meeting of the varnish and paint trades was held the other day at the Ministry of Food, when it was agreed that steps should be taken to prevent persons who are not importers or manufacturers from speculating or operating other than as brokers or agents. It is probable that a scheme will be worked out with this end in view. When the price of linseed oil falls let us hope that of varnishes will also come down.

Suggested Library Improvements.

THE Adult Education Committee, appointed by the Ministry of Reconstruction, has issued a report in which it is declared that steps should be taken to increase in every possible way the usefulness of public libraries to serious readers. Co-operation between educational institutions and public libraries is declared to be desirable and indeed essential. school," the committee consider, "is a community which fulfils its end through a variety of agencies of which the class-room is one and the library another. The ideal school is one which seeks to aid self-development through the medium of 'discipline' on the one hand and by providing opportunities for the pupil 'to strike out on his own line' on the other." Proposals are made for a technical library system, with a central organisation for supplementing existing libraries, for each industry. The committee think that the firms in the industry or their organisation should support an institution of this character, but they hold that there is a case for State assistance, and recommend that the State should contribute a sum not exceeding 25 per cent. of the sums received from other sources. The governing body of each industrial central library should be related to its particular industrial council. The committee are convinced that a comprehensive library policy is necessary to sound industrial development, and that therefore the formulation and application of such a policy is an indispensable part of industrial reconstruction. They also consider that the local education authority should be the authority responsible for the administration of public libraries and museums, and urge that the powers and duties of the Local Government Board regarding these institutions should be transferred forthwith to the Board of Education.

Restriction and Paper Prices.

It is satisfactory to hear on the authority of the President of the Board of Trade that the order restricting the importation of paper is not having the effect of inflating the price and producing a scarcity of paper. Such an effect was not desired by papermakers, who were only anxious that during the period of transition the British market should not be left at the mercy of the world. In further reply to Captain Tudor-Rees in the House of Commons, the President of the Board of Trade added that he was advised that prices generally have not been pushed up and that such scarcity as may exist in certain grades of paper is due to the circumstances attending

production and shipping rather than to the effect of the regulations in price.

"Super-Advertising."

A New French Invention.

The Courrier du Livre describes what it calls a new form of "super-advertising" on printed newspapers, as follows: - "Monsieur Marchesini, in the (French) patent No. 482,034, presents an arrangement for making advertisements of all kinds (announcements or designs) stand out on the pages of newspapers, and these advertisements do not hinder the reading of the text of the paper. The advertisement is printed on the same page in a pale colour, so that the black text is perfectly visible. This result is obtained by placing against the rotary mechine which prints the paper a device capable of printing on the roll of paper words or designs constituting the advertisement. This device is placed in the rotary in such a position that the roll of paper comes in contact with it, either before or after it has received the impression from the cylinders bearing the text of the newspaper. The advertisement block can be inked in any appropriate manner, and the contact of the paper with the block can be assured in the ordinary way. This manner of showing up on newspaper pages a very striking ad., while leaving the text of the paper easily read, produces an artificial increase in the space reserved for publicity. The announcement thus attains the maximum of exhibition and efficacy by being continually placed under the eyes of any reader of the paper, and cannot be ignored.

New British Patents

Applications for Patents.

Armytage, K. E., and Thorne, A. Self inksupplying pen. 14,288.

Bernard, S. Method of delivering printed sheets on rotary printing machines.

14,053.
Cox. H. C. Pocket wallets or cases. 14,122.
Edwards, A. Writing pencils, etc. 14,515.
Forrester, H. J. C. (Miehle Printing Press

and Manufacturing Co.). Bed motions. 13,946.

Gilbert, A. Book files for cards, etc. 14.493. Harvey, S. T. Advertising display devices. 14.441.

Hayes, H., and Jones, B. R. Means for advertising, etc. 14,142.

 Lockwood, G. S. Clip for fastening date blocks of tear-off calendars, memorandum blocks, etc., to backings, etc. 14,017.
 Mascord, G. W. Rotary printing presses. 14,557.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

commercial intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 3d., 16s. 6d., 17s.; Cassell and Co., 7\frac{3}{6}; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 6; Ilford, 20s., Pref., 17s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 4s., Pref., 13s. 9d.; International Linotype, 58; George Newnes, Pref., 13s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 69s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; Roneo, 37s. 9d, 37s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 2\frac{1}{1}s. 6d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 15s. 6d.; Waterlow Brothers and Layton, 8\frac{1}{4}, 8\frac{1}{4}; Weldon's, 31s., 30s. 9d., 31s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

EDWARD LLOYD, LID.—The report to December 31st last states that the profits, after allowing for depreciation and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, estimated excess profits duty and contingencies, amount to £177,941; £39,923 was brought forward, making £217,864. Deducting interest on pension account, directors and auditors' fees, provision for income-tax, etc., £40,549; dividend on preference shares for year, £37,125; carried to reserve, £20,000; and interim dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of is. per share (free of income-tax), paid January 30th last, there remains £90,190 The directors now recommend a final dividend for the year on the ordinary shares at the rate of 1s. 3d. per share (free of income-tax), making 114 per cent. for the year, £37,500, and to carry forward £32,690. The profits for the year show an increase of £26,404, and are £25,578 in excess of those for 1913, the last complete year before the outbreak of war.

WYMAN AND Sons.—The report to December 31st last states that the net profit, after providing for depreciation, directors' salaries and all charges except interest on capital, is €40,253. The turnover was approximately £550,000, the profit resulting working out roughly at 41 per cent. A further installation of up-to-date machinery is being provided, by which both turnover and increased profit may be secured. The capital of the company has been turned over more than three times in the year. Since the close of the accounts dividends on the preference shares, bringing the payment up to date, have been posted. A further £1,694 was paid in premiums on policies for the redemption of debentures on January 1st, 1918, and a similar sum on January 1st, 1919, making seven payments out of ten to secure repayment of £20,000. It is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, also a bonus divided of is. per share, free of incometax on the ordinary shares; to place £10,000 to general reserve; to award additional remuneration to directors of 5 per cent. on the net profit in recognition of their services, and that the balance (about £4,000) be carried forward.

HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY, LTD.—Dividend of 6 per cent., free of tax, on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year, £10,000 to reserve, making that fund £60,000, and £15,820 carried forward.

Associated Newspapers.—After charging income tax, making provision for depreciation of plant and machinery, buildings, fitings, etc., and adding £5,000 to pension fund accounts for year ended March 31st, show profits of £170,502, as against £168,041 last year. Dividend of 3½ per cent. (8½d. per share), less tax, was paid on ordinary shares on June 2nd.

NEW COMPANIES.

Democrat, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £2,000 in £1 shares, to enter into an agreement with W. A. Appleton to acquire the newspaper known as the Democrat, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are W. A. Appleton, and V. W. Smith. Private company. Managing director, W. A. Appleton. Registered office, Hamilton House. Bidborough-street, W.C.1.

FREDERICK WARNE AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £17,000, in 16,000 ordinary and 1,000 management shares of £1 each, to enter into an agreement with Harry Wingfield, to acquire the business and other property and liabilities mentioned therein, and to carry on the business of publishers, printers, etc. The subscribers are H. Wingfield, C. F. Godfrey, W. F. Warne, A. L. Stephens, A. Emery, W. A. Herring, and A. E. Hair. The first directors are H. Wingfield, W. F. Warne, C. F. Godfrey, and A. L. Stephens Minimum cash subscription, 20 per cent. of the shares offered.

TILLOTSONS (LIVERPOOL), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £230,000 (120,000 pref. 40,000 prefd. ord., and 70,000 ord.) in £1 shares. to acquire the business carried on by Tillotson and Son, Ltd., at Liverpool, and to carry on the business of lithographers, letterpress printers, typefounders, stereotypers, electrotypers, process engravers, photo and chromo lithographers, folding and fancy box manufacturers, paper, board, ink and stationery manufacturers, advertising and insurance agents, etc. The subscribers are J. L. Tillotson, F. L. Tillotson, G. Petty, and R. Rushton. Private company. First directors—J. L. Tillotson, F. L. Tillotson, G. Petty, and R. Rushton. The two first-named are permanent. Tillotson and Son, Ltd., so long as they hold more than half the shares may have four nominees on the board when the maximum number of directors permitted by the Articles of Association is seven, or may nominate four-sevenths of the board when the maximum exceeds seven. The original Articles fix the minimum number at two and the maximum at seven. Office, Mealhouse-lane, Bolton.

TILLOTSON'S NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £120,000, in £1 shares, to acquire all or part of the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers and literary agents, carried on by Tillotson and Son, Ltd., at Bolton, etc. Private company. The first directors are J. L. Tillotson, F. L. Tillotson and R. Rushton. Office: Mealhouse-lane, Bolton.

TILLOTSON'S (BOLTON), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £150,000, in £1 shares, to acquire all or part of the business of lithographic and letterpress printers and process engravers, carried on by Tillotson and Son, Ltd., at Bolton, etc. Private company. The first directors are the same as those of Tillotson's Newspapers, Ltd., with the addition of F. Waterhouse. Registered office: Mealhouse-lane, Bolton.

PULPINE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, as agents for and dealers in paper, waste paper, paper pulp and any kind of waste. Agreement with G. Chapelier. The subscribers are G. Chapelier and T. M. Arnett. Private company. Directors, G. Chapelier and T. M. Arnett. Registered office, 101, Grays-inn-road, W.C.

DOLLIEN MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as manufacturing stationers, makers of fancy leather goods. office furnishers, printers, etc. The subscribers are T. C. Neill and T. D. Dollimore. Private company. Directors, T. C. Neill and T. D. Dollimore. Registered office, 33, Whitecross-street, E.C.

E. Kuit and McGahey, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as printers, engravers, lithographers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are R. Kuit and E. Kuit. Private company. The first directors are R. Kuit, E. Kuit, and B. Kuit. Registered office, 1, Islington-square, Chapel-street, Salford.

FARDON HOWELL AND CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of process engravers carried on by E. F. Fardon, at 56, Cornwall-street, Birmingham, under similar title. The subscribers are J. E. Herbert and C. H. Knight Private company. Directors, E. F. Fardon, J. E. Herbert and C. H. Knight. Registered office, 56, Cornwall-street, Birmingham.

ALLOTT JONES AND Co.. LTD.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of engineering and architectural stationers carried on by F. W. J. Allott, at 22, Pall Mall, and Upper Milk-street, Liverpool, as "Allott, Jones and Co." Private company. First directors, F. W. J. Allott (governing director), and W. Birch (managing director).

Wing and Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £12,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of printers, booksellers and stationers, carried on by F. and T. R. Wing, at 13, Bargate, Boston, as "Wing and Son," and the similar business carried on by J. G. and T. W. Clark, at 12, Market-place, Boston, as "Pocklington and Norman." The sub-

scribers are J. G. Clark, T. W. Clark, C. E. Brett, F. Wing, and T. R. Wing. Private company. The first directors are J. G. Clark, T. W. Clark, C. E. Brett, F. Wing, and T. R. Wing. Registered office, 17, Bargate, Boston.

Engineering Industry, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the periodical hitherto produced and published by the Electrical Times, Ltd., as El Ingeniero Industrial (in Spanish) and as L'Ingenieur Industrial (in French), etc. The subscribers are E. Slater, J. May, G. W. S. Hawes and R. W. Hughman. Private company. The directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office: Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

PAPER TUBES (BURY), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £12,000, in £1 shares, as manufacturers of paper, paper pulp, paper tubes, paper bobbins, paper boxes, paper beams, perforated tubes, cross-winding tubes, tubes for bleaching and cop dyeing and tubes made of metal, wood or any fibrous material, spools, cannettes, pirns, brass and steel rings for spindles, tubing apparatus and cop tube machinery. The subscribers are E. Allen and F. Dawson. Private company. Directors: E. Allen, F. Dawson, R. H. Smithies, W. N. Smithies, J. R. Wright and W.J.J. L. Smythe. Registered office: Victory Works, Springstreet, Bury.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership between William Hitchman Downing and Claude Downing, carrying on business as booksellers and publishers, at 5, Temple row, Birmingham, under the style of "William Downing," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from March 31st, 1919. All debts due to or owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Claude Downing and Bernard George Martin, who will continue the business under the present style of "William Downing."

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Clutten, James Valentine Chapman, stationer and newsagent, carrying on business at High-street, Oxford. To be heard on July 7th, at 10.30 a.m., at the County Hall, Oxford.

THERE is fun in doing good printing and profit in using it.

Some Paper Topics.

The paper market has almost, if not quite, reached the point when relative value may be said to have once again assumed an aspect of Prices are graded according to reality. quality and cost of manufacture as they have not been for the past four years. It is not a far call to the days when common writings were demanding a higher figure than good class banks or account book papers. Such fictitious values may have been partly the creation of the middlemen and partly the inevitable accompaniment of a threatened paper famine, but to whatever cause they may be assigned the effect on general market conditions remains the same. Without a consistent and appropriate relative value in the cost and sale price of paper, stability in the course of trade is impossible. It has taken six months of drastic reformation and a great deal of sacrifice financially to set the trade on its feet. Fortunately, the period of depression is nearing its termination, and the signs all point to a speedy approach of the business boom to which our eyes have been turned since the early days of the year.

We have received from a Scottish mill a sample of wrapping made to serve as a substitute for heavy kraft which was formerly used for mill wrappers. While not aiming at reproducing the character of the Scandinavian product, the mill has succeeded in turning out a wrapping equally as serviceable and possibly much cheaper. Special attention appears to have been given to shade, finish and strength; the first being pale fawn, the second velvet and the third equal to kraft. It would not be difficult to make a big demand for a new type of wrapping paper as complimentary to the kraft that has been ruling the market for some time past. Meantime the makers of English kraft are to be congratulated on the great improvement visible since the end of the war. We are not prepared to agree that the Swedish product has been equalled, but we have recently seen various mill samples which only fell short of that high standard in the matters of rattle and lookthrough, colour and general appearance were identical with the original, and strength made a nearer approach than we have hitherto observed. With the accumulation of such experience as our mills are now obtaining, the attainment of perfection in the production of kraft wrapping should soon become a practical reality. But the vital influence of cost is a factor which must even then take rank as a determining factor.

On the subject of standardisation we learn that the recent tardiness is causing concern to the promoters of the scheme. It is realised that every week that now elapses before paper is made and sold to the new conditions is putting added difficulty in the way of smooth working.

It was certainly no part of the policy of the Board of Trade, when the new regulations were framed, to allow an opening for the profiteer. We are all coming to feel a sort of

contempt for those dealers who, not satisfied with an orgy of exploitation during the war, are still endeavouring to keep the game going. There is no opportunity for the papermaker to take advantage of the new conditions, and we do not think there is any maker who would do so in any case. But some importing agents are not so immune. Witness the prices being charged for Dutch strawboards in certain quarters. We have evidence of £30 per ton and upwards having been paid for light weight unlined boards. Between £25 and £30 per ton is quite the common price. Yet there are agents satisfied with the very reasonable amount of profit which accrues after selling at £16 10s. per ton. Quite recently special lots of Dutch strawboard have been sold as low as £13 10s. per ton. Between these figures and the £35 charged in other quarters there is a difference which cannot be explained away by shortage, quality, or any other normal factor which might influence

legitimate business.

There is one way by which the exploiter may be evaded, and that is to avoid Dutch board and substitute the best quality of British board. The price of the home-made board has dropped to a fairly low level, and we are informed that the mills are very keen on turning out a thoroughly efficient board. Box makers seem thoroughly satisfied with the type of board produced at home, but we are inclined to think that bookbinders and manufacturing stationers have still a preference for the yellow strawboard. We should like to think there was a prospect of our straw crop being handled on a proper basis this year, but after the experience of recent seasons there is

nothing to back up the hope.

Briefly running round the paper market, the following grades and prices have passed under our notice since last we wrote:-English M.G. kraft at £50, and unglazed at £48 5s. An exceptionally high grade English kraft is offered at £56. Pure Swedish kraft is readily bringing £56 to £65, and there are some agents who will not sell beneath £70 per ton. Dark browns are on offer at from £25 to £36 per ton, the latter resembling the original rope brown of pre-war days. Cream E.S. writings of the inferior sort are selling at 6d. to 61d. lb., while the finest sheet of esparto writing which has been in our hands for four years is offered at 71d. per lb. Common banks are being made in England at 6d. per lb., while smaller lots of stock stuff are on sale everywhere at 7d. to 71d. per lb.

H. A. M.

At a recent convention of the editors of California papers a delegate told a story about the first editor he worked under. "Right or wrong, he was always right. I recall one occasion when the paper announced the death of William R. Jones, who, it turned out, was not dead. Accordingly next day the paper printed the following note:—'Yesterday we were the first newspaper to publish the death of William R. Jones. To-day we The Morning are the first to deny the report. Planet is always in the lead.



PATENT FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietor of Letters Patent Nos. 22,939/10 and 27,114/11 relating to

"BOOK-KEEPING MACHINES,"

desires to dispose of the Patents or to grant licences to interested parties on reasonable terms with a view to the adequate working of the Patents in this country.

Enquiries to be addressed to CRUIKSHANK & FAIRWEATHER, LTD.,

65-66, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

13672

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT

58, Shoe Lane, London.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPPESENTATIVES or MANA-GHRS REQUIRING PASITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three, Shilling sfor 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be reckoned for each line.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journalunder a number, and such replies will then be forwarded noat free.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPH-ING and BOOKBINDING BUSINESS for sale; owner retiring; last year's profit over £700; purchase price about £2,500.—Apply, Hepworth, Stationer, Kidderminster.

TO PRINTERS,—Estimates required for Printing Old-established Weekly Trade Journal; Loudon or Country estimates considered; must be well equipped works, and able to turn out Two and Three-Colour Work.—Box 13673.

MILL No. 2



Established 1810.

We Specialise in

PATENT NON-CURLING GUMMED PAPERS

And make a Paper for Every Purpose.

GUMMED PAPER TAPE,
SEALING MACHINES,
STAY PAPER FOR BOX-MAKING.

SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Mills

CAMBERWELL, SURREY. NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A.

BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Printing and Paper Workers.

Annual Delegate Meeting.

Three hundred delegates, representing 50,000 members, attended the annual conference of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers at Nottingham the other day.

the same time, he declared that trade unionists must not forget the power that lay almost entirely in the strength of their organisations, and they must not forsake their principles.

The annual report referred suitably to the death of Mr. Alfred Evans, the late general secretary, and congratulated Mr. T. G. Newland on carrying through the difficult period which followed that event.

Dealing with the recent removal of restrictions on paper, the report stated: "With the



Map Showing the New Group Areas.

The president (Mr. R. H. Swift) expressed gratification at the improved relationship which had been fostered between employers and workmen in consequence of the war. At

exception of a few news-print mills, the whole trade immediately felt the effect of this unexpected order; customers refused to give orders, with the result that papermaking was



Raphael Bouse.

CITY-LONDON.

MAY, 1919.

To our Friends,

It last the World is able to breathe freely! It is as if the sun had broken through the storm clouds of the nast years and Peace were shalling it and clouds of the past years and Peace were shedding its golden rays upon the world beneath.

Among the Pageauts which will vie with one another in the triumphal celebration of Justice and Freedom -the unique Deace Dageant of our splendid lines of Christmas and New Year Cards, Postcards, CALENDARS, GIFT BOOKS, TOY and PAINTING BOOKS, COLOUR FACSIMS, and other ART GEMS, prepared by us for the coming season, will hold high rank, and the striking procession of these products of the Arts of Peace surely forms a PAGEANT which not only the English-speaking World but the whole League of Nations will acknowledge as among the most beautiful which the year of Peace has ushered in.

Christmas and New Year Cards.

These time-honoured missives will be welcomed with whole-hearted enthusiasm in this glorious year of Peace, in which assuredly the greatest universal interchange of Greetings for the Festival of Peace and Goodwill will be recorded.

Reval Christmas Cards.

The ROYAL CHRISTMAS CARDS fittingly and triumphantly lead this Dagcant of Deace. Immediately following these, Deace and Goodwill are worthily symbolised in the attractive array of upwards of 3000 CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, which in a succession of beautiful designs embody in their splendid range all the best features which have made TUCK'S CHRISTMAS CARDS famous all the world over, and which will be found to more than maintain their high reputation.

The "Colour Etching," "Colour Gravure" and "Colour Facsim" Series are

this year's outstanding novelty.

The dainty "Por Pourri" Series (perfumed), the rich "Broderie D'ART" and "CELLULOID" Series vie for pride of place with JENNIE HARBOUR'S HAND-PRINTED FACSIMILES, and the "FLORAL OILETTE" Series.

Christmas Postcards. Picture Postcards.

This applies to a no less marked extent to our CHRISTMAS POSTCARDS, the immense and varied collection of these forming a host in itself.

Tuck's famous Picture Postcards mark their coming of age in the British Empire by a proud succession of Oilettes, Carbonettes, Gravures, Water Colour and Coloured Crayon Processes, all in a striking and comprehensive display of new designs.

Gilt Books. Toy Books and Painting Books.

Block Calendars.

عدم

FATHER TUCK'S ANNUAL. This ever popular Annual, making its twenty-second jubilant entry, resplendent in colour pictures, its 128 pages crammed with delightful stories in Prose and Verse, heads the Procession of Juvenile Literature.

In its wake marches in proud array the famous "RAPHABL HOUSE" LIBRARY, which with CHILDREN'S STORIES FROM BRITISH LEGENDS and CHILDREN'S STORIES FROM ITALIAN FAIRY TALES AND LEGENDS just added, numbers twenty-five sumptuous and superb volumes, holding its place as the Premier Library in Children's Literature.

More than ever have these useful and happy-hour-making Publications been given our greatest attention, and in their unending variety, they keep pace with the always increasing demand for these pleasurable and educational gifts.

Calendars

Comprise a Pageant of Perfection; a Pageant of Pictures in which every imaginable process is drawn into service, numbering over 300 exquisite designs of Novelty and Beauty.

A Dageant of Deace in its widest and truest sense thus unfolds itself in the beautiful array of our Art Productions in this happy year of Victorious Peace.

It will surely win the acclamation of the great Public all the world over and in this knowledge we venture to bespeak your approval and hearty support as of yore.

Remaining as ever, and with our most cordial wishes for a happy and successful season, Very faithfully yours,



Kaphail Tim

Directors:
Sir ADOLPH TUCK, Bart.
Mr. GUSTAVE TUCK.
Sir ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE. ALFRED PARSONS, R.A. Capt. DESMOND A. TUCK.

Digitized by GOOGLE

stopped, and we were faced with the possibility of having thousands of members out of work. You may be sure the action of the Government was warmly resented; our industry has been disorganised through the war equal to any other industry, and we claim the right to the same protection during the reconstruction period as all others. The combined voice of the employers and workers was sufficient to force the Government to appoint a committee of inquiry. Your general secretary was appointed a member of this committee. In the course of this inquiry it was proved that fourteen mills had closed down as a result of this order, while your general secretary submitted evidence that 3,046 of our members had been thrown out of work through the same cause."

The report set out at length the proposals as amended submitted to the conference between the executive council of the Employers' Federation and the representatives of the Paper Workers' Union, and on this there was a long and heated discussion, and as a result the executive were instructed to insist upen the settlement of the outstanding differences

within a fortnight.

On the question of overtime Mr. T. G. Newland, general secretary, expressed the view of the executive that it was desirable that overtime should be abolished, but, at the same time, as the rules provided for a certain amount of overtime, it was necessary to abide by the rules.

The question of amalgamation came up for consideration, the delegates favouring a complete amalgamation of printing and paper workers, but in the meantime to seek every opportunity for joining up with the Amal-

gamated Society.

For administrative purposes it has been decided to divide the country up into groups, on lines similar to those adopted for the alliances of the Federation of Master Printers. It is felt that the union has become so large that it is unwieldy under the present system, and that by the adoption of the group system there will be a paid representative for practically every group. There will be ten groups in England and Wales, Ireland representing one group by itself. It has not yet been decided whether Scotland will form one or three groups, this matter being left for the executive to determine.

It was decided to level up the contributions, so that all male members pay 9d. per week.

and women members 4d. per week.

The report mentioned the continued increase in membership, and the formation of new branches, and it was stated at the conference that the London branch, which represents printing and distributing trades, was over 10,000 strong.

The members generally expressed regret that the president had to retire from the office, which he had held almost continuously since 1889, owing to his having taken up the position of superintendent of the convalescent home at Carshalton. It was decided to make a presentation to Mr. Swift in recognition of his long and valued services as president.

Printers' War Memorial.

Mr. C. J. Drummond presided over a well-attended meeting of the Printing Trades Committee, who are promoting the memorial to its members who have fallen in the war, at St. Bride's Institute, E.C., on Friday last, when it was announced that the roll of honour contained the names of over 1,100 men associated with the industry, together with particulars of their death. It is anticipated that this number will be considerably in-

creased before the roll is complete.

Plans were approved of the memorial wing to the Caxton Home, Limpsfield, in which the roll will be placed. The architect's original estimate has been considerably exceeded, and the sum of £6,000 will now be required to carry out the work in a manner worthy of the trade. Over £3,000 has been subscribed and promised, and an appeal is made to all engaged in the newspaper, printing and kindred industries to join in this effort to permanently place on record in their own institution the printing trades' share in the great war.

The Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., is treasurer of the fund, and donations can either be sent to him or to the hon. secretary, Mr. S. J. White, at the Caxton Home Office, 3, Cursitor-street, E.C.4. A card has been specially prepared for particulars of the roll of honour, which will be sent on application.

Parchmentised Paper.

A British patent has been granted to the Manchester Oxide Co, and Messrs. R. H. Clayton, Julius Huebner, and H. E. Williams. Manchester, in respect of a process for parchmentising paper, based upon the discovery that thiocyanates of calcium, magnesium, strontium and lithium will by themselves have a parchmentising action on paper, and that other thiocyanates used in conjunction, that is, water-insoluble thiocyanates, and water-soluble thiocyanates, either of which used alone have no parchmentising effect give satisfactory results. The following examples illustrate the procedure:—

A solution of calcium thiocyanate of such concentration as will boil at 157 degs. C. under atmospheric pressure, is heated to and maintained at 130 degs. C. Unsized cotton or other paper is passed through the solution at such a speed that it is in contact with the solution for about 30 seconds. The paper is then washed and dried in the usual way. A solution of equal parts of calcium thiocyanate and calcium chloride is prepared of such concentration as to boil at 157 degs. C. under atmospheric pressure. The solution is heated to and maintained at 130 degs. C. Unsized cotton is passed through and afterwards washed and dried. The solutions may be acidified with four parts acetic acid per 100 parts solution.



A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd.,

Paper Makers

AND

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON. E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON."
Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN,
Tel. Add. "Perbles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON.
Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood."

Bale Your Waste

<u>You Save your Money.</u>

Ask for Prospectus of our

ALL STEEL FIREPROOF PAPER BALER.

The Best and Cheapest on the Market.

PRACTICAL MACHINES CO.,

Werks: 42a, DENMARK HILL, CAMBERWELL, LONDON, S.E.S.
Offices: 'Avenue Chambers," 4, Vernon Place, London, W.C.

Telephones: BRIXTON 1714.-CITY 1831.



Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

BY ADVERTISING IN THE RECOGNISED

AND OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM,

The British and Coioniai Printer and Stationer,

Offices:- 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

The Eight-Hour Day in France.

Advantages and Drawbacks.

With regard to the eight-hour day recently voted in the French Parliament, Monsieur G. Degaast in the current issue of Le Courrier du Livre says: - "Just when we have the most need of hard work to repair the losses and damage caused by the war, we are asked to go backward, and that without the preparation necessary in present economic conditions. For in order to operate such a change, as considerable as it is far-reaching, it is essential to prepare one's circle for it, so that the desired improvement may not bring about a worse state of things than the old. In certain cases it may be that at once the utility and practicability of the scheme is seen. Thus the metallurgical industry is ready, actually in consequence of the war and owing to its machinery and labour organisation, to continue the eighthour day already in force in three eight-hour But under industrial conditions like ours (the book trade), even if we had been demanding the new régime for the last four or five years, it would have been impossible to realise the immediate modifications necessary. On the one hand, our makers of printing machines, conscripted to too large an extent for the production of war material, have not been able to construct printing machines soon enough; on the other hand, competent staffs are hard to secure, as so many of our men have been killed or lost sight of; finally, raw materials, and especially paper. are far from being ready to our hand in sufficient quantity and of right quality. As to the former, it is certainly not by means of the protectionist-but very irrational-methods of official equalisation of prices that we shall attain to better times!

In order not to come to grief, it is indispensable that the industrial factor of the hourly production should vary in inverse ratio to the number of daily or weekly work ing hours. Thus, if the hours are diminished (the actual case under the new scheme, the hourly production needs to be increased so that the daily production remains the same. Here there are three important points to he considered: -(1) The impossibility in certain cases of using machinery, as where first-class manual labour is employed in luxury work. Here production is not of prime importance, as the factor production is surpassed by the factor taste or method of presentation. In such an instance customers accept price variations notably higher than those occasioned by the decrease in the working hours; (2) The possibility of increasing the speed of machines or apparatus without the suppression of staff. Here a rational and scientific organisation of work will permit employer and employee alike to realise a greater production, without increase of effort or fatigue; (3) Substitution of part of the personnel by automatic adjustments and by quicker machines, on the rotary principle, eliminating by their

greater production some of those machines previously used. And in this connection, there is, in the consideration of this increased use of machinery, a point of the greatest interest, namely, the revision and perfecting of our professional and technical education, as yet of a somewhat embryonic character as regards the industries connected with the Thus, in consequence of the book trade. lack of legal sanction, the apprentices' contract is null and void, and, further, we lack, and shall lack more, the time to train apprentices, whose superfluous functions will tend to be performed by mechanical means. Hence we ought to make it obligatory to future workmen to follow courses (half-time or finishing) of pre-apprenticeship. For want of this energetic measure the recruiting of a competent staff will drop down toward zero. Let the working class world understand this well, and let certain of them, instead of making plans for the long evening's enjoyment, impress upon the young men coming into the trade not only the complete know-ledge of their "rights" but the duty of becoming good technicians by acquiring as much instruction as possible. The eighthour day will greatly aid apprentices, and even adult workers, to attend classes, lectures and technical demonstrations. leisure the eight-hour day gives the worker let him either rest himself thoroughly in order to live better thereby, or let him seek to acquire knowledge, so as to work more happily and thus make of the old ogre "work" companion who rarely deceives when properly Let our legislators, now the understood. eight hours are voted, direct their zeal towards a law regulating apprenticeship-the contract, organisation of instruction (and budget therefor) and international exchanges of apprentices during the last year or years of their term. Let us then accept gratefully the eight hours, which, properly understood and judiciously employed, need not constitute an obstacle to the forward march of industry. Only those steeped in routine, whether employers or employees, will raise their voices against it. Les us profit from the inventions of our engineers and constructors, in order to Let us drift less and accomplish good work. organise our workshops better; and life, that fugitive and fleeting thing, will be the pleasanter for it.'

WHY THE JOB WAS LATE.—The American Printer gives some of the printers' excuses for the job being late as follows:—"First you jolly him and sav: 'The first instalment's on the way; the flywheel broke, the printers struck, the linotype got in hard luck, the press designed to do this job fell out the window; and the slob that set the type lost head and brain, and we reset the thing again. And then, beside (we hate to tell), the devil died of 'flu,' and—well, the paper cutter broke his knee. These things delayed your job, you see."

You need not pick up any worries; you can get them any where as you go along.

Digitized by GOGIC

STREET.

Making, and |
Eyelets, Papers.
Guard Book St.
Handles, A

Bookcloths, Glazed, I also and Mulls, Sewing-on C

GENERAL ITISH & COLONIAU PRINTER FOUNDED PUBLISHED STATIONER AND 1878. WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

NUMBER 26.

LONDON: JUNE 26. 1919. Special Export Issue 6d.

SMYTH-HORNE,

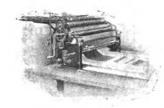
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.) (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth)



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs, or 2-32's Mauminu,

(Most advanced Guillotine on the World's Market).



Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting



Smyth Cloth Cutting

The above machines are the latest production of the various American factories and the most advanced type of their kind on the World's Market

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:-

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4, ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON"

Fryotype

Printing Metals

for

EXPORT

The "Fryotype" PRINTING METALS are in regular use all over the world. Apart from a large and increasing business with The Colonies and many European countries,

one day's post

brought us orders for PRINTING METALS from

The Arctic Regions,

The Tropics.

The Far East,

The Occupied Area of Germany.

The latter was for printing the Daily Newspaper published for the BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.



The name "FRY" stamped on every ingot is recognised as the HALL-MARK of QUALITY throughout the Printing World.

Fry's Metal Foundry

25-42 Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Tel. No.: Hop 4720 (2 lines.) T.A.: "Frymetalos, Friars, London."



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXIV. NUMBER 26.

LONDON: June 26, 1919. Special Export Issue 6d.

Paper and Print in South Africa.

PAST AND PRESENT.

Third Article.

N the two previous Export Numbers of this journal we dwelt at some length upon the rise, growth and present position of the industries connected with Paper and Print in British South Africa. We now proceed to give some account of their status in the much more extensive, though far less developed tracts of country, scattered up and down Africa, which have been brought within quite recent years under the sway of the British Crown. So recent, in most cases, is the acquisition and partial settlement of these vast new territories, that in their case there is no question of "past and present," the past, industrially and commercially considered, dating its beginnings from a period, which, at the most, is not removed more than two or three decades from the present.

The States treated of in our previous articles were those, of British or Dutch origin, which now compose the Union of South Africa. In addition to these, there are in the southern portion of the continent certain territories which to some extent serve the purpose of native reserves and are but very sparsely settled by whites.

BASUTOLAND.

One of these is Basutoland, with an area of 11.700 square miles. Its population of about 400,000 includes less than 3.000 white settlers. The control of the district is practically vested in the Home Government, whose powers are exercised through the High Commissioner for South Africa, though from 1871 to 1883 it formed part of Cape Colony and was ruled from Cape Town.

The townships are few and far between. In Maseru, which is the seat of the Resident Commissioners there is a white population of about 360, with about 1,150 natives, and here there is an industrial school and other important buildings. It is also the seat of a mission station, other two missions having their organisations in Mafeteng and Morija, the latter, founded in 1833, being the oldest in the country

At Ficksburg there is a white population of over 2,000, as against 1,000 natives, and here is the central market for the great output of mealies and wheat grown in the district. The climate is fine and the surrounding scenery interesting, an extensive general trade is done in Ficksburg and the town is a busy one. Other smaller places are Chocolan, locally known as "Mushroomville," and Bethlehem, where there is a railway junction of some importance. Wool is an important item in the products of great tracts of country, but the flocks are liable to suffer during the long droughts that prevail during dry seasons. Large numbers of sheep flocks are owned by native flockmasters, and native labour is utilised to its full extent in connection with sheep growing and wool clipping. At Mafeteng there is a weekly paper, published on Fridays, called the Basutoland Star, in the native language its title is "Naledi-ealesotho."

The vast territory now known as

RHODESIA.

but formerly in part distinguished as Matabeleland and Mashonaland, comprises some 440,000 square miles, extending from the

Union Colonies in the South to the vicinity of the great lakes in the heart of the continent. It is ruled by the Chartered Company of British South Africa, and only about 3 per cent. of its population of over three-quarters of a million are whites. The present requirements of the country in the way of Paper and Print are therefore not very great, a remark which also applies to practically all the other districts, with which we shall have to deal. Two or three of the larger towns, such as Salisbury and Buluwayo, possessed printing establishments and local newspapers as far back as the early nineties, quite a representable degree of antiquity in that line for this part of the world. The territories of Northern and Southern Rhodesia have hitherto been separately administered, but at an early date will probably be united. Southern Rhodesia has by far the largest number of white settlers and also contains the chief business centre of the country. Buluwayo, though this infant metropolis can only boast of some 6,000 inhabitants; as practically everything in the way of the raw material of printing -i.e., paper—has to be imported, the Custon duty on it is at present only 3 per cent. ad vatorem. whilst on manufactured goods entering Southern Rhodesia, which it is hoped to produce in some quantity locally, in the not distant future—such as account books, printed stationery, envelopes, printed advertising matter, local catalogues and directories, etc. -a stiff tax of 25 per cent. is levied, which is reduced to 9 per cent. (in one or two cases it is remitted altogether) where British goods are concerned. The annual imports of paper into Southern Rhodesia are of the value of $f_{11,000}$, and those of stationery and books about $f_{30,000}$. Those into the Northern territory are only about £3,000 all told. A good deal of it is of South African manufacture. The number of printers in Rhodesia scarcely exceeds a dozen, and the number of newspapers and other periodical publications is about the same. At Livingstone, the chief town of Northern Rhodesia, is a small printing establishment, which serves as the Administration Press The Rhodesia Advertiser is published at Umtali, the Rhodesia Herald, at Salisbury, and there is also the Rhodesia Church Magazine circulating in the territory. The Rhodesian Mining Review, published at Salisbury, is a technical journal for the mining community, and the Government Gazette is issued at the same town. Salisbury is an important town, it is the capital and seat of Government of Southern Rhodesia, and has a white population of about 4,000. Umtali is a smaller town with a white population of about 1,200, and is important as being the distributing centre to the goldfields of British Manicaland, and is the Eastern gate of the Chartered Company's Territory.

North-west of Northern Rhodesia, and extending to Lake Nyanza, is the

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

which covers nearly 40,000 square miles, but has only a sprinkling of barely a thousand white settlers among over a million natives.

There may, perhaps, be half-a-dozen printers at work in this remote Central African district, the most important establishment of the kind being the Government Printing Office at the capital, Zoruba. It is, of course, only on a small scale, and before the war the expenses of operating it were well under £3,000 a year, two-thirds of which was absorbed by salaries. The office is in process of enlargement, a new engine-room being the latest addition. The post of Government Printer (occupied by Mr. P. W. Fyson) is worth £300 a year, but in addition to this there is the usual "personal allowance," and sundry smaller sums by way of remuneration for the Government Printer also acting as Controller of Stationery, and manager of the Government Gazttte, of which about 400 copies a month are printed. The Nyasaland Times, one of the two newspapers published in the the Protectorate, circulates rather more than the same number of copies each week. At Livingstonia, at the southern extremity of the lake, there is a bi-weekly, the Livingstonia News, with a circulation of like extent. The Livingstonia Mission has a press there at which instruction in printing and bookbinding is given to a few native native apprentices. The same course is pursued at the University Mission Press at Likoma, so that when the country gets more settled and calls for more printers and newspapers, a limited number of trained printers will be available. A local planter also runs a small printing establishment, but the requirements of all these places are very limited, the imports of paper and stationery into the Protectorate being of the value of only about £4,500 a

North of this district is the territory lately forming German East Africa, beyond which, still to the north and with a long frontage to the Indian Ocean, is the

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

which is more than twice the size of Great Britain, and has about 4,000 whites to twoand three quarter millions of natives. The Southern part of it is traversed by the Uganda railway, nearly 600 miles long, extending from Mombasa, on the coast, to Kisumu on Lake Victoria Nyanza, and along its course most of the Europeans live. The administrative centre of the Protectorate is Nairobi, 327 miles from the coast, with a population of about 20,000, ten per cent. of whom are Europeans. Here is the Government printing office, which costs about £5,000 a year to run. Mr. E. W. Trim, who has been in official employ here since 1908, is the Government Printer, and the various emoluments of his office amount to well over £350 a year. There are two linotype machines in operation, the purchase and erection of the last (a No. 14) costing the Government £ 1,075. A linotype operator at Nairobi gets £200 per annum, plus £40 for "house allowance." The office produces the official Gazette, which has a circulation of about 1,000 a week. There are two or three other printing establishments in the town (two of them issuing daily

T. G. & J. JUBB, LEEDS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEREO, LINO AND MONOTYPE

METALS

Printers' Leads, Clumps & Metal Furniture.

LETTERS FROM SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

Messrs. LINGARD, Sheffield, write:

"I am perfectly satisfied with furniture and clumps you have made me out of practically waste."

Messrs. WHITTAKER & SON, Stalybridge, write:

"Some weeks ago you cast for us old furniture into new, and we are delighted with it."

Messrs. DUTSON, Southport, write:

"Parcel of furniture and leads came to hand to-day, and we are extremely pleased and at the earliest opportunity will send another lot. We are well satisfied with the work."

Messrs, APPELBEE, Deptford, S.E., write:

"Thanks for metal furniture, which arrived yesterday. We are very pleased with it. A very useful assortment."

Messrs. GROSVENOR PRINTING WORKS, Tunbridge Wells, write:

"We are simply delighted with the metal furniture and would strongly recommend any firm to do the same as we have done. We feel certain they would be as pleased as we are. The comps. are simply charmed with such useful material."

The Most Up-to-Date Factory in the Kingdom Devoted Sciely to the Manufacture of Type Metals.

Address :

Jack Lane, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

Telegrams; "Metals, Leeds."

Nat. Telephone: No. 25620.

London Office: 63 & 64, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2.

Telegrams: "Numeration, London."

Telephone: 5275 Central.

GLASGOW OFFICE and STORE:

15 & 17, CLYDE PLACE, GLASGOW.

Telephone; "2078 South."

and weekly papers) and each of them, we believe, operates a linotype machine. There are a large number of Indians employed in various capacities in the Colony, and for them a special periodical is issued, printed in Gujarati. Newspapers, by the way, have to be officially registered, and a fee of Rs. 3.75 paid. In 1915, a Press Censorship ordinance was passed, for use in case of emergency.

At Mombasa, the coast end of the railway, there are three or four printing firms, and the Uganda Railway has its own printery. The imports of paper and stationery into the Protectorate are of the value of about £13,000 a year, more than twice that of the books and printed matter. The latter are admitted free of duty, but the general customs tax on other goods is 10 per cent. ad val. Four-fiths of the imports in paper and print lines come from the United Kingdom, and most of the rest from India, for the use of the Indian immigrants.

A hundred miles or so south of Mombasa, and a few miles from the mainland, are the large islands of

ZANZIBAR and PEMBA

(area 1,020 square miles, population 200,000, of whom only 250 or so are whites), which together form a Protectorate under the general rule of the Government of British East Africa. Zanzibar was formerly the seat of an independent Mussulman Sultanate, which nominally still exists, and its inhabitants are a very mixed lot, Arabs, Hindus, African natives, etc. Hence, in addition to the weekly official Gazette, edited at a cost of £50 a year, there are two native weeklies, one in Gujarati, for the Indians—as well as one printed in English and Gujarati-and the other in Arabic and Swahili, for the balance of the few literates, but the combined circulation of all four is only about 1,500 copies. There is a small Government printing office at Zanzibar, but its scale is a very low one, as although the Government printer or manager, as he is termed (Mr. J. T. Riches, appointed three years ago), receives 3,000 rupees per annum and a house allowance of 600 rupees, the native rank and file of the office are content The head comwith very modest salaries. positor gets about 30s. a week, whilst his nine or ten subordinates start at just over £40 a year, and progress thence to the dizzy heights of £72; a binder gets £60, and pressmen £50 to £70. Most of the appointments to posts in the office are made by the First Minister, but those of the manager and one or two others are in the gift of the High Commissioner. The annual expenses of the establishment are under £3,000 a year, salaries (about £1,400) absorbing half. Before the war it was only just over £2,000, but the purchase since of extra plant, added to the increased cost of stationery, accounts for the difference. The imports of paper and print items are so small as not to warrant their separate enumeration in the Government returns. The general in the Government returns. customs duty is 7½ per cent. ad val., but printed matter is admitted free. Large numbers of the natives wear huge coloured paper ornaments fixed in their ears, but other uses for paper they have none, and so, in the meantime, there is not a very prosperous market for papermakers in that territory.

Rapid Paper Destruction.

A British patent has been granted to Sir Cecil R. Harrison, printer, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C., and Mr. Wm. Bacon, consulting chemist, Oxford-court, Cannon-street, E.C., in respect of improvements in the manufacture of paper. The object of the invention is to meet the need for the rapid destruction of documents in certain circumstances by applying a light, though the paper so produced will not be more susceptible to spontaneous combustion than ordinary paper. With this object the inventors incorporate with the ordinary beaten fibre stuff, a proportion of nitro-cellulose, gun cotton, nitrostarch or the like, the proportion of which is varied in accordance with the increased amount of combustability required. In some cases the paper may be made with nitrocellulose as the base.

Difficulty is experienced in the burning of a considerable quantity of paper when the sheets are laid close together, or when the same are folded into bulk, and in order to secure a more ready combustion, there may be added to the paper prepared with nitro-cellulose a quantity of insoluble lime or magnesium salts, such as calcium or magnesium carbonate, which may be introduced into the beaten pulp, preferably after the addition of size and alum, the effect of which serves to convey oxygen of the air to the mass to support the combustion. The proportion of such salts may be varied, but about onetwentieth by weight to the beaten pulp gives satisfactory results. Likewise, the inventors state that they may employ or introduce into the manufacture the nitrates of metals, as for example sodium nitrate, in conjunction with the nitro-cellulose or the like, in order to increase the burning effect. The introduction of such salts, it is added, is more conveniently effected by impregnating the finished paper, employing a strength of nitrate which would give the desired result, that is to say, the paper could be passed through a bath containing a 1 per cent. solution of sodium nitrate.

AN AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.—It is intended to hold an All-Australian Exhibition in Adelaide from March 26th to May 22nd, 1920. The exhibition will consist of works of artists, manufacturers, producers, mechanics, and all other sections of industries in which the Commonwealth is engaged. While the exhibition is confined to Australian manufactures, the committee would, from an educational point of view, be prepared to make provision for the display of new inventions, etc., from the United Kingdom.

J. & J. MAKIN, Ltd.,

Paper Makers.

20, MOUNT STREET, MANCHESTER.

Mills:

Telephones:

Codes:

Cables and Telegrams:

ROCHDALE and DISLEY. 3365 and 3731.

Central A.B.C. 5th Edition.

"TINFOIL, BENTLEYS. MANCHESTER."

MARCONI-INTERNATIONAL.

White and Coloured Printings. Cream Laid and Wove Writings. Super Calendered Printings. Book Papers. Art Papers. Imitation Art Papers. Tinfoil and Goldfoil Papers. Fancy Papers of all description. Packing Papers ... Leatherboards—Glazed & Unglazed. Enamel Boards, etc.

Wood Pulp Boards. Box Boards of all kinds. Strawboards—plain and lined White. Coloured, and Brown. Paste Boards. Pulp Boards. Coloured Paste Boards. 'Cloth Lined Boards.

Papers for Printers.

Papers for Publishers.

Papers for Boxmakers.

Papers for Pattern Card Makers.

Papers for Packers.

Papers for Manufacturers.

Papers for Exporters.

Papers for Everybody.

Papers for Everything.

ENOUIRIES EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

ALL EXPORT ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED IN BALES OR CASES.

CORRESPONDENCE IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Some Pictorial Calendars.

Messrs. Taylor Brothers' New Samples.

During the continuance of the war we have had very few pictorial calendars to notice, the shortage of paper and scarcity of labour combining to almost put a stop to this popular form of colour printing. It is therefore with much pleasure that we have examined a number of examples of new calendars for 1920, issued by Messrs. Taylor Brothers, of Leeds, a firm whose colour printing holds a high place, and whose calendars in pre-war days were among the most popular offered to buyers. Among the specimens there are a few large pictures, about 20 by 30, most excellently executed in colours, and amongst these may be specially noticed "The Squire's Daughter," in which a young girl is fondling a handsome horse, while a small doggie is claiming a share of attention. "Going Home with Daddy" is a fine rustic subject depicting a farmer's man leading home his horses on one of which is seated his little girl; an oldfashioned cottage gives strength to the picture, and the charming background of the landscape aids to the making of a fine calendar subject. In this size, also, is a "A Welcome Arrival," an interior scene with a lady as the principal figure; the casement window is open and outside is seen a youth on horseback whose arrival is evidently welcome to the lady.

In a smaller size, 22½ by 17½, there are many fine calendars. "The Challenge," pourtraying a stag and doe in a fine winter landscape setting. "Other Refuge Have I None" is, as the title implies, a religious subject, in which a lady clinging to a rock in a wild sea holds up a hand to the advancing form of the Saviour; this picture is a fine bit of colouring and will doubtless be a popular one with the public. In "A Slip of the Tongue" we have a humorous picture, in which one of the guests at a dinner table has made a lapsus linguithat has caused consternation in the company. Well worked out and nicely coloured, this should take the taste of those who like

lively subjects.

In a still smaller size we have "The Belle of the Links," a damsel with golf clubs, and a pretty picture of "Gathering Lilies," in which children in a punt are enjoying themselves among the water flowers; while in "Feeding Time" we have a farmyard scene well worked out. In "Eileen" there is a fine bit of brilliant colouring in the red cloak of the lovely colleen who stands by a stile with a spray of shamrock in her hand. The same subject is produced in monochrome, and very fine the picture looks in both processes.

There are some most artistic pictures got up as long upright panels. Of these there are a few in black and white having all the appearance of steel engravings. Good examples of this class of picture are seen in some fine

figure studies; "Poor Birdie," "The Deserted Nest," "Springtime," and "Rose Bands" being good examples, and their size, so by 11, favours their striking appearance. Coloured panels of the same size are seen in "Home of the Peasants," a fine woodland scene, "In Sunny Climes" is an Italian picture, and in "Loch Fyne" we have a beautiful High land landscape, the fine printing of which and rich colouring places it in a very high class.

Naturally the war has given motif s for many of the new calendars, and one fine portrait of "Admiral Sir David Beatty," in black and white, is well reproduced. In the * Exploits of H.M.S. Broke and Swift "the re is a large central picture surrounded by smaller ones, each depicting an inciderat in the fighting of these two famous vessels of the Dover Patrol. "Where No Help Can Co me shows the torpedoing of a passenger 1 iner, with the crew and passengers taking to the boats, while the dastardly Hun is she I ling them from the submarine that has perpet = ated the foul deed. As an antidote to this subject, "A Good Shot" shows the gunner of a sailing ship smashing a submarine with a fair hit, the latter picture is a long panel and is the latter picture is a long panel and is coloured. Another good subject is the " Last of the Breslau." A number of pictures de pict the homecoming of wounded soldiers, a 11 of which are of a popular character.

The foregoing pictures are all what may be termed wall calendars, and besides there are a number of card calendars in various sizes, 15 by 9, 12 by 9, and of varying character. Some of these have ornate designs in gold and colours, others have pictures of scenery, figure studies, etc., and all are very attractively produced and finished, the delicate colouring of the smaller pictures being very fine. Now that the war is over, pictorial calendars should become popular, and buyers should

see Messrs. Taylor Brothers' selection.

SOCIETE DES ANCIENS ETABLISSEMENTS MARINONI - A French company in process of formation, in Paris. Amongst other important objects the company proposes (1) the construction, sale and commerce of apparatus or machines, especially of presses and Printing machines and all material accessory to printing, and, in a general way, of all machines, materials and accessories used in the industry of the graphic arts; (2), the creation, acquisition, and exploitation of industrial establishments and products, and of patents, processes, inventions, licences, etc., ne Cessary to the business of the company. The duration of the company is fixed at 99 years, and the share capital at 6,500,000 francs (£260,000), divided into 65,000 shares of 100 francs each, of which 20,000 fully paid up are allo 1 ted to Messieurs Thénard and Simon, founders, the liquidators of the Société des Etablissements Marinoni, who are giving to the new corribany besides the promise of a lease at the annual rental of 125 000 france. rental of 125,000 francs, the property, installations and material of the original company.

PRINTERS' troubles are like babies ; grow larger by nursing.





What is the Good

of spending large sums on paper, composition and machining, and then spoiling the job by using cheap ink?

Make certain of perfect results by using only *Kidd's Inks*. They are produced to enable you to do full justice to your work.

Is it worth while to print with inferior inks when the extra cost of the best is but an infinitesimal fraction of the total expense?

JOHN KIDD & CO., Ltd.,

11, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Midland Branch: -40, Church Street, BIRMINGHAM.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Australian Notes.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

TECHNICAL education is receiving a deal of attention at present in Australia, and much is being done for the furtherance of the training of youths in various trades. Correspondence classes have been successfully conducted by the Sydney Technical College for some years in printing and composing, and for the present session an advanced syllabus has been issued. Correspondence classes have been established by the College so that those who live at too great a distance to attend in person may receive instruction in the particular trade they may have chosen to follow.

In Melbourne, too, good work is being carried on at the technical school in the Working Men's College. The classes in printing deal with composing, machining, blending of colour, freehand drawing, etc., and there are also classes for lithography, processengraving and other branches of the allied trades. The Melbourne College has the advantage of possessing a fine building of its own with commodious class-rooms and every facility for students who desire to master their craft. The prospectus is a bulky book of over 220 8vo. pages, well produced and illustrated.

PROBATE has been applied for of the estate of the late Edward William Cole, of Cole's Book Arcade. Deceased's estate is sworn as of the gross value of £163,094, of which £73,290 is realty and £89 804 personal property. By his will Mr. Cole left his two sons £2.000 each, and the residue of his estate to his five children, including the two sons.

WAGES are increasing in Australia, as elsewhere, and the Paper Bag Trade Board, Melbourne, has granted employees in that trade increases ranging from 5s. to 12s. per week.

PAPER money is in use since the war and people are complaining of the dirty state into which the notes have got from their careless handling while in circulation. A correspondent writing to a Sydney morning paper suggests that steps should be taken to ensure a tolerable degree of cleanliness. He refers to the dangers of spreading contagious diseases by these means. No doubt there are many filthy notes in circulation, and the Governnotes in their place. But the public in their part. In place of crumpling But the public also wallets, in which they are kept clean. Also they are not so liable to be lost as when carried loose.

At the Adelaide Police Court, two men, employes for 17 and 15 years respectively, of

the South Australian Paper Bag Co., were each fined £50 for the larceny of 91 bumdles of paper. It was stated in evidence that the men during the absence of one of the partners in Melbourne, superintended the order and cash sales departments, the other was a driver in the employ of the com pany.

In the Arbitration Court, at Well ington, N.Z., a widow brought an action against a newspaper proprietor, for damages on account of the death of her husband, who committed suicide after being injured in the machine-room. The Court found that decease d committed suicide while insane, that insara ity was the result of the accident, and award d £500 damages.

MR. JUSTICE ROOTH officiated at Perth as president of the Arbitration Court in the case of the Female Printing Employees' against several Perth firms. The girls demanded a minimum of £3, a 44-hour week and 10 minutes "smoke ho" for tea in the forenoon. The court adjourned to visit the Government and other printing works and make inquiries as to the conditions the re.

A case that came before the In castrial Court, at Sydney, was an application by the Process Engravers' Union for an interpretation in the award governing the industry which read, "providing that a journeyman who is continuously or mainly employed on night staff work, not being overtime, shall receive 5s. extra," the object being to sake it apply to a workman who was employed at the Daily Telegraph newspaper from 2 p.m. to It was submitted that it was the custom of the trade to call the work from 2 pm. to 10 p.m. night staff work, but there was no definition of the term in the award. After evidence, the Judge said he could not accept the argument that the work from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. was known as night staff work, simply because it was so termed on one paper that worked in rotatory shiftsdid not make it a custom of the trade. If it were a fair thing to make a variation have award he would make it; but it would have The matter was allowed to stand over for further evidence upon the question of the meaning of a "night staff" to be shown by evidence. staff."

THE Letterpress Machinists' Union applied for an award in connection with the Printing Trades Group, No. 5 Board. When the application came before Judge Curlewis for an award, the union asked that the adult male platen machinist (a minimum wage class) platen machinist (a minimum wage class) should receive not less than £3 4s. Per week, being an amount it was contended that would secure to the employee an effective rate of £3 per week. It was also claimed that the minimum wage of £3 fixed by the Board of worker was only on the assumption that the thereof, throughout the year, and that anything he lost by way of holidays not paid for must be

added to the £3, or otherwise he was getting less than the living wage.

IT was contended on behalf of the employers that the £3 rate was fixed by the Board of Trade with the knowledge of and the intention to cover the worker for his ordinary losses of time, such as the public holidays referred to, and that nothing should be added for those days particularly as they were claimed as holidays by the union. His Honour Judge Curlewis referred the matter to the Full Industrial Court, which reserved its decision.

Papermaking in Australia.

The Search for Raw Material.

The efforts made in Australia to find suitable raw material for papermaking are discussed in a Bulletin written by Mr. Gerald Lightfoot, and published by the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry.

The only thorough investigation into the suitability of Australian timbers for pulping purposes of which the results have so far been completed and published is that made by Mr. H. E. Surface, consulting engineer at the U.S. America Forest Products Laboratory, for the Government of Tasmania, in 1915 The investigation was limited to four species, viz., myrtle (or beech), swamp gum, blue gum, and stringy-bark. Mr. Surface concluded that the utilisation of these trees for pulping purposes in Tasmania is not a feasible business proposition. He has, however, informed the Institute of Science and Industry that he considers that there is quite a possibility of building up the wood pulp industry in Australia through the use of native woods other than those reported on by him, and he urges that a thorough survey be made of Australia's papermaking resources. If suitable native woods are not forthcoming, he considers that attention should be given to the question of planting suitable trees.

Both the New South Wales and Victoria Governments have sent samples of native trees to paper mills abroad for tests as to their pulping qualities. Mountain gum was sent from New South Wales to Canada, but the results of the test are not yet available. Samples of both mountain ash and silver-top were sent from Victoria to Norway, but they were tested only for mechanical pulp, for which purpose they were found unsuitable.

Results are given in the Bulletin of some very interesting experiments carried out in France on the pulping qualities of young Australian eucalyptus, some of which give excellent results in the manufacture of paper pulp. If the reports received are confirmed, the cultivation of pure forests of certain species of eucalyptus for pulping purposes may prove to be practicable commercially, while there may already be in existence

forests of immature trees which could be used commercially for paper pulp.

Results of much interest and value, says the Sydney correspondent of The Times (Trade Supplement) have been obtained from experiments which are being carried out by Mr. I. H. Boas, Technical School, Perth, W.A., on the pulping qualities of karri trees. The experiments show that the yield of pulp is satisfactory, the best results being obtained from trees about eight years old. It is not improbable that even mature karri can be used to make a satisfactory paper, and this may offer a partial solution of the problem of utilising the enormous quantities of waste karri at the saw mills in Western Australia.

Reports received from experts regarding the possibility of cultivating spruce as a crop in Australia indicate that that tree does not grow rapidly under Australian conditions. It is possible, however, that spruce might be profitably grown for pulping in the mountainous parts of Victoria and Tasmania. The Victoria Forests Department intends to plant experimental trees on the high plains.

experimental trees on the high plains.

Tests on the pulping qualities of a number of Australian grasses, rushes, sedges and other plants have been carried out for the Institute of Science and Industry through the kindness of the Australian Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Melbourne, by the company's chemist, Mr. A. E. Clarke. The following were found to be unsuitable for papermaking: Button bog rush, awned saw sedge, Queensland hemp saltbush, spinifex grass, and the inner parts of the stems of the yamia palm.

Blady grass, or lalang, which is one of the commonest grasses in Northern Australia, and which also occurs in Papua, Java, and the Malay Archipelago, is favourably reported on, and is being used for pulping purposes on a small scale at Cairns, Queensland. Marram grass, which has been planted on about 5,700 acres of coastal land in Australia, chiefly at Port Fairy, Victoria, has also been reported on favourably by British authorities. The Australian Paper Mills Co. has, however, found that the grass suffers from various disadvantages. It is doubtful whether, under Australian conditions, the harvesting of the grass could be effected sufficiently cheaply to enable it to be used profitably for pulping purposes. Prickly pear has been investigated for its pulping qualities by authorities both in England and Australia. The results show clearly that this material cannot be profitably converted into paper pulp.

H.M. Consul at Syra states that a paper manufacturer in that island desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of lithographic machinery, machinery for the manufacture of envelopes, account books, exercise books, cardboard boxes, etc, in order to purchase machines, accessories, and materials for the above work. He also wishes to import stationery in general. (Reference No. 1189). Further particulars may be had at the Board of Trade Department, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.

West and North-West London Master PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Apprenticeship Question.

A meeting of this Association was held at Westbourne Park Institute on Monday evening, June 16th, the president (Mr. F. A. Perry) in the chair. Mr. E. Unwin in opening a discussion on "The Apprenticeship Question," said "The question of apprenticeship is occupying the attention of many minds. our profession unlike some other trades, we have always retained the custom, and for various obvious reasons. The employer—to obtain the questionable advantage of a lower paid labour. The workman-to restrict the too great flow of competition in his particular trade. The theory is that only through such a preliminary course can an efficient workman be turned out. In practice however the product is often far from satisfactory. Nevertheless, if the custom needs advocacy to-day

I am unhesitatingly in its favour. Without the incentive to learn a business blind alley occupations too often result; and on the other hand without some incentive which will retain a lad in service for a period of years, an employer will not care to be bothered with the training and the risk of losing the lad. If we are to have a succession of capable workmen, we must train, and as a sequitur, we must apprentice.

But I suggest to you that the system that has prevailed need not, must not, continue if we are to secure the best results. Why should Take my own experience. In 1855 I entered my father's business, just after his death. Bound apprentice to the overseer at case, I was placed under the charge of the senior compositor, occupying the next frame, and during the whole three years I was cared for, coached thoroughly and kept out of mischief, being then under 15 years old. That custom was carried on with others, and in order to stimulate the effort of the man selected, he became entitled to £5 for teaching his lad. In later years that custom was altered to one by which all apprentices were in a 'ship by themselves, and, as someone has

put it, to muddle "through."

In recent years, when complaint has been made as to inefficient workmen, the union officials have been able, with some truth, to retort as to the lack of training during the period of apprenticeship. The reason is largely due to the altered methods of business; the more rapid requirements of the present day, but especially to the severance of the former close connection which once existed between the employer and his lad.

A partial remedy for this state of things has been found by the introduction of evening classes which have been largely attended and with good results. More recently, too, daytime classes have been started, and the advantage gained has been so marked as to justify the employer in sparing his lad for the necessary time.

Before attempting to suggest an alteration of the system, let us consider the essential qualities which are necessary to constitute a good printer:—I. Sterling character; 2. Good education; 3. Technical knowledge; 4. Practical experience.

1. I put character first because it is in these early years of young manhood that seeds are sown which will bear fruit, and while I would bear testimony to examples of splendid character in workmen with whom I had to do, I must frankly testify to many others who for want of the restraining hand in their youth have gone woefully astray as men. A high ideal should be inculcated; the dignity of labour and especially of our own; the value of the material used in our work; the importance of every minute, etc., and above all, a recognition of the responsibility and loyalty to a trust.

2. In good education I include not only that which can be obtained by further scholastic years, but that specialised knowledge which peculiarly fits a printer for his trade. The lack of this is painfully evident too often in dirty proofs." A knowledge of men and things; of history; of commerce; and as Mr. Riddell has put it in a word of "citizenship."

3. Technical knowledge.—More important in some branches than in others, but it is of a character which cannot be learned in the workroom or while at work, and is supple-

mentary to the workshop training.

4. Practical experience.—It is said that in a printing office you never cease learning, and while that is true, too many of our workers have served their time under conditions which have cramped their energies and contributed to dull any initiative which they

might have developed.

How shall we best attain these objects? First, let us be thankful that our Government by the Education Act of 1918 has at last come to our aid, not only by preventing the too early exploiting of young labour, but by ensuring a compulsory continuation of education to the age of 16, and, eventually, to 18. With a knowledge of this, let us endeavour as a beginning to seek out in the school a better class of lad, interest him in our business, as is done by other trades, and, with parents consent, secure him, before he leaves the elementary school, as a probationer. In the continuation school I should hope that arrangements could be made for such specialised education as would best fit the lad for his The time spent here should rank avocation. as part of the apprenticeship period.

I look for teaching, which, while incidentally ensuring better workmen in the future, will develop character, open the way to a higher ideal of life, surround the lad with good influences, and thus lead him to think of something better than spending his leisure at the "pictures." Then we have in our technical schools, already referred to, such as St. Bride, just the opportunity of learning that which will fill all the practical work of the printing office. The Act provides that

this compulsory attendance is to be in the employers time and at his expense. When this idea was advocated three years ago it was scouted at as impracticable. It will soon be the law of the land.

That we may take up this new departure with courage, let me ask you to reflect on the cost your apprentices have been to you. The time wasted in the early, do-nothing period. The time of the workman in addition, the waste and destruction of material, pied or otherwise. These and other items mount up to a considerable sum, during the course of apprenticeship. Set against that, a lad trained for several years; and although you have paid for that period, you have as a product one who will at once take his place as a valuable workman and considerable time-

So much for the training side. I think we want also a standard indenture, altered to the new circumstances of the time, and I thoroughly believe in the suggestion of a fourth party—an apprenticeship board, whose special duty it should be to see fair play between the parties and oversee the education proper of the apprentice during the entire period. It is at present nobody's business to look after this. The employer may rarely see the lad; parents know nothing of the business. Left to himself, the lad can drift and become one of the very ordinary rank and file. Our aim should be rather to secure for our profession the most intelligent and highly skilled workmen possible. I should like to see one or two members of the Court of the Stationers' Company members of the apprenticeship board, so that the Company might thus be brought into closer association with the craft. The Stationers' Company indenture might still be used with the standard as supplementary.

The changes I have foreshadowed were the subject of much wordy discussion in 1916, nothing has been done by us as a body, although several other trades have adopted it (the standard indenture). I therefore hail the coming of the "appointed day," mentioned in the act, as one which will do much to put the printer apprentice into his rightful place and give him a fair chance of becoming a really skilled workman in the future. We must look to him to conserve the best interests of our craft. I believe that he, thus encouraged, will aspire to do his best to uphold the honour and deserved recognition of one of the noblest of professions.

Mr. Unwin's address was followed by an interesting discussion in which the president, Mr. J. R. Burt, Mr. G. A. Chambers, Mr. Whyte and others took part, and the keen interest taken by the members present was evidenced by the numerous questions which were addressed to Mr. Unwin.

Mr. A. Bennett then opened a debate on "A National Flat Rate of Wages for Printers with its bearing on Competitive Prices." The speaker traced the rise in wages and the fall in the number of hours worked, and showed how these conditions were approaching standardisation and uniformity. The control of wages followed the control of commodities to

which we had become accustomed, and tended towards uniformity in prices. It was gradually eliminating the estimate and making quality instead of price the determining factor when awarding contracts.

Mr. G. A. Chambers followed, pointing out that in the bad old days wages were determined by the amount necessary for bare subsistence, but there was now growing up a recognition that they should be determined with some consideration of the value of the article produced. Variations in different parts of the country were necessary as the value of printing varied, and the amenities of life in suburban and country areas offered adequate compensations for the fact that the prevailing rate of wages in those districts were lower than those prevailing in London and the larger towns.

Mr. A. Langley thought that the advantages of country life should not be taken into account in determining a man's wages, but such wages should be solely determined by the value of the services rendered.

Mr. W. J. Pollock pointed out that the real question was the purchasing power of the wages obtained.

The president said that he knew several cases where men had left suburban situations for a higher wage in the city, and after a time had returned to the suburb, finding that the higher city wage was not sufficient compensation for the time occupied in travelling to and from their work, and the loss and discomfort of having to take their meals away from home.

Several other speakers joined in the discussion, the consensus of opinion being on the side that there were compensating advantages for a lower suburban and country scale, and the meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Unwin, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Chambers for their addresses.

AT a meeting of the Melbourne Master Process Engravers' Association, the following motion was unanimously adopted:—"That the members of the Master Process Engravers' Association of Victoria individually and collectively undertake not to buy any machinery, zinc, copper or process material of German or Austrian manufacture for a period of 10 years' from the date of signing of peace."

"PRTIT JOURNAL."—The accounts of December 31st last show, after paying off a sum of 531,000 francs for material and plant, a net profit of 1,425,261 francs, as against 648,736 francs in 1917. Including the amount brought over from the preceding year, the sum available amounts to 1,671,700 francs, as against 1,004,104 francs. The dividend proposed at the meeting of April 28th last was 16 francs, as against 7.50 francs in 1917. Liabilities represent 4.143,642 francs, with assets 8,166,559 francs. In the latter figure is included a sum of 2,519,000 francs, the value of the merchandise in warehouse, which covers the supply of paper (2,173,680 francs), valued at the average price of 90 francs for the hundred kilos.

The Borough Printing Classes.

The Last Book of Specimens.

The "Book of the Boro' Printing Classes," just issued, is the twenty sixth annual collection of examples of printing composed and printed by the students at the Borough Printing Classes during the session recently closed. The quality of the work in design and execution is up to the high standard set for many years at this school of printing and the specimens stand as a testimonial to the excellence of the teaching under Mr. W. H. Slater and his staff. It has always been a pleasure to us to notice these annual specimen books and we much regret that this is the last which we will have the pleasure to inspect, as, in accordance with the wish of the London County Council, the Borough Polytechnic Printing Classes were closed at the end of the session, and so this collection of specimens will be the last to be turned out.

The school has been of great value during the course of its existence, and had the honour of producing the first displayed job executed by any printing school in the country, an artistic circular, which on account of its historic value, is reproduced as the frontispiece

to the present collection of work. The success of the school during its career was gratifying, for four years the Borough classes won the highest award at the City and Guilds Examinations, the total number of medals won was 22, 11 silver and 11 bronze, with £48 prize money, 483 first class and 478 second class certificates. There were also on record nearly 600 preliminary passes and 50 L.C.C. evening exhibitions or scholarships.

It is with an excellent record that the teaching staff of the Borough Printing Classes retire from their duties, and they deserve the best thanks of the trade for the good work they have been doing for over a quarter-of-acentury.

The Labour Market

According to the Labour Gazette the state of employment in the printing and allied trades during May showed a slight improvement, but with bookbinders employment remained slack. Compared with a year ago, employment in the printing and allied trades generally showed a decline.

In London employment with letterpress printers was good, and showed an improvement, but in the provinces the state of employment on the whole remained about the same as for the previous month. With lithographic printers there was practically no change from April, employment being fair in London, but quiet or slack in the provinces. Little short time was reported among letterpress and lithographic printers. There was

also little overtime, except in London, where the usual amount was worked by letterpress printers.

In the bookbinding trades employment remained slack, and in some districts was reported to be worse than in April. Short time was worked in London, Edinburgh, Leeds and Manchester; several firms reported a difficulty in obtaining strawboards, millboards and paper for binding.

The state of employment in the paper trade varied considerably in the different districts, and a certain amount of short time was worked, but generally speaking there was some improvement. A shortage of pulp was reported in a few instances.

The number of workpeople employed in the printing and bookbinding trades in 1913, based on information from those employers who furnished returns for both years, was 8 170 males and 6,268 females, and in 1919 was 7,166 males and 6,178 females. In the paper trade in 1913 there were 9,328 males and 3,324 females employed, while in 1919 there were 8,093 males and 3,539 females.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS OF Paper, elg.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, included the following:—

Imports.									
March.	1918.	1919.							
*Printing paper, free	83,265,351	\$3,529,716							
" dut	3,196	8,557							
Paperhangings	20,011	4,354							
Photographic paper	88,123	30,425							
Coated paper	2,001	4 221							
Wrapping	25,943	12,799							
July-March.	1917-18.	1918-19.							
*Printing paper, free		\$28,183,191							
	33,444	42,909							
Paperhangings	122,076	53,oh5							
Photographic paper	404.595	130,734							
Coated paper	81.395	46.331							
Wrapping	244.512	444,179							
* Not above 5	cents per lb.								
Exp	orts.								
March.	1918.	1919.							
News-print	\$714,856	\$989,912							
Other printing paper	543,567	2,657,346							
Writings and en-	343,3-7	-,-3							
velopes	376,723	1,806,110							
Playing cards	01,828	149 528							
Hangings	46,495	65,802							
July-March.	1917-18.	1918-19.							
News-print	\$7,245.667	\$7.567.362							
Other printing paper		12,191,666							
Writings and en-	313-31343								
velopes	3,224,139	9,788,611							
Playing cards	431,421	988,952							
Hangings	309.160	472,627							

HE who never changes any of his opinions never corrects any of his mistakes.

To the

BOARD BUYERS of the EMPIRE.

ONCE again we beg to call attention to the fact that there is no need to go outside the Empire for Paper Board.

You have here in Britain—a few miles from the Metropolis—one of the largest mills of its kind in the World,

Here is made all day and every day Board—and nothing but Board. Board for the Boxmaker, the Printer, the Bookbinder, and other manufacturers.

If you use Paper Board—especially if you use large quantities—write us. We are able and waiting to supply you.

THAMES PAPER CO, LTD.,

PURFLEET, ESSEX,

ENGLAND.

Telegrams: "BOARDS, PURFLEET."







Trade Notes.

THE Lisbon printers having refused to print newspapers, the Government has closed the trades union headquarters.

A NEW journal has appeared with the title of Commercial Aviation. It is devoted to promoting commercial flying, is well produced, and the matter is of a practical character.

The late Mr. John Marsant Butler, J.P., chemist and druggist, printer and publisher, for many years proprietor of the Bucks Free Press, has left estate of the value of £8,717.

THE death is announced of Mr. Joseph Ellis, managing director of Messrs. James Galt and Co., Ltd., stationers and booksellers, John Dalton-street, Manchester. Mr. Ellis was 58 years of age.

THE Vancouver printers' strike is not settled yet, but on the order of the International Headquarters, the members of the Typographical Union have returned to work on all newspapers, and the attempt at censorship is abandoned.

SYDNEY, N.S.W.—The death has occurred of Mr. John Henderson Co:hran, who was for about 45 years employed in the composing-room of the Evening News and Town and Country Journal. Mr. Cochran, who was in his 65th year, was born in Paisley, Scotland.

THE members of the Darwen branch of the Typographical Association had a ramble, the other day, in the Ribble Valley. They walked from Wilpshire to Ribchester Bridge, and then to Hacking Boat. Tea was served at the Shireburn Arms, Hurst Green. Mr. J. R. Unsworth conducted the party.

THE Sydney mail brings the news of the death, in his 55th year, of Mr. Joseph Holdsworth Sands, youngest son of the late Mr. John Sands, founder of the firm of John Sands, l.td. The deceased gentleman was a director of John Sands, l.td., printers and stationers, of Sydney.

AMERICAN PRINTERS' ENGINEERS are losing no time in pushing foreign trade, and Messrs. Walter Scott and Co., of Plainfield, New Jersey, have received an order from La Nacion, of Buenos Ayres, for a five-deck press and two octuple presses, and El Mundo, of Havana, Cuba, has contracted with the same company for a large sextuple colour press.

Messrs. Smith Bros. and Co. (Printers), Ltd, has been registered to acquire the business of law printers, carried on for 25 years under the first part of this title. The capital is £70,000, and the whole of the allotted shares are taken by the original partners (Messrs. J. W. Smith and G. Hill), who will be the first directors of the company. The company will devote themselves to the development of their special feature of law and company printing and lithography.

By a fire that broke out, last week, at Sydney, the premises of Messrs. Marchants,

printers, were completely gutted. The fire began with an explosion, and afterwards a portion of a four-inch shell was found among the debris.

JULY'S Royal Magazine is a capital number in which fiction and articles of information and interest are well blended. The illustrations are excellent and the issue forms good summer reading.

New editions of "The Black Tulip," by Alexandre Dumas, "The Red Shirts," by Paul Gaulot, and "The Poison Dealer," by Georges Ohnet, have been issued by Messrs. Greening and Co., in their Lotus Library.

TENDERS are wanted for a supply of text books, exercise books, kindergarten materials, drawing materials, stationery and sewing materials, for the Fife Education Authority; form of tender from Mr. J. Mitchell, 12, County Buildings, Cupar, Fife.

At the annual meeting of the Canterbury (New Zealand) Printers, Machinists, and Bookbinders' Union, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"This meeting records its strong dissatisfaction at the action of the Court of Arbitration in recently granting printers, a skilled occupation, an hourly wage amounting to only 18. 7½d., while providing other skilled trades with a wage of 18. 10d. an hour."

THE June issue of The Industrial League Journal is interesting reading, covering as it does articles ranging from "International Labour Conditions," by Mr. G. J. Wardle, C. H., M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour), to one on "Workers and Cösting," by Lieutenant C. Latham. The issue includes an interesting verbatim report of a "Workmen and Shop Stewards' meeting addressed by the Right Hon. J. R. Clynnes, M.P., and the Right Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P.

A REMARKABLY fine number of our American contemporary, the Editor and Publisher, is to hand. It is beautifully produced and contains a deal of interesting matter about British newspapers together with portraits of the leading newspaper proprietors. The number runs to 172 folio pages and has a cover worked in colours, flags of the United States, Britain and France being on the front. Copies of this special issue may be had in London from the Rolls House Publishing Co., Ltd, Bream's Buildings, E.C.4., at a cost of one shilling, plus threepence for postage.

The death took place, last week, at Gosforth. Newcastle-on-Tyne, of Mr. Richard Welford at the age of 83 years. In his younger days Mr. Welford was well known in journalistic circles, he began his career at the age of sixteen years on the Bucks Advertiser, and two years later went to Newcastle and became a reporter on the Chronicle, becoming the editor of that paper when it became a daily journal. In 1864 Mr. Welford transferred his services to the Tyne Steam Shipping Co., and since then has been closely associated with the prosperity of that concern of which latterly he was managing director and vice-chairman.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

The Pulitzer prize of \$1,000" for the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood" has been awarded to "The Magnificent Ambersons," by Booth Tarkington. The award was made by a jury composed of Robert Grant (chairman), William Morton Payne and William Lyon Phelps.



"Office Organisation for Printers." London: Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers, 24, Holborn, E.C.1. 5s.

Another valuable contribution to the costing literature of print is provided by "Office Organisation for Printers," which is issued by the Federation of Master Printers. It is written by Mr. W. Howard Hazell, who is so well able to deal with the subject from the really practical point of view. The object of the publication is to suggest on broad lines various ways by which the organisation of an office may be systematised, wasteful methods eliminated, and reasonable checks and safeguards introduced. Of late there have been many signs that printing offices as a rule are far from being models of system, but progress is being made in remedying this defect, and the publication of the work under notice should help in this direction. Mr. Hazell starts with suggestions for the principal of the firm himself, and proceeds through various departments, giving valuable hints, and dealing with such matters as the cash book and ledgers, travellers, estimates for work, order sheets or work tickets, day books, delivery books, etc., and purchasing goods. The letterpress is rendered more illuminating by the illustrations of the various forms and tickets used, and the value of the book is enhanced by an index. "Office Organisation for Printers" is another service by Mr. Howard Hazell and the Federation to the craft in general.

THE "Annuaire de l'Imprimerie," the French printers' year book, has just been issued for 1919, and not having appeared since 1915 it also includes the 1916-17-18 items of information. The book, which contains 400 pages, deals with all matters affecting the printers of France and is also a complete directory to the various printing houses in that country. It is illustrated with portraits of French statesmen and military leaders, well produced in platinogravure, and is bound in cloth covers. The price is three francs. A work on "Costing for Printers," by Arnold Muller, accompanies the "Annuaire," and is entitled "Méthode Rationnelle Pour l'Etablissement des devis et Prix de Revient dans L'Imprimerie." The price of this book is two francs. Both books may be obtained from M. Arnold Muller, 79, Rue Dareau, Paris XIV.

Printers' Managers and Overseers

MANCHESTER & DISTRICT CENTRE.

On Saturday last there was great enthusiasm amongst the group of "mere men" who had the courage to take upon themselves the exploration of the hills of Yorkshire which border the city of Cottonopolis. Amongst some of the old familiar faces present were those of Messrs. Thos. Rignall (vice-president), A. Hellewell, F. E. Robinson, R. F. Singleton, F. Liddiard, Chas. N. Knowles, Fred. W. Seeley, L. J. Taylor, G. W. W. Paterson, E. C. Balls, J. Ball, H. Walton, D. Horrox, Sapper A. W. Barltrop (late hon. secretary Brisbane Overseers' Association), W. C. Foster (British and Colonial Printer and Stationer), F. J. Hughes (secretary) and others.

Entraining at Exchange Station they, after a forty-five minutes run, detrained at Greenfield, when Mr. G. W. W. Paterson commenced his duties as guide and historical delineator. A stiff climb up the hills to the Druidical remains, called "Pots and Pans," gave the ramblers an opportunity of seeing the junctions of four counties, namely, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire.

After many exciting experiences the "Old Moor Cock" (familiarly known as "Bills o' Jacks") was reached. Whilst waiting the laying of the cloths Mr. W. C. Foster transfixed the whole party. Everyone did ample justice to the edibles, and recommencing the journey, the climb out of the valley was higher, and higher, and still higher, until the habitations in the valleys appeared about the size of the Ark of Noah in which we used to store our painted toy animals. Crossing the moor, a halt was made to find out who had gone astray. Five were unaccounted for and then a volunteer search party was sent off.. After half an hour's wandering Mr. Liddiard and another family man were found in a belt of cotton grass, and half-a-mile further on Messrs. Hellewell, Robinson and a friend were seen. All being re-assembled some visited Saddleworth Church and listened to an organ recital. Another three miles tramp down hill and up hill to Scout Head, then a welcome rest in the company of an old lady who had seen some seventy summers, a native of the county of broad acres where, whenever they "did owt for nout, they always did it gradely an' weel for thersen." This old lady entertained the party for half-an-hour, after which the order came for dispersal, each being well tired out although delighted with the ramble arranged by the enthusiastic G. W. W.

WEE MAC.

MR. CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, owner of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and head of the Curtis Publishing Co. of America, is at present in London.

FORTUNATE is the printer who possesses a full set of good habits.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58. Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4. Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page Half Page Third Page Quarter Page	£8 10 1 17 1 6 1 0	0 6 0	One-eighth Page One-third Column One inch in Column	5. 12 15 16	6					
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.										

Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIN, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
Kast 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON. B.C.4

Copies may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1919.

Current Topics.

Our Colonial Issue.

ALTHOUGH week by week we endeavour to make the contents of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer of use and interest to our Colonial readers, yet in the special issues which we publish from time to time, and of which this is one, we address ourselves more particularly to our friends abroad, both in their interest and the interests of our advertisers, who support us by inserting their business announcements. To this end we endeavour to reach every good house connected with printing, stationery, or fancy goods, throughout the widely-spread British Colonies; our well-kept and carefully compiled lists, the result of over forty years' experience enabling us to do so in a manner that cannot be attempted by less experienced contemporaries. Buying judiciously is the secret of half the success so much desired in business, and a careful study of the advertisements in this issue will be found advantageous to the distant buyer, who will find in them something to suit all branches of the trades we represent in the pages of business announcements that we this week send forth to our readers. Our aim, and we may hope that is a successful one, is to bring together the right people at home and the right people abroad for mutual advantage and for mutual service, and our success in bringing together the Colonial buyer and the Home producer has more than justified our action in issuing these special export numbers. Our great object is to promote as much as possible a mutuality of interests, and our chief wish isto be useful to our clientele both at home and abroad.

Loyal Canadian Printers.

THERE is considerable industrial unrest in the Dominion of Canada, and many strikeshave occurred, to the great disorganisation of trade in general. In the midst of these upheavals it is pleasing to note that the members of the International Typographical Union have shown their loyalty in refusing toviolate their agreements with their employers. and strike in sympathy with what is termed organised labour. While the stereotypers and pressmen struck in Winnipeg, the printers stood by their agreements, and in other centres they took the same attitude. A significant development has taken place in Hamilton, where the newspapers have voluntarily given their printers an increase of 20 per cent. although the agreements have still three years to run. It was agreed "That in the event of a general or sympathetic strike being called, in recognition of the press as the best channel for reflection of public opinion, the Union agrees to recognise the freedom of the press and so far as the Union is concerned, there will be no interruption of publication." Canadian publishers have not been slow to recognise and fittingly acknowledge this loyalty. A case somewhat similar to that in Hamilton is Ottawa. Publishers in the Canadian capital some months ago granted employees increases beyond what the agreements called for, and this applied to both mechanical and editorial staffs.

Why Work for Nothing?

NOTWITHSTANDING the high prices of all materials used in the printing office, the in-

> 300gle Digitized by

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

creased wages paid, and the greater cost of paper, there are many printers who have not yet risen to the occasion and who persist in giving their customers a handsome share of the profits which should accrue to themselves. Price cutting is still in evidence, and the printing profession is not getting a fair return upon the capital and brains that are employed in the business. Almost every industrial enterprise depends to a greater or less extent upon the products of the printing office to advertise, increase, and keep its business going, and to increase its profits, but the printer who provides the facilities for enriching others is generally a very poor man himself. His product is not disposed of in a way · to bring him in a competence, but is sold on the basis of how cheaply it can be produced, and the customer has got so used to this way of doing business that the house which offers the lowest price is the one that gets the job. This is an old story, but it is time that every printer made up his mind to charge a price that will give him not only a "living wage" but an opportunity to amass a competence that will relieve him of anxiety in the future.

American State Printing Economy.

ECONOMY in Government printing is being exercised by the United States authorities, and a decided change in the methods of handling the printing in some of the departments of the State Printing Office at Washington is expected to result from the inclusion in the Appropriation Bill of a section designed to regulate Government printing. This section provides for the cutting down, if need be, and of preventing waste in the work of the office. It stops all independent action on the part of Government employees in giving out orders for printed matter, and provides that no journal, magazine, periodical or similar publication shall be printed and issued by any branch or officer of the Government service unless specifically authorised by congress. In response to a statement by Public Printer Ford that his plant is large enough to handle all Government routine printing, and should do that work, this section further provides that after July 1st all printing, binding and blankbook work for Congress, the executive office, the judiciary and executive departments, independent offices and establishments of the Government shall be done at the Government printing office. The war saw a great increase in the number of publications issued by the Government. The emergency also necessitated the printing of much of the stationery, etc., for war bureaus outside of the Government printing office, but with the passing of the rush it is desired that as much as possible of this work be confined to the Government's printing plant.

Paper Outlook.

THE paper trade appears now to be getting definitely on the move, and from all over the country reports indicate that the mills are now fairly well occupied. Employment is better, and machines which have been closed down on account of the recent slump are now starting up again. The prospects for papermakers are in the direction of a larger flow of business, provided there is nothing to disturb normal industrial development. While the home trade is picking up in a manner which may be regarded as satisfactory, the export trade is not in quite so favourable a position. In regard to envelopes and bags, matters are not moving at all well, and in comparison with a year ago the position is quite unfavourable. Last year envelopes were exported to the extent of 100 tons a month. This year the export figure has gradually declined until it is now only about 70 tons-The figure pre-war was 150 tons a month. Paper bags are even in a worse case. As against an export of 70 tons a month a year ago, the figure is now 30 tons a month, whereas, preceding the war bags were exported to the extent of 200 tons a month. These facts indicate the extent of competition from America and Japan. This loss of export trade is not irretrievable, however, and while for the moment the outlook appears to be rather disheartening, there is every hope that British goods will again find favour abroad.

Interesting Figures.

THE extent to which the paper trade was hit by the war is revealed by a glance at the export figures. Before the war the total amount of exports of paper for the first five months of the year was 11 million tons, whereas for the corresponding period of this year the quantity exported is only 255,000 cwts., or one sixth of the pre-war amount. There is thus a very heavy leeway to make up. It is hoped, however, that the June figures will indicate a turn in the tide, because during May papermakers were still operating upon pulp which was subject to restrictions during April. It was only last month that there was anything approaching a free import of pulp, and the effect of this ought to be shown in the figures for June when they become available.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 9d., 17s. 10½d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s.; Cassell and Co., 7½; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 5½; J. Dickinson and Co., 26s. 6d.; Financial News, Pref., 9s. 6d.; Ilford, Pref., 16s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 13s. 9d.; International Linotype, 55, 55½; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 6d.; George Newnes, Pref., 13s. 11½d., 14s.; C. A. Pearson Pref., 71s. 3d.; Roneo, 38s.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 22s. 3d., Pref., 81s. 10½d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 15s. 9d.; Waterlow Brothers and Layton, 8½.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WATERLOW AND Sons.—The directors announce a dividend of 2½ per cent. (5s. per share), free of income-tax, on deferred ordinary shares (interim), payablé July 1st. Last year, 5 per cent.

The Sun Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Feniscowles, declares an interim dividend at the rate of 7s. 6d. per share, equal to 15 per cent., and 2s. 6d. per share bonus, for the six months ended May.

NEW COMPANIES.

H. LEACH, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, as manufacturers of, and dealers in, writing, printing, packing, wrapping and other paper, card, millboard, stationery cabinets and outfits, labels, tickets, scholastic and other books, stationers' sundries, office and other furniture, etc. Private company. First directors, J. H. Blakelock, H. Blakelock, E. Blakelock, R. Blakelock and H. G. Leach. Registered office, Old Marketplace, Cleckheaton.

OFFICE ACCESSORIES, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (4,000 10 per cent. non-cum. pref.), to acquire the business of an importer, agent, and supplier of office appliances and equipment carried on by C. E. H. Wann, at 38, Albion-street, Leeds, Yorks. The subscribers are E. E. H. Wann and E. M. Wann. Private company. Directors, C. E. H., E. M. and T. Wann. Registered office, 38, Albion-street, Leeds.

SMITH BROS. AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, as law and general printers and stationers, law writers, typists, engravers, etc. The subscribers are J. W. Smith and G. Hill. Private company. Directors, J. W. Smith and G. Hill. Registered office, 30, Lawrence-lane, E.C.

HATCH PINNER AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to ac-

quire the business carried on at 7, Hatton-yard, Hatton-garden, E.C., as "S. Hatch and Co.," and the business carried on at 108, Shoelane, E.C., as "E. Pinner and Co.," and to carry on the business of bookbinders and manufacturing stationers. The subscribers are H. W. North and R. W. Pearse. Private company. Directors, H. W. North, R. W. Pearse, and H. W. W. North. Registered office, 7, Hatton-yard, E.C.I.

CONTAINERS, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £120,000, in £1 shares, as makers of fibre, corrugated and other containers, etc. The subscribers are R. H. Moyes, H. Howes, H. M. Cordrey, M. Pakeman, A. W. Read, J. Rawson, and E. Goodman. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers.

CASH WALL-PAPER Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, as paper-hangers, decorators, dealers in wall-papers, etc. Permanent directors, H. P. Glover, J. J. G. Page and R. Bowers. Private company. Registered office, 16, The Walk, Norwich.

ABBOT PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (1,000 preference). Agreement with A. J. B. Abbot and P. H. Abbot, and to acquire the business carried on at Vicarage-street, Yeovil, under a similar title. The subscribers are A. J. B. Abbot, P. H. Abbot, F. Clothier, and T. E. Abbot. Private company. The first directors are A. J. B. Abbot, P. H. Abbot, F. Clothier, and T. E. Abbot. E. Abbot.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

BARWAY PRESS, LTD.—At a meeting of the company, held at 176, Wardour-street, on May 15th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on June 11th, was duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily; and that William H. Terry, Wharf-road, Latimer road, W., be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up." A meeting of creditors of the company will be held at London on June 27th.

P.L. Publishing Co., LTD.—At a meeting of the company held at London, on May 2 and, the subjoined resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on June 6th was duly confirmed, viz.:—"That it is advisable to wind up the company, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Basil Hallett. 2, Snow-hill, E.C.1, be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

CENTURY PRESS, LTD.—Notice is given that the creditors of the company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before July 14th, to send the particulars of their debts or claims to Alfred H. Moon, Old Serjeant's-inn, 5, Chancery-lane, London, the liquidator of the company. A meeting of the company will be held at Old Serjeant's-inn, London, on July 22nd, 1919, at 12 noon, for the

purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

RE WILLIAM JESSOP MANSELL (trading as W. J. Mansell and Co), bookbinder, lately trading at 5 and 8. Crown-court, Chancery-lane, W.C. The bankrupt, who failed in March, 1914, applied at the London Bank-ruptcy Court on June 20th for an order of discharge. The official receiver reported that the liabilities amounted to £308 11s. 5d., and the only asset realised was £13 received under the will of a relative. The applicant traded as above from 1894 till 1910 when he executed a deed of assignment, under which a dividend of is. 6d. in the £ was paid on liabilities of £765 158. 3d. Subsequently he acted as manager for his wife in a similar business for the purpose of which he contracted these debts of £308 11s. 5d. in his own name. The discharge was suspended for two years on statutory grounds.

HE that will not reason is a bigot: he that cannot reason is a fool; and he that dares not reason is a slave.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

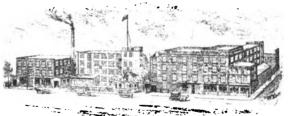
PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Arthur Samuel Knibb and Horace Walter Cherry, carrying on business as bookbinders, at 111, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, under the style of A. Knibb and Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from March 31st, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Arthur Samuel Knibb.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Gentry, Alfred George (described in the re-ceiving order as Ernest Esdaile), journalist, 7, Carlton-parade, Herne-hill, London. Last day for receiving proofs, July 5th, 1919. Trustee, E. L. Hough, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.





Established 1810.

Makers of

Non-curling Gummed Papers. Gummed Paper Tape. Sealing Machines. Stay Paper for Boxmaking. Transfer Gummed Papers. Tag Washer Manillas. Varnished Seal Papers.

Cover Papers.

Bonds and Banks. Printings and Writings. Varnish Resisting Papers.

Poster Papers. Enamel Papers. Surface Papers. Flint Papers. Steel Blue Papers.

Leather Papers.

Calf Papers.

Blottings. Enamelled Blottings.

Linen Print Papers. Fancy Papers. Metal Papers. Cheque Papers. Black Photo Papers. Label Cloth.

AMUEL JONES & Co.,

CAMBERWELL, SURREY.

BRIDEWELL PLACE. LONDON. E.C.4.

GENERAL W. WRIGHT BEMROSE, past-president of the Federation of Master Printers, will give the address at the monthly lunch of the L. M. P. A., on July 5th. As the originator of the new scheme of alliances, his address on organisation will be of special interest.

MR. J. J. Keliher, president of the London Master Printers' Association, has recovered from his recent indisposition.

MR. G. REYNOLDS, printer, of Stepney, has been seriously ill, but has so far recovered as to be able to leave the nursing home.

Mr. E. R. ALEXANDER presided on Tuesday night at the monthly meeting of the East and North-East London Master Printers' Associa-

Mr. GILLARD gave an interesting address on "How to Popularise the Association," the whimsical hon. secretary (Mr. A. D. Phelp), however, in his notice of the meeting, altering the word "popularise ' to "pulverise."

VISITORS of the evening were Mr. J. J. Harding and Mr. G. W. Grinyer, who are taking over the printing and stationery business of Mr. Filmer, Barking.

A FULL report of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

The Genile Cuiter Cuiteth.

Australian printers are faced by the competition of the cutter as well as those in this country, and the Bulletin of the Queensland Master Printers and Allied Trades Association gives the following examples of recent esti-mates:—The following authentic cases were disclosed and prices verified at a meeting of the general committee of the Association. They reveal an appalling lack of business acumen, which, to say the least of it, points to the perpetrators as unfit to conduct the affairs of a peanut barrow.

No. 1.-A weekly publication, which at the Association price of £25 per issue, would not show a profit of 10 per cent., taken at £17 per

No. 2.—Folding statement envelope forms, open face.—Association price, 5,000, £13 5s.; 10,000, £23 os. 6d. Outside price, 5,000, £9 5s.; 10,000, £14 tos. When it is stated that the paper for the 10,000 lot, which was ordered, cost £10 15s., and considering the number of operations of an intricate nature in the manufacture, what must be said?

No. 3 -50 duplicate invoice books, for which the Association price was 3s. per book, were done at 1s. 6d. per book. This was barely the cost of the paper.

No. 4.—Six account books, for which the Association price was £11 17s. 6d., were done by an outside house for £8 5s. These were done previously by an Association honse, and cost to produce £ 10 7s. 6d.

It is very safe to say that the members of the Association know at least as much of the details of manufacture as those outside, and soit cannot be from lack of knowledge that Association rates are so much higher. In fact, Association members are so keen that the hour charges, under the system the Association has introduced, compare very favourably with charges in other countries where they might reasonably be expected to be lower. The only explanation is that given at the head of this -lack of business knowledge. There are none so ignorant as those who won't learn, and it seems as though some legislative action will have to be taken to make sure that such people are not allowed to "dump," either through ignorance or ulterior motives.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Amour, J. Machines for bevelling edges of sheets of millboard and cardboard, etc. 14,721

Drury, C. W. Advertising devices for rail-

ways. 14,853.
Goudge, J. A. Photo-block printing. 14.745-Lanston Monotype Corporation. Matrixholders for type-casting machines. 14,986.

Larsen, W. R. B. Method of producing screens for production of half-tone negatives. 14,996.

Norman, A. L. Machines for printing ad-

dresses, wage sheets, etc. 14,179. Schmidt, E. E. Writing inks. 14,768.

Smith, H. Cheque books. 14,201. Sutre, G. Reinforcing and rendering paper and cardboard impervious. 14,726. Vargas, A. M. Letter sheets. 14,861.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Albini, A. Envelopes. 127,423. Imray, O. (Intertype Corporation). graphical composing machines. 127,442.

Broadhurst, H. M., Lamble, A., Peachey, S. J. and United Alkali Co. Manufacture and production of a material suitable for use as a substitute for celluloid or leather and

for like purposes. 127,481. Goss Printing Press Co. Paper or the like

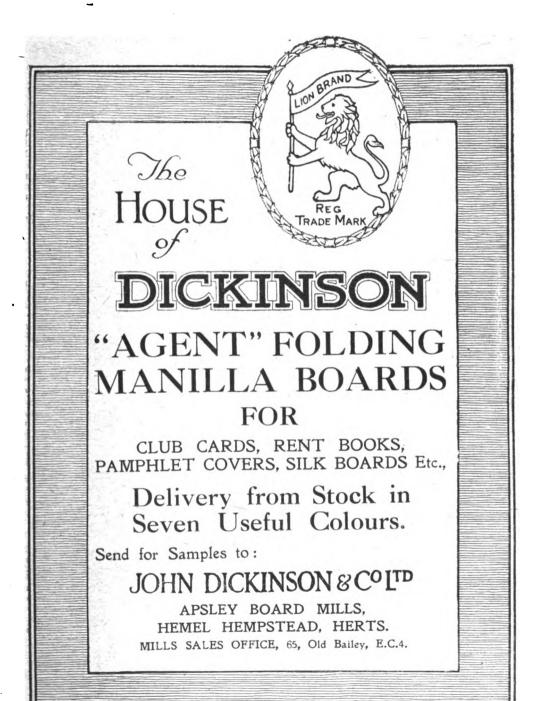
folding apparatus. 127,520. Lanston Monotype Corporation (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Keyboard composing and similar machines. 127,734.

1919.

Wade, O. B. Fountain pens. 127,532.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO **PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE** ACCEPTANCE.

Andersen, J. T. Stylographic fountain pens-127,562.



BRITISH & COLONIAL

Egyptian Paper Imports.

Statistics of paper imports into Egypt specify four distinct categories:—Wall-paper, wrapping paper, writing-and printing paper, and paper of other grades. In 1917 the value of wall-paper imports was £18,600. A total quantity of wrapping paper amounting to 90,204 cwt. was imported, the bulk of which came from Italy. Writing and printing paper imports totalled 97,200 cwt., and came in the largest quantities from England, Italy and Norway. The United States furnished 246 cwt. The value of all other grades of paper imports amounted to £18,083, England's share being £11,661, and that of the United States only £85.

Previous to the war Austria furnished about 43 per cent. of the total importations of all grades of paper, while the shares of Germany, Italy and France were about equal. Austria and England led in the importation of writing and printing papers. Austria furnished over 70 per cent. of the cigarette paper, in which category Italy has now taken its place in the market. Paste and cardboard emanated chiefly from Germany and Austria before the war. The United Kingdom and Sweden are the largest exporters of cardboards at the present time.

There is no local competition from Egyptian mills. Practically the entire paper supply of Egypt comes from abroad and the demand is practically limited to the European population. There is but one small paper mill located in Alexandria. Its weekly capacity is only 30 tons of paper and 12 tons of cardboard.

Since the war and the withdrawal of Germany and Austria from the local market, Great Britain, France, Italy and Sweden have been the chief exporters of paper to Egypt. There is an 8½ per cent. ad valorem tax on paper imported into Egypt. Paper, like other manufactured articles, must be placed through agents and commission houses.

Last Month's Government Contracts.

H.M. Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING OR BINDING.

10,000 Posters.—Hill, Siffken and Co., London, N.

1,000 Books; 7,000 Books; 10,000 Portfolios; 12,000 Books; 4,000 Books; 5,000 Books; 10,000 Books.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,325,000 Cards; 4,000 Pads; 5,000 Books.— McCorquodale and Co., Bucks.

1,000 Ledgers; 1,000 Books.—Tee, Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

1,500 Books; 1,000 Books.—J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,000 Books.—Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

2,000 L/L Metals.—C. H. Hare, Birmingham, 6,000 Books; 2,500 Books.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

100,000 Books.—Arthurs Press, Woodchester,

1,872,025 Income Tax Forms. — Hugh Howarth, Manchester.

10,000 Books.—John Heywood, Manchester. 2,000,000 Unemployment Cards; 100,000 Out-of-Work Donation Policy Books; 1,500 Reams Foolscap.—R. Johnson and Sons, Manchester.

10,000 Medical Certificates; 2,000,000 Index Cards.—John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

2,000 Reams Demy Ruled Feint.—Chorlton and Knowles, Manchester.

2,000 Reams Foolscap Ruled Feint.—Abel

Heywood and Son, Ltd., Manchester. 5,000 Memo Books; 5,000 Memo Books.—

Dean and Co., Ltd., Stockport.

50,000 Books. — Rutland Printing and
Binding Works, Ltd., London F.C.

Binding Works, Ltd., London, E.C. 36 Transfer Binders. — Lamson Paragon Supply Co., London, E.

200 Attaché Cases.—T. J. Weeks and Sons, London, E.

5,000 Books.—Davidson, Clarke and Co., London, N.

1,000 Boxes; 10,000 Boxes.—H. Stone and Sons, Ltd., Banbury.

625 Books.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

200,000 Telegram Forms.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea.

75 Cash Bags.—Lavender and Overton, Ltd., Walsall.

6,000 Memo Pads.—R. Johnson and Sons, Manchester.

10,000 Packets Buff Slips; 1,000 Record Cards, 8 in. by 5 in.; 1,000,000 Record Cards, 6 in. by 4 in.; 1,000,000 Record Cards, 5 in. by 3 in.—Marsden and Co., Ltd., Manchester.
7,000 Books.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Machinery Wanted.

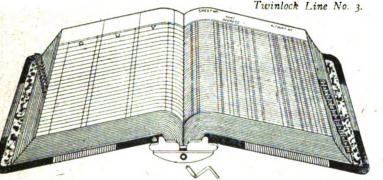
INOTYPE MACHINES (TWO) urgently needed, Model 4's; equipped with all accessories; Motor attached if possible.—Write, giving price and all particulars, to Box 299, Sells Ltd., 168, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPH-ING and BOOKBINDING BUSINESS for sale; owner retiring; last year's profit over £700; purchase price about £2,500.—Apply, Hepworth, Stationer, Kidderminster.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER





Order

Twinlock if you want Good Loose Leaf Books delivered within reasonable time.

IN this Advertisement we illustrate the Twinlock 11 Steel Back Ledger, produced with the greatest care and designed to give exactly what is wanted. Twinlock 11 is a fine looking ledger with a perfectly flat writing surface and covers that lie right back. It gives absolute security, faultless alignment, and is built to stand hard wear.

Twinlock LOOSE LEAF BOOKS

Made by PERCY JONES & Co., 15, LITTLE SUTTON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Stationers and those desirous of securing information in regard to the Agency for the Twinlock lines of Loose Leaf Books should get in touch with us immediately. Firms who are at present experiencing any difficulty in buying Twinlock Books through their Stationers, should communicate with us direct asking for Catalogue "E."

Digitized by GOOGLE

Colonial Notes and News.

VICTORIA.

The editor of the Melbourne Age recently completed the fortieth year of his association with that newspaper, and was entertained at dinner by the staff, the chair being taken by Mr. J. Herbert Syme, one of the proprietors. Mr. Schuler's health was proposed in felicitous terms by the chairman, who later in the evening made presentations, which included souvenirs for Mrs. and Miss Schuler. speeches abounded in amusing and interesting reminiscences of the early days of the Age, and some of the editors and writers who for over half-a century contributed to its power. Mr Schuler, when responding, expressed his keen appreciation of the compliment paid him, and the tokens of good feeling which the gifts represented. An excellent musical pro-gramme, arranged by Messrs. Earl and Rodda, diversified the proceedings.

At the invitation of Messrs D. Syme and Co., the heads of the various departments of the Age and the Leader assembled at the Café Français, Melbourne, to bid farewell to Mr. Harry Clarke, the printer of the Age, who retired from the firm's employ after 48 years service. Before Mr. Clarke's health was drunk with enthusiasm and musical honours, a presentation for Mrs. Clark was made by the chairman, on behalf of the proprietors. Mr. Clarke made a feeling response, appreciative of the gathering and the kindness extended to him by the firm.

A new weekly journal has made its appearance in Melbourne under the title of Voce d'Italia. It is published in the interests of the Italian community in Australia and consists of eight pages, well produced. The paper is printed in both Italian and English.

The Chamber of Commerce at Geelong, after a long discussion, has commended the action of those Australian firms which have declined the invitations recently extended to them to trade with Germany. Some of the members expressed the opinion that trade would be done with Germany in the near future unless the Government actually prohibited it.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney newspaper men mourn for the death of Sir James Fairfax, the father of journalism in New South Wales, and senior director of the Sydney Morning Herald and Sydney Mail. The late Sir James Fairlax was in his 84th year, having been born on October 17th, 1835, at Learnington, England, a year before the accession of Queen Victoria. He was the second son of the late Mr. John Fairfax, M.L.C., a pioneer of Australian journalism. He had been connected with journalism since

his youth, and as far back as 1857 was admitted to the proprietary of the Herald. He was connected with many public and philanthropic institutions in the State, and was created Knight Bachelor in 1898. The funeral took place at the South Head Cemetery, Sydney, in the presence of a very large gathering of people, embracing representatives of the State Governor, the State Government and Parliament, Sydney municipal council, the Federal and State judiciary, the church, the press the civil service, Commonwealth and private banks and all sections of the business community.

The New South Wales Lithographic Association applied for an award in connection with the Lithographic Workers, etc., Males (Cumberland and Newcastle), Board. The minimum rate of pay claimed for all journey-men was £4 125 6d. It was further claimed that 44 hours should constitute a week's work, and should be worked eight hours per day from Monday to Friday, and four hours on Saturday. The Court made an award in terms of the last award for the industry, and formally decided that the rates should be increased by adding 7s. 6d. a week to the award of 1916, The award was made for three years on the understanding that no variation was to be made for that period on account of the increased or decreased cost of living, except with regard to those who would be receiving less than the living wage. The Court granted leave to both sides to apply to vary the award on the ground that the award was made on a wrong basis. Leave was also given to the employees to apply on the ground that apprentices over 21 years of age should receive at least £3 per week. Apprentices are to receive proportionate increases.

In the Sydney Industrial Court reserved judgment was delivered on the appeal by the Minister for Labour and Industry against the decision of the Chief Industrial Magistrate refusing to make an order against Messrs. Robert Dey, Son and Co., printers, of Clarence-street, Sydney, with £11 14s. costs, against the complainant, in an information alleging that the company had committed a breach of the award of the Printing Trades, Group No.1 (Compositors and Machine Operators') Board, in not paying one Edgar Frecker, an empl yee, double time for work done on Sunday night. Frecker was working on the night staff at the respondent's business premises, apparently doing six shifts a week. The night staff compositors, for some considerable time past, and it was said to be the general custom, preferred to cut out the Saturday night shift and work it on the Sunday night. The information against the respondents was that because Frecker had not been

Digitized by GOOGLE

Important Notice.

It will interest the Printing Trade to know that the English Branch of Ch. Lorilleux & Co. has been amalgamated with the firm of Morris & Bolton, Ltd., as from March 31st, 1919, and that the business will in future be carried on under the title of LORILLBUX & BOLTON, Ltd.

The principal object of the amalgamation is to gain additional strength to meet the inevitable Foreign competition in the future, and to endeavour to secure the premier position in the world's markets.

The fusion of these two progressive businesses will enable many improvements to be effected, and the combined resources and experience of the two houses will enable LORILLEUX & BOLTON, Ltd., to offer the trade adequate supplies of all kinds of Printing lnks of exceptional quality and value.

Ch. Lorilleux & Co and Morris and Bolton Ltd. thank their customers for past favours, and trust that the confidence and support extended to them in the past will be continued to



11, 17 & 18, Tooks Court, Furnival Street, E.C. 4.

CH. LORILLEUX & CO., New Street, E.C. 1, and Newington Green, N. 16. MORRIS & BOLTON, Ltd.,
11, 17 & 18, Took's Court, E.C. 4, & Stratford E.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices. WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.



HAROLD HOOD

AUCTIONEER & Valuer to the Printing Trades, Borough Road E., Middlesbrough. Ask for my Valuation and Sale Terms

WATSON'S AMALGAMATED.

Paper Merchants, Wholesale Stationers,

BUYERS and SELLERS of ALL GRADES

Telephone: 2109 Cardill.

WASTE PAPERS

Telegrams:
"Stationery,
Cardiff."

IMPORTERS.

EXPORTERS.

23 and 25, PENARTH ROAD, CARDIFF.

It Pays to Advertise in this Journal!

paid double time for Sunday night work, the respondents had committed a breach of clause 52 of the award. The magistrate held that it was the general custom to cut out the Saturday night shift and work it on the Sunday night. The Court held that the magistrate was right in his decision, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

The Court also gave judgment on the reference by Judge Curlewis in respect of an application by the Letterpress Printers' Machinists' Union for an award in connection with the Printing Trades, Group No. 5 Board. The union had asked that no adult male platen machinist should receive less than £3 4s. a week, being the amount which would secure to the worker an effective wage of £3 a week. His Honour thought the matter was one that ought to be considered by the full Court, to whom he referred it. The union claimed that the minimum wage of £3 fixed by the Board of Trade was on the assumption that a worker would get a full £3, or at the rate thereof, a week throughout the year, and that anything he lost by way of holidays not paid for must be added, so as to make up the £3, otherwise he would get less than the living wage. Mr. Thom, on behalf of the employers, contended that the £3 per week was fixed by the Board of Trade with the knowledge of and intention to cover the worker for his minor losses of time, such as public holidays, and that nothing should be added for those days, particularly as they were claimed as holidays by the union. The questions for the Court to determine were whether the £3 fixed by the Board of Trade should be the minimum wage for the minimum class of work in the industry, or whether it should be £3 4s. as claimed by the union, the extra 4s. being claimed to make up for the usual holidays not paid for. Court held that the matter was one for the Board of Trade, and that as the Board had calculated the living wage at £3, the Court could not say that it had wrongly calculated it, and should add something further for ordinary loss of time, such as ordinary holidays not paid for.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

In the Arbitration Court at Perth, Western Australia, Mr. Justice Booth heard the proposal in the award in the female printing employees' case, fixing the minimum adult wage at 40s. a week. It was stated that such a rate would probably cause a number of dismissals. Mr. M'Callum, Labour Federation secretary, declared that if the girls were thus victimised the force of the unions throughout the State and Commonwealth would be used. The Judge said he had been satisfied by the evidence of the employers' own witnesses that the minimum wage for adult girls should be 40s.

NEW ZEALAND.

At the annual meeting of the New Zealand Master Printers' Association, held at Welling.

ton, the chairman expressed gratification that the war had come to a conclusion during the year, and referred to the great difficulties that had been experienced in conducting the printing business during the continuance of hostilities. He also briefly referred to the matter of apprenticeship and technical training and other matters of interest to the trade. The following resolutions were passed unan-mously: "That this annual meeting of the New Zealand Master Printers' Association desires to express its deep sympathy with all connected with the printing trade in the Dominion of New Zealand who have lost relatives in the great war which was concluded with complete victory for our Empire and its allies on November 11th, 1918. "That this association thankfully records its gratification at the triumphant conclusion of the war by Divine Providence, and trusts that the menace to civilisation, which was threatened by the onrush of aggressive militarism, has been fully and permanently checked." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: — President, Mr. J. Gamble, Christchurch; vice-president, Mr. T. Cooke, Dunedin; members of the council, Messrs. W. F. Topper (Christchurch), A. Spencer (Auckland), S. Craig (Southland), L. I. Watkins and T. Jones (Wellington); district council representatives, Messrs. F. Bond (Auckland country), H. J. Bushnell (Gisborne), H. V. Duigan (Wanganui), T. Avery (Taranaki), G. W. Venables (Hawke's Bay), F. Pirani (Feilding), P. Bond (Nelson), C. East (South Canterbury), and E. H. Waddington (Wairarapa); auditor, Mr. E. Kellow.

The recent typographical agreement was considered at a special meeting of the Wellington Typographical Union, 78 members being present. The following resolution was carried:-"That this meeting representing about half the number of members affiliated to the New Zealand Federated Typographical Association, having read the report of the conference with the employers in the recent industrial dispute and considered the agreement signed in consequence, affirms as follows: -(1) That some of those claiming to represent the employees had no right or authority to attend any conference on our behalf, the dispute having been given over to managers with instructions to go to the Court for a decision; (2) That all of those having authority from the typographers of New Zealand to represent them contravened and exceeded such authority in entering into any agreement that did not contain a concession of the full demands made on the employers. or some equivalent improvement in conditions, without first consulting the members of the unions of the Federation; (3) In consequence of which disregard of instructions by the employees' representatives all persons occupying any representative position in unions of employees connected with the typographical trade who took part in the negotiations with the employers' representatives be requested to resign such positions forthwith, and the secretary of the Wellington

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd.,

Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3. WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORÍA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT, LONDON." Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN. Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON. Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON. Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood."

Established 1848.

Telephone-CENTRAL 685.

Telegrams-"SLIPSKIN, FINSQUARE, LONDON.

NICKERSON BROS.,

101 Worship St., LONDON, E.G.

Works :-

ALSCOT ROAD and VAUBAN STREET, SPA ROAD, BERMONDSEY, S.E. **TANNERS**

and Manufacturers of MOROCCOS, ROANS, SKIVERS, CALF, . BASILS, PIG SKINS, RUSSIA & ANGLO HIDES PERSIANS, &c.

For Bookbinders, Bag and Pocket-book Makers.

Telephone: CITY 460.

Telegrams: "PAPETIER-CENT-LDN."

WALTER MAKIN & CO.

Papermakers' Agents and Merchants,

57-59, LUDGATE HILL,

Specialities:

WHITE & S.C. PRINTINGS. GREASEPROOFS. WRITINGS. CARTRIDGES. BANKS.

STRAWBOARDS. BROWNS.

KRAFTS. M.G. POSTERS. IMITATION PARCHMENTS. VEGETABLE PARCHMENTS. CAPS, ETC.

Digitized by GOOGLE

Typographical Union is instructed to communicate the text of this motion at the earliest convenient date to other unions comprising the Federation, urging that any still acting as representatives of affiliated unions have their authority cancelled; (4) The agreement having been signed without consultation with the members of unions of employees to the knowledge of the employers and in contravention of the expressed instructions of the constituent unions of the Federation, is hereby repudiated, and the incoming executive of the Federation is urged to approach the Court of Arbitration, employing competent counsel, to ask whether, in the peculiar circumstances, it is not possible for the dispute to be reinstated, heard and determined by the Court.

The following are the terms of the award: -"The amendment of the typographers' award, fixed by the Arbitration Court, increases the war bonus by 7s. 6d. a week to all journeymen, except piece-workers, but the increase is not subject to condition in reference to output of linotype operators. From January next the hours of men in the hand section, and those now working 48 hours in the machine section, shall be reduced to 45 hours per week. Work on Saturday night special editions shall be paid at the rate of 3s. 6d. per hour on time, or at piece rates with a minimum of 7s. 6d. Hand piece-workers will be paid 3d. a thousand ens additional. In the lithographic and letterpress printers' machinists' award, the war bonus is increased by 78. 6d. per week, and from January next the hours of work are to be reduced to 45. In the New Zealand book binders paper rulers and cutters' award (except Wellington) the war bonus is increased by 7s. 6d. per week to all journeymen, except piece-workers, and the hours are reduced from next January to 45 per week."

INDIA.

The action of the Government of India in declaring forfeited to his Majesty all copies found in India of Dr. S. M. Zwemer's "Islam—A Challenge to Faith," is somewhat extraordinary, the book having been published as long ago as 1907. The representative Council of Missions for Bengal and Assam, a body that speaks on behalf of the principal Protestant missions in these provinces, has passed a series of resolutions protesting against the action of the Government. The resolutions urge that the employment of the Indian Press Act in this case is opposed to the purpose for which the Act was passed and to the principles of religious neutrality and good government.

The Government of Bengal have doubtless acted under instructions received from Delhi. Everyone understands that it is the desire of the Government of India to exercise the utmost vigilance in preventing the publication of anything which can reasonably be regarded as offensive to the Moslem community, especially at the present time, but

when one considers the case from the fact that the book in question was published twelve years ago, it is difficult to see the reason for the action the Government have now taken.

It is with much regret that we have to record the passing away of Babu Woopendra Nath Mukerji, on March 30th last. He was the proprietor of the Basumati, one of the most influential of Bengali papers, and a man who had a career of wonderful activity. He began life as a humble business man, and had not the advantage of what people call a liberal university education, nor had he any financial backing. His business instinct was keen, and early in life he started a publishing house, which grew and extended, and then culminated in the establishment of the Basumati. He was essentially a self-made man, who was the carver of his own career and fortune.

About three-hundred workmen employed in the printing department of Messrs. Addison and Co., Madras, went on strike recently, on the ground that they were not given an increase of pay to enable them to meet the high prices of foodstuffs. After negotiations, the management agreed to certain concessions, including the continuation of the payment of the war allowance on the old scale and an increase in wages all-round of ten per cent. The men then returned to work.

A portion of the Methodist Printing Press in Mount-road, Madras, caught fire early on the morning of May 20th, and was completely burnt down. The damage is estimated at 50,000 supees. The cause of the fire is at present unknown, but it is surmised that it was due to the fusing of electric wires.

Utilising Paper.—Under a patent by Mr. F. J. Commin, sheets for making boxes, cisterns, doors, bottle caps, and other articles are made from finished or unfinished paper by sprinkling finely ground or powdered pitch to the required thickness on damp unfinished paper or on paper which has been coated with size or other glutinous matter, superimposing the sheets, pressing them together, passing through an oven at such a rate as to liquefy the pitch, then subjecting to considerable pressure in an hydraulic press. The articles produced may be rendered fire resisting by using asbestos paper, paper treated with alum, or papers made with fillers of magnesite, chalk, silica, cement, clay, or the With paper made from straw, wood pulp, rags, or the like, pitch of low melting-point is used. The sheets or articles may be coloured with brick dust or the like, or they may be covered with coloured papers or powders before the final pressing in moulds. In making boxes, cisterns, and the like, the material may be pressed flat, cut, and subsequently re-heated and re-pressed, the parts of the material being jointed together by the second pressing operation.

Digitized by Google

CHARLES BAKER & CO.,

Paper Makers' Agents

ANE

Merchants,

77ª, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,

Telephones-City 4723-4724 (2 lines).
Telegrams-"Glazed, Cent. London."

LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIALITIES.

White & Super-Calendered Printings.

Writings.

Banks.

Cartridges.

Greaseproofs.

Imitation Parchments.

Krafts.

Browns.

M.G. Posters.

Vegetable Parchments.

Caps, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR (Midland Counties and London)—

HARTLEPOOL'S PULP & PAPER CO., Limited.

Digitized by Google

Italian Paper Figures.

For the year 1918, paper and books imported into Italy represented, according to the Customs returns, a sum of 73,400,555 lira; in 1917 the value was 91,202,525 lira, and in

1916, 83,209,795 lira.

It is of interest to make comparison with the figures for the years preceding the war, says L'Industria della Carta. Two articles merit special attention, cellulose and white unruled paper. The import of the latter and their value, from the year 1911 to 1914 inclusive, were as follows:—1911, 33,831 quintals, value 2,193,015 lira; 1912, 33,776 quintals, value 2,262,992 lira; 1913, 35,615 quintals, value 2,386,071 lira; 1914, 36,806 quintals, value 2,576,420 lira. In 1918 the imports of white unruled paper were 26,471 quintals, with a value of 4,764,780 lira. From this it will be seen that for a smaller quantity imported, the money value was greatly enhanced. These figures will show conclusively the grave crisis which the war has inflicted upon the industry and commerce of paper.

Let us now consider the imports of cellulose, which in the years 1911 to 1914 were as follows:—1911, 712,946 quintals, value 17,110,704 lira; 1912, 832,812 quintals, value 20,820,300 lira; 1913, 861,023 quintals, value 21,525,575 lira; 1914, 750,907 quintals, value 19,523,582 lira. In 1918 the importation of cellulose was 174,996 quintals value 36,749,160 lira. In the matter of cellulose the relation between the quantity imported and the price which had to be paid for

it is even more striking.

It would be idle to-day to endeavour to ascertain if the causes of such disparity were all to be ascribed to the war, or whether they were not also due to a great lack of practical common sense on the part of the Government which helped to render still more sterile their policy of monopolies, undertaken from beginning to end with the most complete inexperience and incapacity. It is sufficient to observe and establish the fact that in its principal lines the paper trade, of all the industries of Italy, was destined to endure the hardest struggles.

Turning to the figures for exports, the same paper states that these for the years 1911 to 1914 were as follows (values): — 1911, 22,137,539 liras; 1912, 20,092,292 liras; 1913, 22,137,539 liras; 1914, 17,168,246 liras. In 1918 the value of exports attained 28 637,500 liras. This figure was far exceeded in 1917 and 1916, the values for these two years being 42,104,185 liras and 45,158,109 liras respectively.

Coming to the details of certain lines, the following figures may be reproduced:—Fine rateen paper in loose-leafs—1913, 14,428 quintals, 2,308,480 liras; 1914, 9,290 quintals, 1,579,300 liras. White unruled paper—1911, 45,134 quintals, 4,287,780 liras; 1912, 48,452 quintals, 4,845,000 liras; 1913, 38,880 quintals, 2,209,200 liras; 1914, 33,838 quintals, 2,199,470 liras.

In 1918 the exportation of fine rateen paper

amounted to 17,490 quintals, of a value of 10,494,000 liras. In the same year the exportation of white unruled paper totalled but 3,861 quintals, of a value of 772,200 liras, whilst in 1916 the exports of this article were 90,958 quintals, valued at 11,823,880 liras.

Under the heading, "ruled white paper," the figures for 1911-14 are as follows:—1911, 31,923 quintals, 2,713,455 liras; 1912, 21,123 quintals, 1,795,455 liras; 1913, 29,998 quintals, 2,541,330 liras; 1914, 17,486 quintals, 1,486,310 liars. In 1918 the exportation of this paper was 996 quintals, of a value of 280,140 liras,

These extraordinary jumps are easily understood when we consider the regime enforced upon the production and commerce of paper. It might also be remembered that the Government at one time threatened to commander the paper works and run them on their own

account.

There is one line which is of great importance in regard to exports, and that is wrappings. These may be divided into many types, but the most common are the straw wrappings not coloured and not on reels, and all the coarser grades. Figures for these lines are as follows:—1911, 18,364 quintals, 312,188 liras; 1912, 19,514 quintals, 292,710 liras; 1913, 35,101 quintals, 526,515 liras; 1914, 25,344 quintals, 320,160 liras. In 1918 the export of this article attained 71,762 quintals, with a value of 5,740,060 liras.

The following figures relate to wrapping papers of the coarser kinds:—1911, 24,916 quintals, 672,732 kiras; 1912, 14,082 quintals, 352,050 kiras; 1913, 6,515 quintals, 162,875 kiras; 1914, 5,833 quintals, 145,825 kiras.

In 1918 the exportation of this type of paper amounted to the meagre total of 413 quintals, of the insignificant value of a little over 51,000 liras. On the other hand, there was in 1918 a large export of yellow straw wrappings, not coloured, which amounted to 10,410 quintals, of the value of 937,440 liras.

These figures are sufficient to give an idea of the sad vicissitudes traversed by the paper industry, which during the war has been the mark for so many unjust and violent attacks by the journalistic and printing industries.

British papermakers can sympathise with their Italian confreres.

Reinforced Paper.

Mr. Edward H. Angier, Framingham, Mass., and Mr. Lawrence G. Miller, Cambridge, Mass., have patented a process for reinforcing paper by strands which extend, in whole or in part, transversely. The paper is coated on one face of one sheet by a suitable adhesive, preferably one which is waterproof, asphalt or bitumen being particularly suitable. Two sheets are then pressed together by being run between rollers, with the coated side of the one sheet inside, so that the two sheets adhere firmly together. At the same time threads or strands from spools spaced at suitable intervals are fed into the bite between the squeez-



Before Buying Your Paper

WILL YOU GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO QUOTE YOU?

YOU MAY SAVE MONEY.

We have Large Stocks of:-

Bags, Wrapping Papers,
Brown Papers,
Imitation Art & Art Papers,
Parchments, etc.

"News" is our speciality.

Reels from 128 ins. down to \(\frac{1}{8} \) of an inch wide.

"Toilet Papers."

THE FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

21-27, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.

ing rolls, so that the threads are incorporated into the two-ply sheet, being held in the asphalt coating between the two sheets. The sheets are run between the rollers in such a way that the two edges of the webs do not coincide, but instead are offset by about the width of the spacing between the threads. After forming the long strip in this way, sections are cut off and placed together. The offset edges of one piece overlap the next piece, and are pressed together in such a manner that the adhesive will unite the two There is thus provided a web of indefinite length, which is transversely reinforced; and this web may be made wide or narrow, accordingly to the lengths of the sections which are cut and joined to make the web. If desired, such a transversely reinforced web may be combined with one or more other thicknesses of paper, which preferably take the form of true or continuous webs, and with longitudinal reinforcements, if desired.

Printing in Japan.

In an articles by the business manager of the Japan Advertiser that appeared in a recent issue of our American contemporary, the Editor and Publisher, the following amusing account of the vagaries of the Japanese printer is given:—

"The advertising manager of a paper in the United States may have trouble in getting his advertisements set just as he wishes and placed just where he wishes, but he can talk and swear in a language understood by his printers. But in Japan your talk and swear is wasted on the Oriental air, poetically and practically speaking.

"Japanese printers cannot speak or understand English, but they know the alphabet and can follow typewritten copy. But if their copy is disturbed they go ahead and set whatever is in sight; sometimes the results make the American advertising manager laugh, but

more often they make him swear.

"Recently a business firm in Japan sent us copy for advertising corsets. I laid out the copy and in the display used a cut of a lady dressed in only a corset. The editorial room sent down a story of an American lady who had just reached Japan. The printer who was working on the advertisement got his hands on the story.

"When the proof of the advertisement was brought to me I was surprised to find my lady of the corset bearing a two-deck headline: 'Miss Mary Brown arrives on Tenyo.' And it doesn't pay to mix news and advertising to

that extent even in Japan.

"A few days later I sent two advertisements to the composing-room, one for new millinery and the other for a book which answers all questions a child can ask. When the millinery proof reached my desk I read in part, 'Spring hats from Paris, London and New York. Will the sun ever cool down? What is a ship's water line? From Monday,

March 3rd, Phipps and Dahlia models. What makes our hearts beat? What is an element?'

"We started a woman's page a short time ago and are running two columns of advertisements on it. I told the head printer, who is supposed to understand English, to run advertisements that would be appropriate for

that page.

"I did not see the make up until the issue was off the press—and every whisky and beer advertisement we have was on the woman's page. Served us right for accepting such advertisements, but advertising in Japan has not evolved so far as it has in America and some papers even run patent medicine advertisements.

"To counteract these difficulties Japan offers some joys to the newspaper man. Advertising contracts are often paid one year in advance. An American firm with offices here bought one half-page for four insertions. One of our Japanese clerks in the business office made out statement for full amount and sent it to the firm before even the copy was furnished. I was horrified when I was told the account had been sent, imagine my surprise when cheque in full reached me by the next mail.

"The American firm had made inquiries of their Japanese assistants, who advised them that it was quite proper to pay in advance for advertising, so, being in Japan, they did like the Japanese."

- apanese.

The Stationers' Association.

The report of the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom, which was presented at the fourteenth annual meeting, records that the membership has been increased by a further 260, the number for the previous year having been 1,000. It is announced that the policy of" the protected list" is to be taken up again at once. "Considerable pains have been taken to get together a comprehensive list, but it has required a great deal of consideration on the part of manufacturers to arrive at a figure which will hold good for any length of time. In instances where prices are likely to vary, consequent upon a falling market, makers have listed their goods at 'current prices net.' The list, when it is issued, may not appear as voluminous as of yore, although it will be in effect more extensive; many makers have listed items in complete series, this time without enumerating each.

The unremitting attention of the Association has been devoted to the retail trading in, and free distribution of, stationery by the Post Office. The Association has succeeded in proving that stationery when sold by the department was a loss and that free material was an injustice to the stationer; as a competitor the Postmaster-General has retired from the field—for the present at any rate.

The report comments on the activity of the president (Mr. Percy Barringer) in connection with various committees and conferences arising out of Government restrictions.

LONDON: JULY 3, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.

Fryotype

Printing Metals

Summit



The SERVICE that surpasses all others.

Fry's Metal Foundry

25-42, Holland St.,

Telephone: HOP 4720 (2 lines) Telegrams; "Frymetaios Friars, London,"

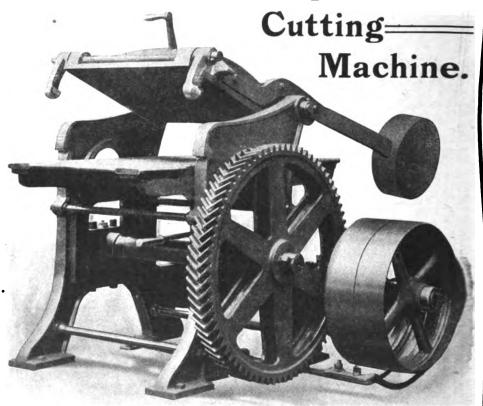
MANCHESTER GLASGOW BRISTOL DUBLIN.

Digitized by **GO**(

Special

-HEAVY TYPE--

Label and Envelope Blank



THIS Machine has been designed to secure strength and rigidity for the heaviest class of work. Size of platen, 30 in. by 20 in. Space occupied, 5 ft. 6 in. by 4ft. Approximate weight, 25 cwts.

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, Ltd., Mechanical Engineers, 31, Finnieston Street GLASGOW.

London Representatives: J. W. BAINBRIDGE, Ltd., 28, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2. (REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV

LONDON: July 3, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWO PENCE.

The Minimum Price List.

Discussion by City Master Printers.

Mr. J. D. McAra (McAra Printing Co., Ltd.), presided on Wednesday of last week at the meeting of the Central Districts Branch of the London Master Printers' Association, an interesting discussion taking place on the proposed minimum jobbing price list. Before this subject was reached, however, Mr. W. H. Burchell, the hon. sec., reported on the progress of the branch. He mentioned the receipt of just over £70 for the organising campaign, and added that there was ground work to be done yet, seeing that something like 200 firms in the E.C. and W.C. districts were still outside the Association. The membership was now over 400, of whom 138 had joined since the inauguration of the branch. Of the total members he had ascertained that 157 were society houses and 189 were non-society.

The chairman attributed a great deal of the gratifying result to the spade work of Mr. Burchell, who was very enterprising and energetic, and, as he knew to his cost, was often at the other end of the telephone. (Laughter.) Mr. McAra then introduced Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.), to whose initiative, he said, the proposed minimum price list was largely due.

Advantages of the List.

Mr. Austen-Leigh, speaking with regard to the price list which had been drawn up by the Organisation Committee, said some of the advantages of such a list were these:—It would save printers a great deal of time, it would obviate the risk of leaving out some item of profit, it would give the printer much moral support, and it would convince the customer that the price was right. It was particularly emphasised that the price-list

concerned small jobs, and the speaker saw noreason why they should not have a list for bigger and better work in districts where wages, prices of paper and machinery were the same. Some people said the prices in the list were too high, others said they were too low, and those varying opinions proved, he thought, that they were reasonable, especially as they found people were experiencing no difficulty in getting them. He thought the scheme would be of assistance to the small printer, because he was not one of those who thought that the larger houses worked at greater cost on jobbing. With regard to the percentage for handling paper, Mr. Austen-Leigh did not think that was too much for small jobs, because there was no reason why they should give away the small work. Other District Associations had had the list under consideration, and had blessed it. The Organisation Committee, however, would deliberate upon the criticisms offered and would eventually produce a revised list for which they would have to make a charge to meet the cost of production. He thought the completed list, which would be brought up to date, bearing in mind the lower cost of paper and the higher rates of wages, would be ready when the master printers returned from their holidays. Whilst they could not promise that everyone would abide by the list, he believed the result would be generally to raise the level of prices. (Hear, hear.) Gradually people would adopt it and eventually it would become the standard.

In reply to Mr. Pocock (Messrs. Edward W. Pocock and Co.), the chairman mentioned the amount of work involved in unbanding envelopes, printing them one at a time, boxing them and delivering them; therefore the percentage on the small quantity was not an

outside figure. Those who took the trouble to find out what a small job cost them would

be surprised.

Mr. Burchell thought the list at all events would be a very useful guide, when they were charging out. With regard to the hourly rate for machines, he pointed to the difficulty of the varying speeds.

Mr. Boyle (Messrs. Boyle, Son and Watchurst, Ltd.), agreed that the percentage for handling was not too much. Mr. Austen-Leigh informed Mr. Hooper that everything was included in the hourly cost, departmental charges as well,

Mr. Wm. Ede (Ede and Townsend, Ltd), said that the percentage on paper seemed rather large at first sight, until they remembered that on broken reams they paid 10 per cent. Then they had to allow for what was taken away from reams, what was spoilt, and the fact that the warehousemen were gener-

ally very generous.

Mr. Alfred Harris (The Romney Press, Ltd.), spoke of his recent visit to America and his attendance at the meeting of the Buffalo Master Printers' Association, where he spent a very interesting evening. This handling percentage came up there, although not in quite the same form, and it appeared that the wholesalers had got their heads together and were holding up the printers for the 10 per ceut. for any amount of paper they took less than a ream. He thought that was a reminder to British printers that they had been paying this 10 per cent. to the wholesale stationers and had not been passing it on to customers when they had broken the reams. As to varying speeds of machines, there was no reason why they should give all the advantage to the customer. The speaker was glad to see British machines being operated during his visit to America

Mr. Boyle pointed out that the committee in drawing up the list took the average plant of the average printer in London. If any printer had got a machine which was twice as fast as another and gave all the benefit to the customer, he was doing his brother printers

some harm.

Referring to a suggestion that the word minimum should be struck out of the description of the list, the chairman said that they wanted to arrive at a minimum figure below which no one would go. Printing was the only trade which had not secured a proper remuneration during the war in spite of the brains, the capital and the plant involved.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, described the extended use of standard price lists in the provinces. He mentioned that the percentage added to paper included not only the physical effort, but a percentage of the cost of selling, management and the general expenses of the business. In Lancashire they adopted a varying percentage, such as 50 per cent. on jobs taking is, worth of paper, 20 per cent. on orders over £5 worth of material, and 10 per cent. as the minimum on larger jobs. The same principle had been adopted in Bristol, and that was the idea they wanted to work to in London, al-

though it might take a little time. Mr. Goodwin added that they were seeking to establish a fair standard of value right throughout the country, and lists were being circulated and considered with this object in view. He urged that the list before the meeting should be regarded as a minimum, and that the prices should be looked upon as figures which could be got because they were reasonable.

The chairman at this stage moved that the meeting approve of the principle of a minimum jobbing price list, a final settlement of the details to be left with the Organisation

Committee.

Mr. Pocock seconded, and the resolution

was carried unanimously.

Mr. Harris suggested that each member present should act as a missionary to a definite firm in his immediate neighbourhood in

order to increase the membership.

On the motion of Mr. Boyle, seconded by Mr. O. G. Poulson (Messrs. Warrington and Co.), a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Austen Leigh for his address, and that gentleman, responding, remarked that he felt the minimum price list would be the salvation of the small printer.

Mr. Vincent Brooks asked if it was to be a voluntary or a compulsory list, and the chairman replied that in the meantime all they could do was to put the master printers on their honour to use the list in their own

interests.

Mr. Brooks suggested that there should be a scale for larger printing, so that a lithographer, like himself, would know what they

could get their printing done for.

Mr. Whyte replied that there was already a scale for book printing and the imprint arrangement covered the general work between jobbing and book printing.

The chairman remarked that the last interrogator was aiming at the millenium, but it was necessary before that could be reached

to make a start somewhere.

Last Thursday evening the American Luncheon Club entertained Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, owner of the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, and head of the Curtis Publishing Co. of America, which publishes the Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, and the Country Gentleman. The function was held at the Savoy Hotel, Mr. Francis Powell pre-In answer to the toast of "Our siding. In answer to the toast of "Our Guest," Mr. Curtis said that he had been told that he would find London very much changed. The only change he had found was that he needed far more pounds, shillings, and pence than he had started his visit with. Discussing trade relations with this country and the United States, the speaker said that there was no need for any anxiety on either side of the Atlantic. Both countries were good "sports," and there was no need to fear about the effect of trade competition between them.

A FOOL printer takes things as they come, but the wise one lets a good many of them pass on.



THE

London Master Printers' Association

Suggestions for Improvements made to the East London Association.

An omnibus discussion marked the meeting on Tuesday, June 24th, of the East and North-East London Master Printers' Association, Mr. E. R. Alexander, president, was in the chair and after tea members settled themselves to consider various matters affecting the craft.

The president mentioned that Mr. Filmer was giving up his business and his successors, Messrs. J. J. Harding and G. W. Grinyer, who were present, were welcomed by Mr. Alexander. and later in the evening acknowledged

the greeting in arresting speeches.

Mr. Filmer, in the course of a few observations, speke of the evils of cutting, and how the practice benefitted no one, not even the person who indulged in it, whereas by maintaining fair prices, the master printer not only provided for himself a fair living, but was of assistance to his fellows.

Mr. J. Johnson, organiser from headquarters, reported on his visit to the district during the day and mentioned a number of prospective

members.

A member mentioned the pressure which was being exerted by the L.S.C. with the object of forcing a master printer who does not employ a compositor for six months to take up a card himself, otherwise he would not be on the fair list.

In the course of the discussion which ensued, it was stated that the L.S.C. list by itself was incomplete and the view was expressed that there should be no coercion, but that a good article at a fair price should be the appeal to

a customer.

The president mentioned the matter of the minimum price list and the recent concession of higher wages in London. He expressed his gratification at the conclusion of the National Wage Basis Agreement, which would have

some beneficial result ultimately.

The secretary, Mr. A. D. Phelp, mentioned that Mr. A. G. Reynolds had so far recovered as to be able to return home from a nursing establishment, and it was decided that the best wishes of the members for his speedy recovery should be forwarded to Mr. Reynolds.

Suggestions for Improvement.

Mr. Gillard then offered a few suggestions for improving the Association. He took it that the Association existed to improve the condition and status of its members and the printing trade in general. It seemed to him that they could not popularise the Association in the usual sense of the word, but they could make it indispensable to every master printer. There was no doubt that a great deal had already been done, but it must be remembered that quite a number of young men were entering their father's businesses, and if the Association showed itself alive,

these men would be more likely to join, because this was the age for combination in the manufacturing trade. One of the efforts of the Association was to keep a list of financially weak firms, and Mr. Gillard asked why they should not run a legal department for collecting debts and making inquiries on the lines of existing credit organisations. The Association might also retain an expert who would advise on the improvement and efficiency of members' plant. They might then be able to obtain the 4s. 6d. an hour, if their plant was up-todate. He mentioned that a compositor from the provinces expressed the opinion that London printers were 20 years behind the times. There were numbers of firms who, if a few pounds were spent on the advice of an expert, would be able to increase their output. Then the Association should run job-setting competitions and award prizes and certificates, and it should conduct examinations and issue certificates to clerks and managers for proficiency in costing. Again, as the Association existed to make members better acquainted. the social side should be developed, and why should they not have an outing in the summer and an occasional concert in the winter? It might also advertise by means of circulars the advantages of membership among master printers who were not already enrolled. Mr. Gillard also suggested the limitation of all advantages to members only. By such a policy, he believed, the membership of the Association would before long include 90 per cent. of the printing trade, because a man would join a "live" Association that was doing something, but not one which hid its light under a bushel.

In the course of the discussion which ensued, Mr. Whyte suggested that the work of the Association could be very greatly expanded with advantage to the members of the trade. Speaking of the higher cost of printing, he thought that it would be followed up by a demand from the customer for better work, which would be good for the

craf

Mr. Sparks mentioned the dependence of printers upon the advertising agent's layout. If it was done by a man who knew his work, it was of assistance, because although they might not have the particular type required. they could follow the plan with the series of founts on their premises. He added that customers could well do with the assistance of the Association in discriminating in the choice of a printer for different classes of work.

The president thought that in some cases the advertising agents in their layout had run riot, but the printer could always tell whether the scheme was practical or not.

Mr. Whyte thought printers should get into closer touch with the advertising agents, cooperation with whom would create more business. He had made the suggestion some time ago that the Association should go in for a systematic advertising campaign with the object of increasing the demand for good printing.

Digitized by Google

DRITISH & COLONIAL DEFINITER & STATIONER

The president spoke of the necessity of having men of intelligence and taste on their staffs; they wanted a compositor to know in advance what the job would be like when

it was printed.

Mr. Gillard agreed with the statement that had been made, that the Association followed the trade, rather than led it, and suggested that the competitions mentioned should be extended, so as to include rulers, bookbinders and publishers.

Mr. Sparks thought that Mr. Gillard's paper had brought out the advantages of membership of the Association, and Mr. Ridler mentioned that he had received good legal advice

from headquarters.

Mr. Gillard was cordially thanked for his

paper.
The advantages of sub-district meetings as organised by Mr. Perry in the West and North-West were referred to, and a similar scheme was approved for the East London Mr. Ridler and Mr. Norman agreed district. to get in touch with their neighbours in East Ham and arrange for an informal trade meet-. ing there.

Joint Industrial Council.

Representatives of the Printing and Allied Trades Meet.

After months of preliminary deliberations, the first meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom was held on Tuesday at the Holborn Restaurant, and it is hoped that the outcome will be a more settled state of affairs in the industry. Mr. G. J. Wardle, M.P., C.H., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour, opened the proceedings, and there was a full attendance of representatives from the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades, and the Printing and Kindred Trades' Societies.

The employers' delegates to the Joint In-dustrial Council are as follow —London Alliance—Messrs. C. A. Bates, A. F. Blades, W. A. Clowes, F. Grey, J. J. Keliher, E. L. Waterlow. North-Eastern Alliance-Messrs. C. F. Bowes, W. H. Thomas. North-Western Alliance-Mr. T. Moss. Yorkshire Alliance-Messrs. E. G. Arnold, H. Cooke, E. W. Hum-Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance-Messrs. J. C. Coppock, J. Sever, C. O. Vicary. North and South Wales Alliances-Mr. Frank Murrell. Midland Alliance — General W. Bemrose, Messrs. R. Hudson, C. H. Lee, W. Wykes. East Anglian Alliance – Messrs. H. Hanson and W. T. F. Jarrold. South-Western Alliance - Messrs. C. E. Brendon and Foster G. Robinson. Home Counties Alliance—Messrs. A. Bennett and T. J. S. Guilford. Scottish Alliance-Messrs. J. Patterson and J. S. Waterston. Ireland-Mr. R. H. H. Baird. Secretaries-Messrs. Reginald J. Lake and E. Goodwin.

The representatives of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Societies were: National Society of Electrotypers, Stereotypers and Assistants—Mr. W. C. Warren. Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers-Mr. T. Sproat. London Society of Compositors—Messrs. T. Timberlake, C. E. Mason, and T. E. Navlor. Amalgamated Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers, etc.-Mr. R. Kneale. Platen Printing Machine Minders—Mr. H. Rolfe. London Society of Machine Rulers— Mr. H. Morter. Society of Women Employed in the Bookbinding and Kindred Trades— Miss I. Forsyth. National Union of Printing and Paper Workers-Messrs. R. H. Swift, G. F. Larcy, T. G. Newland, Mrs. A. Bridge, Miss E. A. Scott, Miss Eales, and Mr. G C. Jones. Association of Correctors of the Press-Mr. S. F. Crampin. Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society—Messrs. W. E. Baulch and H. W. Howes. Scottish Typographical Association—Mr. J. Watt. Typographical Association—Messrs. J. D. French, C. Powis, T. Roberts, J. Clarke, H. Skinner. National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants— Messrs. C. Hollis, G. A. Isaacs, and Miss F. Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation of the United Kingdom-Messrs. C. W. Bowerman and A. E. Holmes.

The agenda for the meeting included the

adoption of the constitution, which has already been published, the election of officers, the appointment of an Administrative Committee, the formation of district committees, finance, offices, and other details.

Mr. Wardle, in an interesting address, mentioned that the Printing Trades Industrial Council was the fortieth which had been established. The following officers were appointed by the Council:—Chairman, Mr. A. F. Blades; vice chairman, the Right Houourable C. W. Bowerman, M.P.; joint secretaries (employers), Mr. A. E. Goodwin; (workpeople), Mr. A. E. Holmes. Following the morning session, the dele-

gates and others assembled for lunch at the invitation of the president of the Federation of Master Printers (Mr. Alfred F. Blades), who conceived this happy and generous method of celebrating the first meeting of the Council

A finely designed menu card had been printed for the occasion, embodying the Union Jack and the words "United we stand, divided we fall."

Mr. A. F. Blades was in the chair, and there were present, in addition to the members of the council, Sir Rowland Blades, Sir William Waterlow, Sir Cecil Harrison, Mr. E. Waterlow, Mr. H. McCorquodale. Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. Howard Hazell, Mr. G. Eaton Hart, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. Basil Cahusac, Mr. C. T. Jacobi, Mr. J. H. Williams, Mr. J. R. Burt, et c.

Mr. Wardle's Speech.

Following the toast of "The King," which was royally honoured, Mr. G. J. Wardle proposed "Success to the Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades." He was quite sure that all who were gathered there realised that it was no use his proposing success to the Industrial Council, which they

had formed that morning, unless those who formed the Council were determined themselves to make it a success. Good wishes would not bring success, but hard work, a tolerant disposition, a capacity to see that there were always two sides to a question (hear, hear,) and sometimes a good many more. He had had the honour of inaugurating a good many industrial councils, and the more he saw of the movement the more he was convinced that it represented one of the most striking features of the last few years and one of the finest products of the war. They had learned the value of co-operation and of sweeping away those minor dis-tinctions which had too long separated man from man and woman from woman. The success of industrial councils and of that particular council depended first of all upon themselves, and when success was achieved it would be one of those influences for good spreading far beyond their own order and affecting not alone their own trade. Though the ship had been a long time in coming to port, it had arrived there safely at last, and he hoped the voyage now as a full industrial council would bring prosperity to their trade. (Applause.) In wishing success to the Industrial Council, he desired to include the printing and allied trades. To some extent the success of the Industrial Council would mean success to the printing and allied trades. There were difficulties ahead. Trade was not so simple a matter as some people seemed to think. There were such things as orders to be got as well as orders to be executed, and there was such a thing even as export trade, and upon the prosperity of the trade depended the success of the workers and their wives and families. (Hear, hear.) Wardle mentioned that there were some 300,000 or 500,000 peoplé directly dependent for their livelihood upon that particular trade, and therefore he wished the Industrial Council might suggest things that would be of advantage to the trade. He hoped all that mystery which had for too long kept the workers in ignorance of the details of industry would be swept away and that they would get rid of a good deal of that suspicion which mystery always brought in its train. (Applause.)

The First President.

Mr. Alfred Blades was received with cheers on rising to respond to the toast as president of the first Industrial Council. Referring to the constitution of the Council he recognised the spade-work of Mr. E. G. Arnold, General Bemrose, and Mr. G. A. Isaacs. Proceeding, Mr. Blades expressed the hope that the National Wage Basis scheme would con-They would all agree solidate the trade. that was a perfect scheme, though it was not yet an accomplished fact. They had, however, to call upon both sides to exercise diplomacy, generosity and clear-headedness in order to bring about the result they desired. As Mr. Wardle had said earlier in the day, the printing trade was a pioneer in promoting the question of an Industrial Council, even before Mr. Whitley came upon the scene; and although they were the 40th Council to be formed, he thought they had taken their share of the burden in settling the destinies of the country by bringing forward the National Wage Basis Scheme, which has been agreed to by certain trades throughout the country Mr. Blades expressed the hope that they would see the binders round the same table in a They desired all to work toshort time. gether, and if some of them had to pay a bit more than others, well, he thought they should sink their individual mercenary ideas within the limits of making a profit. Mr. Blades extended a special welcome to the lady visitors, who, he said, would help them still further to make an equal division between capital and labour, so that industry might flourish and pay proper wages. If they could only get the two agreed principles mentioned in the constitution of the Industrial Council working honourably and properly, then he thought they were going to have a very fine industry in the future. (Applause.) In conclusion, Mr. Blades returned thanks for his election as president of the first Industrial Council.

Future of the Council.

The Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., also responded to the toast, and referred to the work of the late Mr. Walter Hazell and Mr. Allen in connection with the establishment of the Industrial Council. Both those gentlemen were strenuous workers, as were all those present, and their desire was to see the Industrial Council in being. He (Mr. Bowerman) believed the Council, which had now started on its journey, would achieve all its promoters wished if the same excellent spirit that had prevailed that morning, and which had animated all the discussions leading up to the formation of the Council, remained. Speaking frankly, he said there was a time when the relationship between the workers side of the printing trade and the employers' side was greatly strained. that was a thing of the past. (Hear, hear.) If their efforts meant anything—and the machinery had been set up and would shortly be in motion—they indicated that they were starting upon a new era. They might not mean less prosperity to the employers; but he knew one thing they would mean - they would mean more contentment so far as the working side of the trade was concerned, and the feeling that the employees were being brought into consultation with the employers across the table. He was a great believer in meeting across the table. The men were now feeling that they were being recognised in a manner they had never been recognised before. That in itself was going to give the working side of the Council immense satisfaction. It was not that they wanted to make anything special out of it more that the employers, but they wanted to bring about a better state of feeling, and they had arrived at that stage. Although they had had some warm discussions—and Mr. Lake would agree with him there—they had always ended in a friendly manner; and so long as that spirit governed the discussions of the Council, so long as each side was prepared to trust the

other side, they need have no misgivings as to the success of the Council. So far as the workmen's side was concerned, their desire would be to make the machine absolutely smooth in its working and successful in its results, and at the end of the first year they would find that the trade had not suffered in the slightest degree, bearing in mind that they were all out for one common purpose—to do the best they could, not in their individual interests, but in the interests of the trade to which they belonged. (Applause.) The printing industry was one in which they could all take a pride, and he was confident that the Industrial Council was going to make the trade more prosperous than it had ever been in the past. (Applause).

Mr. Edgar Waterlow proposed the toast of "The President of the Federation," and thanked Mr. Blades for the generous enter-tainment he had provided. They all highly respected their president, and had the greatest confidence in him, and they were honoured that he had accepted the chairmanship of the

Industrial Council in its first year.

The toast was accorded musical honours. Mr. Blades, in reply, said his chief endeavour in all negotiations he undertook was to put his cards on the table-(hear, hear)-and if possible he would like to go trumps every time. (Laughter.) He hoped they had made history that day, and that they would make history in the future.

The Industrial Council then went into ses-

sion for the afternoon.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

A distinct tone of cheerfulness-doubtless the effect of the signing of the Peace Treaty -marked the proceedings at the monthly general meeting of the above Association held on Tuesday evening last, at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride lane, E.C.4. The president of the Association, Mr. A. J. Daines, occupied the chair, and the vicechairman, Mr. A. W. Hunt ably supported him. The subject of discussion bore the somewhat cryptic title of "What is an Overseer?" nevertheless a good debate was elicited from the members present.

After the secretary, Mr. Geo. A. Eden, had read the minutes of the last general meeting. which were duly confirmed, some correspondence was submitted. Among the letters was one received from Mr. John Dean, general secretary of the National Amalgamated Society of Foremen, which organisation the Association was invited to join or to form a branch. The matter was not put to the vote, and was therefore left to lie on the table.

The members next proceeded to the election of the following new member: Mr. Thos. P. Griffiths—bookbinding—(A. White and Co.), to whom the president extended a hearty welcome on behalf of the Association.

The next item on the agenda was balance-sheet of the annual dinner, which showed a deficit of £17 os. 6d. Severa 1 members expressed the opinion that this seemed a big deficit, but all were agreed that considering the high quality of the dinner, etc., there was no cause for complaint, and it was unanimously decided to make a grant from the entertainment fund to meet the deficit.

Mr. Eden said he was responsible for subject of "What is an Overseer?" be ing put on the agenda, although he did not want to enter the discussion himself, rather he wanted to hear the views of members on the question. The matter had often cropped up at their executive meetings, and he said that alt hough there was a certain amount of levity in regard to the question, it also had its serious side. He was sure the discussion would have the

effect of widening their views

Mr. C. W. Atkins, in continuing the sion, said a celebrated Lord Chief Just ice once remarked that in choosing a Justice Peace, always choose a gentleman, an da man who knows a little about law. If he was asked his opinion of what constituted an overseer. he would say a thoroughly practice 1 man who had come from the ranks, and one that knows the technique of his trade. Mr _ Atkins went on to say that they as binding o verseers were looked upon as somewhat lower than other branches in the trade, and he was afraid they had not been as audacious as they might have been. Speaking of the relative merits of the different branches of the trade he thought the binding overseer's work as responsible, if not more so, than the compositors machine-minders,

A member: Is it customary in the trade for the binder or the compositor to pass proofs

for correctness of imposition?

Mr. Atkins replied that it was customary .

for the binder to see to that.

Mr. W. Archer, speaking from the compositors' point of view, said he always passed his own sheets. In regard to the statement made by one of the binding members that the conposing department did not pay, he, of course, had to admit the truth of that; it never did, and never would, taken as a separate

Mr. Hunt opened the subject of whether a binding overseer should undertake the dif ha of buying for his firm, and thought that if he did he should have a free hand and not be interfered with from the counting-housethought the Association was doing good service in bringing factors vice in bringing forward such a subject as this, as their intercourse month by month helped them to make the her's helped them to understand one another's position in regard to their various duties as

Mr. Dixon said with regard to the binder doing his own buying it was usual in shops for the firm to have their own representatives who did that work, and not at all wise for the binder to open his mouth in the matter. If the question was put forward only for the reason that the management wanted to be sure they were allowing genuine overseers to become members, he could only say that

must trust the proposers and seconders of new members.

A few further remarks were made by Messrs. J. Lee and F. J. Ibbott, after which Mr. Eden wound up the discussion by stating that their Association combined all sections of the trade, and their purpose was to promote closer ideals of fraternity and goodwill.

The proceedings then terminated, the secretary expressing the wish that he hoped to see a big turn out at the annual outing on Satur-

day next.

Openings for Trade

The Board of Trade Journal gives the following openings for trade in its current issue:—

A firm in Calcutta, with branches at Bombay, Madras and Rangoon, who state that they carry large stocks and are well known to the printing trade throughout the country, desire the sole agency for United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of printing and boxmaking machinery, and products of allied trades. (Reference No. 1,204.)

A retail firm of booksellers, stationers, and printers in Calcutta, claiming to deal in a large variety effoods, and who do not at present hold any exclusive agencies, are desirous of accepting an agency for paper and stationery goods, and printers' requisites and

materials. (Reference No. 1,211.)

A firm of agents in Drammen desire to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery, office requisites, books, etc., private and commercial letter heads, typewriters, school requisites, files, etc. (Re-

ference No. 1,256.)

A firm at Sona wish to get into touch with United Kingdom firms dealing in paper, etc., who are in a position to supply the following goods:—22,000 tons of printing paper of various kinds and colours, 16,000,000 railway tickets (3rd class, 10,000,000, 2nd class, 4,000,000, 1st class, 2,000,000), various kinds of book binding cloth, wire lacing, leather, cords, gum arabic, printing ink, printing dyes, etc. (Reference No. 1,245.)

Further particulars may be had on application at the inquiry office of the Department of Overseas Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.2

Among the subscribers to the Victory War Loan are the following:—Messrs Raphael Tuck and Sons, £20,000; Sir Adolph Tuck, £10,000; Mr. Gustave Tuck, £5,000.

The Canton Home.—Messrs. Williams, Lea and Co., of Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C., have generously donated £100 for the purpose of naming a bed in the Canton Home, Limpsfield. This announcement was made by Mr. J. H. Williams, on the occasion of the unveiling of a tablet over a bed, which had been subscribed for by the staff and employees of the firm, on Saturday last. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. William in the presence of nearly 100 employees of the firm, who spent an enjoyable afternoon in the Home and grounds.

Personal

SIR JOSEPH LAWRENCE, BART., of Linotype and Machinery, Limited, is announced to preside at a meeting at Cannon-street Hotel, on the 10th inst., of patent owners and manufacturers. It is proposed to form an association which will probably be known as the Imperial Institute of Patentees, Inc.

The RIGHT Hon. C. W. Bowerman, last week, addressed the Industrial Reconstruction Council on "Some Industrial Problems." Mr. Bowerman spoke mainly of the progress of adoption of the Whitley scheme in the printing trade, and said that the future outlook as regarded the relationship between employer and employed was never brighter or better than at the present time.

MESSRS. R. F. WHITE AND SON, of 33. Fleet-street, E.C 4, have taken into partnership Mr. T. F. Clarke, who has for some years past been connected with this old-established firm of advertising agents.

THE Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors' Association will give a dinner at the Royal Automobile Club on Tuesday next, on the occasion of a presentation to Sir George Riddell.

MISS MARIE CORELLI has at last broken her rule of not sending out her writings for review, and her latest production, "My Little Bit of Record," has been submitted to the newspapers for review.

Two young Danish journalists, Messrs L. B. Hendil and F. Nygaard, are making a tour through Great Britain in order to write their impressions in Danish and Scandinavian newspapers. They made a trip over London in the air, and visited the office and printing works of the *Times*.

MR. CYRUS CURTIS, of Philadelphia, owner of the Public Ledger and other papers, was the guest at a luncheon given in his honour by the Times, at Printing House-square, on Friday.

MR. JOHN WALTER presided, and among the guests were Lord Burnham, Sir Henry Dalziell, Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, and others.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, and Mr. F. C. Shardlow secretary of the Midland Alliance, attended a conference of the Peterborough Master Printers' Association, the other day, and addressed the members on various important matters relating to the trade.

THE best philosophy consists in not wanting the things you can't get.

Trade Notes.

MR. THOMAS SMITH, editor and manager of the Barnet Press for the past 30 years, died last week at the age of fifty-nine years.

According to the latest returns the number of letterpress printing establishments in Paris is 551, and of lithographic offices 240. Copperplate printers number 38.

The death took place last week of Mr. Nathan Nightingale, newsagent and stationer, Redearth road, Darwen, after a month's illness, at the age of 57 years.

MR. HARRY SMALLWOOD, one of the oldest journalists in Birmingham, for many years correspondent of *The Times* and the Press Association, died last week, after undergoing an operation.

FIVE-HUNDRED printers left work in Dublin, last week, in consequence of a disagreement between the men's union and the employers regarding working hours and conditions of employment.

MR. AUSTIN BRERETON, having completed a fifteen year engagement with the Gordon Hotels, Ltd., as manager of the Press department, has rejoined the firm of Spiers and Pond, Ltd., in a similar capacity.

The effect of the war on the reading tastes of the Liverpool public may be gauged from the fact that the total issue of books from the reference and branch libraries were fewer by 186,541 in 1918, the last year of the war, than in 1914, the last year of peace.

A NEW publication, entitled the Bookplate Magazine, is announced to make its appearance this month from the Morland Press, Ltd., 190, Ebury-street, S.W. As its name implies, it will be devoted to the subject of bookplates, and will be the official organ of the English Bookplate Society. The subscription is 10s. 6d. per annum; single copies, 2s. 8d., post paid.

THE first issue of a weekly edition of the Manchester Guardian is to appear on Friday next, July 4th. It will contain a selection of the features of more permanent interest in the daily Guardian, and all sections of news will be covered, where necessary, by specially written summaries. Judging from the specimen number that we have seen, the new weekly should prove successful.

The death occurred on the 26th ult.. after a short illness, of Mr. William Martin Murphy, the proprietor of the Independent newspapers, which under his management passed from financial distress into established prosperity. The Irish Independent was the first morning newspaper in that country to be published at a halfpenny, though it has been sold at a penny during the war. Mr. Murphy, who was born 75 years ago at Bantry, was chairman of the Dublin United Tramways Co., and a director of several railway companies and other undertakings.

On Sunday damage to the value of £10,000 was caused by a fire at the paper mills of Messrs. Thos. Owen and Co., Ltd., at Ely. Glamorganshire.

An evening paper was on sale in a North Wales town on Saturday night with the following brief but startling announcement stamped in its stop-press column:—"PEAGE SINGED."

The death has occurred at Belfast, of Mr. Alexander M'Monagle, one of the best-known Irish journalists, in his 71st year. He had been connected with the Ulster Press since 1863, and for the past 44 years had been editor of the Witness.

The report of the Wholesale Co-operative Society, Ltd., shows that during the past three months the output of the three printing departments was £108,317, an advance of 29 per cent. on the output of the corresponding period last year.

The annual outing of the South Wales News chapel took place on Saturday last. The party went to Weston by boat, and from there to Banwell and Cheddar by brake. Luncheon and dinner were, through the hospitality of Messrs. David Duncan and Sons, Ltd., partaken of at the Bell Hotel, Banwell.

The annual outing of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association is fixed for Saturday next, July 5th, to Headley, Surrey. Meet at Waterloo (L.S.W. Railway) No. 2 platform at 1.45 p.m. Train at 2 o'clock for Ashtead and via byeways and footpaths to "The Cock," Headley, where a meat tea will be served. Fare and tea, 6s. 6d. per head.

The death has taken place of Mr. James Nicol Dunn, a well-known journalist. He gained his first experience on the staff of the Dundee Advertiser and the Scotsman, and was afterwards associated with Henley on the National Observer. Mr. Dunn afterwards became editor of Black and White. He was appointed editor of the Morning Post in 1897, and retained that position until 1905. For some years he edited the Johannesburg Star. and on his return to England acted as London editor of the Glasgow Evening News.

PAPER FOR STYLE WRITING .- In a communication read before the Sydney branch of the Society of Chemical Industry recently, W. J. Kirchner, B.Sc., described experiments made with metal styles on paper previously coated with solutions of glue in water, containing various metallic oxides, and then dried. Most of the oxides tried (alkaline earths, aluminium, zinc, tin, arsenic, antimony), and most of the styles, of copper, brass. tin, zinc, lead, silver, gold, platinum, magnesium, aluminium, gave suitable marks; of the common oxides only zinc hydroxide failed in this respect, being faintly marked only by the softer metals; the oxides of antimony and arsenic did not answer with certain styles (copper, brass, zinc, platinum, iron). The solutions of glue could be replaced by

gum arabic but solutions of glue or of gum arabic alone did not show markings on paper when written on with metallic styles. Fifty years ago metallic styles were in general use for writing purposes, and the older generation will remember the pocket "metallic note books," as they were called, in which the writing pencil was a wooden stem with a piece of metallic lead as the writing point.

Some Paper Topics.

Without exception, every paper man with whom we have recently conversed has expressed similar views as to present and future business prospects. Business is good, orders are coming round very nicely, and the second half of the year is full of fair promise. are not hesitating now to consider making orders of regular lines based on pre-war standards. Stability appears to be established as a general rule, but there are still examples of irregular values, more especially from the dealers' and wholesalers' quarters. The abnormal price is dying a very slow death, but, however hard it may be found to establish relative value in the case of papers bought earlier at speculative prices, the fact remains that such paper can never be sold otherwise than at normal market value. Practically every paper buyer now holds in correct perspective the market values of all grades of paper made or imported. Consequently the dealer who still holds out for something above relative value stands in the position of receiving very little business.

Within the last week or two we have had the opportunity of seeing samples of new makings in both writings and printings which are notable as reproducing all the quality features of pre-war makings. It is perhaps not everywhere realised the extent to which our standards had depreciated during the war. The decline began gradually after the first year of war and towards the fourth year assumed an accelerated speed. Even the very highest class papers shared in the general decay, and it is practically safe to say that a perfect sheet of paper was not produced in this country during 1918. Even after the termination of hostilities there remained stocks of inferior material to be worked off, and it is only within the last month or two that mills have commenced their makings with the advantages of good material and adequate equipment. To our mind, as we have expressed ourselves before, many paper buyers have been witholding their stock orders, not merely on account of price, but equally against the resumption of normal quality. For this reason the advent of clean and bright **coloured**, good bulking paper is especially welcomed as an augury of resumed normal ordering for stock.

It is extremely unfortunate that standardisation should still be hanging in the air whilst new makings are being put into work

on every hand. This means that after five years suspension of normal standards and an unique opportunity for a clean new start on commonsense and economic principles, we are definitely committed to missing the opportunity and taking up the threads exactly as we left off. Fortunately we cannot blame the Government, for our own trade leaders have the matter in hand, but conjecture would incline us to suppose that, had such a matter been a Government measure or a subject for investigation by commission, the popular comment would have been levelled against supineness, red tape, lack of. business efficiency, and other features commonly associated with governments general. Here is a scheme designed to effect economy, efficiency, business speed, better production, and innumerable other requirements for the progress of paper and print, approved by almost all interests, and recognised in every thinking quarter to embody the principles of sound sense, held up at the critical period until its ultimate inauguration is rendered a thousand times more difficult. Evidently it has got into wrong hands, or if the hands are right, the heads are not up to the post-war standard of efficiency. But one thing is certain: if academic minds are setting out to discuss and settle a scheme which is essentially practical, and which only practical men who make and handle paper can properly appreciate and understand, the ultimate outcome can only reflect the unwisdom of a large body of practical men who trust their basis of business and system to the noncomprehensive mercy of such minds. It may be said that the practical detail of the scheme is framed, and, therefore, the practical men have done their work. To this we agree, but the fact remains that delay has already almost neutralised the work already done, and the delay is the contribution of committee to the conception of the scheme of standardisation.

Our recent notes on a substitute for kraft wrapping produced by a Scottish mill brought along a number of inquiries from interested readers, some among whom were desirous of getting into contact with the maker. We are informed, however, that the mill in question has no ambition to enter the kraft arena, being more than fully occupied turning out its recognised goods of stock. The wrapping was made for own use in packing, and found its genesis in the exorbitant war-price of kraft papers. However this may be, the maker has infused a character into his product which would be well copied by others whose reputations are based on wrapping papers only. Mainly, our purpose here is to make clear the position for the benefit of those readers who displayed an interest in our original comments.

H. A. M.

When the nurse announced to the wealthy printer, who much desired a son and heir, that it was a girl, the man of types told her to mark it "w.f.," and send it back to the foundry.



FORTY-FIRST YBAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements; (Fnil page 8 by 5% ins.)

Whole Page .					d.
Half Page Third Page	. 1	17		One-eighth Page 12 One-third Column 15	6
Quarter Page	1	1 0	0	One inch in Column 6	6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. Hanry C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Wr. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Seandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIN, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10,
Bast 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, Nouth
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4. COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, JULY,3, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Printer and the Paper.

WHY is it that so many printers charge little or no profit on the paper they use for their customers' jobs? It is a very common practice to charge moderate profits on the composing and machine room costs, but to let the customer have the paper, and the other stock, at a fraction over the actual cost. Why should not the paper be charged with the full legitimate profit? and why thus give away money that ought to find its way to the printers' pocket. When one buys boots or clothes the maker charges as much profit on the leather or cloth as he does on the manufacturing cost of the article. Yet the printer continues to give away his paper for to benefit his customer. When he buys type from the founder he does not find that gentleman present him with the paper it is wrapped in, that paper is charged up at the same weight per pound as the type it encloses, and a very handsome profit is made on it. In short all manufacturing businesses make a profit out of the materials they use, the printer being almost the only exception. It is bad enough business when a printer allows his customer to supply his own paper, but it is worse to supply the customer with the paper for his job at a profit that does not pay for the handling of it.

The Failure of the Logotype.

At the luncheon given at The Times office to Mr. Cyrus Curtis, Mr. John Walter, who presided, in replying to the toast of "The Chairman," referred to the attempted introduction of logotypes into hand composition by the founder of The Times, and reminded his hearers that the first John Walter invented a method of printing called the "logographic "system, which consisted of casting whole words on one type, instead of individual types. The first thing he did after he invented this was to enlist the sympathies and support of Benjamin Franklin. "Benjamin Franklin," said Mr. Walter, "was, I believe, the founder of one of the papers owned by Mr. Curtis to-day, the Saturday Evening Post. John Walter tried to enlist the patronage of King George III. for that same invention, but that the King refused on the ground that his great enemy, Benjamia Franklin, figured on the list of patrons. Perhaps, if the invention had been of any value, the patronage of George III. might have outweighed even the patronage of Benjamin Franklin in its use to the proprietor, but, unfortunately, that invention was short-lived. and never had the slightest chance of success. It was a dismal failure." And yet the linotype of to day is but an elaboration of John Walter's idea in casting many letters on one solid body.

An Optimistic View.

SPEAKING on Saturday at a "Victory Dinner" of the staff and visitors at an excursion of the firm of Jordan and Sons, Ltd., at Egham, Mr. Herbert W. Jordan deprecated the pessimistic views regarding the trade of this country to which some eminent persons have lately given expression. The unrest in the industrial world was, he considered, on the whole an encouraging sign, and to those gift with sympathetic insight it was not the occasion for such alarm as those pessimists

apparently felt. The desire in the minds of all to see a newer and brighter England was one that could only be realised through a revolution—although it may be of a mild and bloodless type—and if the people maintain their accustomed tolerance and restraint England will pass through the present ordeal as successfully as she passed through the war. The lingering mutual distrust between capital and labour arrests this country's commercial development more than all the other causes in the aggregate; and if, by means of Whitley Councils, co-partnerships, profitsharing or any other schemes, it can be replaced by mutual goodwill, we need have no cause to fear the impending competition of Central Europe or any other country. One of the most hopeful signs that England is alive to her opportunities, and is quietly organising her resources in preparation for the time when trading can again be freely resumed, is the large number of new companies being formed. Since the armistice was agreed upon the number of registrations has steadily increased, a claim the speaker supported by saying that whereas in May, 1918, the number of companies registered in the United Kingdom numbered 296, the aggregate capital being nearly £8,000,000. during last month the registrations totalled over 1,000, and the capital amounted to approximately £38,000,000. The public companies numbered 11, and 61 respectively, the remainder being private ones. The striking increase, he asserted, is in a large measure due to the removal of the Treasury restrictions on issues of capital, which hampered and discouraged business men very seriously. Although the bulk of companies now being formed are private ones, the increase in the number of public companies is no less remarkable. As many companies with a capital of a million pounds are now registered in a month as were registered hitherto in the course of a year. With few exceptions, all these are perfectly sound, "wild-cat" flotations forming a very insignificant proportion of the total. Preparations for the flotation of many new companies of magnitude are well advanced, and some notable registrations will follow the disclosure of our future commercial policy by the opening of the Government's "mystery bex."

The Enormous Profits of the Printing Trade.

ACCORDING to an article in the Financial Report, a paper published at Manchester, the profits to be made in the printing business are "enormous," and in drawing attention to

the formation of a new company for printing, binding, and boxmaking it says: "Just as if a stone is thrown into a placid pond, the inner circle around where the stone impinges extends and widens into outer circles, so the boom in printing which is now on hand was preceded by a boom in its chief raw material -paper. For some time past the makers of printing paper have reaped enormous profits, and to quote a few cases will be sufficient to prove our point. John Dickinson and Co. made in the last financial year a profit of £213,361, as against one of £195,802 in the previous year. This in itself is remarkable. but as an achievement it fades (in proportion) into insignificance as compared with the 280 per cent. dividend paid to the shareholders of the Ramsbottom Paper Co. and the 125 per cent. dividend of the Star Paper Mills. The phenomenal rise in profits, in wages paid, and in the output of our British paper manufacturers is in the main due to the enormous demand existing for paper, following upon the famine in that commodity created by the war and to the strict limitations on imports from abroad. These same factors will now in their turn affect printing as they did paper, and the reason why the latter took precedence of the former is because in order to be able to print, the printer must have paper to print upon, and until there was an adequate stock of the latter the press was unable to revolve, and commercial organisation had to wait. We have now entered upon the second stage and with ample stocks of raw material to work upon the boom in the printing trade. itself has commenced. Every established printer in the country is working to-day at high pressure, skilled labour has been entirely absorbed, there being literally no unemployment problem, wages are high, but profits are still higher, and for the reasons which we will detail it is well nigh next to impossible for new printing enterprises to be created because machinery is practically obtainable." There is a lot more in the same same strain, and the coming boom is to put much money into the pockets of those who become shareholders of the company in question, and, as an example. it is quoted that Lord Northcliffe has for many years been drawing 40 per cent. in annual dividends from the Amalgamated Press. Surely this is too flowery a forecast of the success of a new printing company, and we believe that most printers are thankful just now if they can pay their way and have a small balance at the end of the financial year-Still, a man of wisdom has postulated that it is better to be an optimist than a pessimist. and here we have a remarkable example of optimism.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 16s. 6d.; Cassell and Co., 7,7s., 7\$\frac{3}{5}; J. Dickinson and Co., 25s. 9d.; Ilford, 20s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., Pref., 17s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 13s. 6d.; International Linotype, 59; Lamson Paragon, 22s. 6d.; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 3d.; George Newnes, Pref., 17s. 6d.; Roneo, 37s. 6d.; Spicer Bros., Pref., 7\frac{1}{2}; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 21s. 9d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 22s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., Pref., 15s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., Def., 17s. 3d.; Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Pref., 6\frac{1}{4}; Weldon's, Pref., 15s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

The profits of Kelly's Directories for the year ended March 31st, 1919, were £76,426, against £32,470. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year, together with a bonus of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The sum of £20,000, against £10,000, is placed to reserve, and £19,914, against £17,636 is carried forward.

Edinburgh Evening News.—The report of the Edinburgh Evening News states that profits for the year ended May 31st, 1919, after charging excess profit duty to May 31st, 1918, have been £20,537; add balance brought forward £30.657, less gift to employees (war bonds, etc.) £1,079, together £50,115; deduct dividend on 5 per cent. preference shares £3,500, interim dividend on ordinary shares £2,500, balance £42,615. The directors recommend addition to machinery replacement fund £10,000; dividend on ordinary shares at 6 per cent., less interim dividend paid, £13,500, leaving to be carried forward £29,115.

NEW COMPANIES.

PHOTOGRAVURE Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares (750 preference), to carry on the business indicated by the title, and that of printers, stationers, publishers, advertising agents. etc. The subscribers are F. C. Corkett and P. Lacroix. Private company. Directors, F. C. Corkett, P. Lacroix, and C. H. Crabtree. Registered office, 21, Farringdon avenue, E.C.4.

BADGER BROS. AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as merchants and manufacturers of paper packing materials and vegetable fibres and textile, cotton spinners, doublers, etc. The subscribers are H. H. Brock and F. C. Brock. Private company. Directors, H. H. Brock and

F. C. Brock. Registered office, 18, Dick = wison-street, Manchester.

LEWIS AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of wholesale stationers, printers and paper merchants, carried on by L.G.A. Lewis, at Shaftesbury-avenue, W.I., under similar style. The subscribers are L.G.A. Lewis and Mrs. R. Lewis Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors—

KARBONAX, LTD.—Registered with a spital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of carbon and stencil manufacture s and merchants carried on by S. H. Becker and P. C. Priestman, at 60, Cheapside, E.C., as bonax." The subscribers are P. Deard n and G. H. Burton. Private company. The first directors are S. H. Becker and P. C. Priestman. Registered office, 60, Cheapside, E.C.

JOHN PATERSON (FANCY BOX-MAKERS). LTD.

Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as fancy box-makers, etc. The subscribers are Jessie W. Paterson and H. G. Lawson. Private company. First directors, Jessie W. Paterson and Harry G. Lawson.

TUTILLS, LTD.—Registered with a Capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of show card manufacturer, gold blocker, stationery dealer, photographic outfitter and manufacturer of and dealer in fancy are dother articles carried on at Manchester by A. G. Tutill. The subscribers are A. G. Tutill and R. Hirst. Private company. Directors to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office, q, Swan-street, Manchester.

C. E. LITHOGRAPHER AND PRINTING CO., LTD., DUBLIN.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of stationers, carried on at 56, William - street. Dublin, as "Tomsohn and Wogan." The subscribers are Sir S. H. Cochrane and J. R. Coade. Private company. The first directors are Sir Stanley H. Cochrane, J. R. Coade, Michele Esposito, and J. Greene. Registered office, 56, William-street, Dublin.

CATLING, HADLBY AND CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of 10,000, in £1 shares, as manufacturers of, and dealers in, type writers, duplicators, ribbons, carbons, office requisites, etc. The first directors are Frank Hadley and Felix Hadley. Private company. Registered office, 26, Pall Mall, Manchester.

LANCASHIRE WALL-PAPER CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3.000, in £3 shares, to acquire the business of merchants in paper hangings, enamel, etc., carried on by W. H. Leigh and H. Leigh at 51, Victoria - Square, Bolton, under similar style. The subscribers are A. Riding and R. Shorrock. Private company. Directors, A. Riding and R. Shorrock. Registered office, 51, Victoria-square, Bolton.

OLYMPIC PRESS, LTD.—Registered acquire from S. Atkinson the material accumulated him for the production of a magazine to be called Sports and Sportsmen, or some like title, and to secure his services as managing director and editor-in-chief for a term of years.

The hon. advisory committee consists of E. B. Turner, A. G. Cameron, Sir S. Scott, Bart., J. Turner-Turner, and C. W. L. Bulpett. The first directors are S. Atkinson and A. G. Linney. Minimum subscription 1,000 shares. Registered office, 41-3, King-street, W.C.2.

RICARBO, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, as manufacturers of, and dealers in inks, carbon and ink papers, duplicating papers and inks, stencil papers, duplicators, waxed wrapping papers, fountain pens, typewriters, ribbons, rubber stamp pads, stationery and office requisites, etc. The subscribers are R. E. H. W. Eyre and R. Muir. Private company. The first directors are R. E. H. W. Eyre, R. Muir, and R. G. Wells. Registered office, 16, Cobden street, Leicester.

LUND AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 pref.), to enter into an agreement with F. G. Lund, to acquire the business carried on at Stockport under similar style, and to carry on the business of plain and fancy box makers, paper manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are F. G. Lund, and J. L. Lund. Private company. Directors – F. G. Lund, and J. L. Lund.

ROYAL SOVERBIGN PENCIL CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers are C. B. Edge, L. C. Haigh, W. H. Kent, Elizabeth Bennett, G. F. Mamwood, R. P. Pratt, and H. Pleasance. Minimum cash subscription 7 shares. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered office, 82, St. Thomas-street, S.E.

LANE, GENTRY AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of printers and publishers carried on by J. C. Lane and L. E. W. Lane, at Wellclose-square, Margate, under the style of "The Standard Press," and the business of stationer, philatelist and publisher, carried on by W. C. Gentry, at 2, Pier-approach, Hastings. The subscribers are J. C. Lane, and W. C. Gentry. Private company. Directors—J. C. Lane, and W. C. Gentry. Registered office, "The Standard Press," Wellclose-square, Margate.

FARMER AND SONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares (4,000 pref.). Agreements between Kate Farmer, Fanny S. Farmer, Sophie E. Farmer and H. Young, of the first part, Kate Farmer of the second the company of the fourth part, for the purchase of the business of printers and stationers, carried on under similar style at 295, Edgware-road, London. The subscribers are A. H. Farmer, and Miss F. S. Farmer. Private company. Directors—A. H. Farmer, Miss F. S. Farmer, and J. B. Morgan.

S. J. Fraser and Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (4,000 7½ per cent. pref.). Agreement with S. J. Fraser, and to carry on the business of wholesale stationers, printers, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are S. J. Fraser, Gladys E. Fraser, and Maud L. J. Beale. Private com-

pany. Directors—S. J. Fraser, G. F. Hird, and W. H. Edbrooke.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

AIR PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—At a meeting of the company, held at London, on May 29th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on June 16th, was duly confirmed:—"That in order to complete arrangements with another company for the sale of the company's undertaking, the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Alfred H. Moon, 5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such windingup."

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.
Curtis, William, photographic post card
maker and publisher, Kilnsey, near Skipton,
Yorks. Last day for receiving proofs, July
12th, 1919. Trustee, Walter Durrance, official
receiver, 12, Duke-street, Bradford.

Blakey, William John, wholesale stationer printer, etc., West-row, Stockton-on-Tees. Last day for receiving proofs, July 16th, 1919. Trustee, Charles L. Townsend, official receiver, 80, High-street, Stockton-on-Tees.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPH-ING and BOOKBINDING BUSINESS for sale; owner retiring; last year's profit over £700; purchase price about £2,500.—Apply, Hepworth, Stationer, Kidderminster. 13670

WIPERS. — Large, soft, coloured print rags, 39s. 6d. per cwt., carriage paid; sample bale on approval. —Duxbury, Merchant, 38, Nottingham-street, Bolton.

SMALL JOBBING PLANT for Sale (together or separately); model platen (foolscap), type, frames, galleys, ornaments, etc.; £80, sacrifice.—Wilson, 137, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

BOARDS

LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.

DEXTRINE

MAIZE and POTATO (FARINA)

Replaces GLUE and

ANIMAL SIZE.

Free from objectionable SMELL during and after use.

HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd., 201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

PAPER BAG

MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review
18 PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58. Shoe Lane, London.

Practical Estimating

FOR

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Svenska Pappershandlares Handelsaktiebolag

Swedish Stationers Trading Co., Ltd., stockholm. sweden.

WB are desirous of entering into connection with British Manufacturers and Exporters of all sorts of office utensils, and should be pleased to get quotations for articles such as:

Writing and Printing Paper,

ENVELOPES, Pens, Paper Knives, Inkstands, Letter Presses, Indian Ink, Writing Ink. All sorts of Cloth. Tracing Cloth, Tracing Paper, Clips and Paper Fasteners, Pencils and Pencil Cases, Pencil Sharpeners, Erasers and Rubbers, Coloured Pencils, Rubber Bands, Glassware, Labels, Fountain Pens, Colours, Colour Boxes, Crayons, Sealing Wax, Rulers, Angles (Drawing), Squaree, Biotting Presses, Bexes for pens, Drawing-scales, Stencil Paper.

Ornamental articles for the writing table of all kinds and descriptions.

FOR SALE.

Rotary Machines.

Three roll, four-page-wide Rotary web, stereotype press, with two folders and stereotype machinery.

Two roll Rotary Web Magazine Press with wire stitcher and stereotyping and electrotyping plant by R. Hoe & Co.

Both the above Machines are in first-class running order and are ready for immediate removal. They can be seen in London by appointment.

For further particulars apply to

H. LANGLEY JONES, 71, Fleet Street, E.C.4.



MILL No. 2.



Established 1810.

Makers of

Non-curling Gummed Papers. Gummed Paper Tape. Sealing Machines. Stay Paper for Boxmaking, Transler Gummed Papers. Tag Washer Manillas. Varnished Seal Papers.

Cover Papers.

Bonds and Banks. Printings and Writings. Varnish Resisting Papers.

Poster Papers. Enamel Papers. Surface Papers. Flint Papers. Steel Blue Papers.

Leather Papers.

Calf Papers.

Blottings. Enamelled Blottings.

Linen Print Papers. Fancy Papers. Metal Papers. Cheque Papers. Black Photo Papers. Label Cloth.

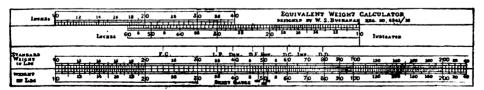
SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Mill: CAMBERWELL, SURREY. BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

A TIME SAVER—SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

All who use Paper will find Buchanan's Equivalent Weight Calculator

JUST WHAT THEY WANT!



Equivalent Weights at a Glance.

IN LBS. AND GRAMMES PER SQUARE METRE.

In BOX-WOOD, 12-in. long (Standard Size) £2 2s.
(A 30-in. Rule Can Be Supplied.)

Celluloid Faced, 15.in. long £3 3s.

Supplied only by the Publishers:-

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by GOOGLE

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Revised Hourty Cost Rates.

The Costing Committee of the London Master Printers' Association has investigated the figures of a number of printing offices in London as to the hour costs, after allowing for the recent increases in wages, the extra wages or bonuses paid to those employees not included in the unions, and the increase in costs caused by the reduction in working hours and payment for holidays. The hourly rates in each section cover the whole costs of that department in the business, including wages, rent, rates and taxes, interest on capital, depreciation, proportion of proprietor's salary, and the general administrative and selling expenses.

The following are the rates as thus revised:

COMPOSING ROOM.

Averag Cost Rat Per Hou Hand composition — chargeable time for composing, imposing, pulling and correcting first proof. (This rate covers the cost of non- chargeable processes, such as reading, distribution, clearing,	
Hand composition — chargeable time for composing, imposing, pulling and correcting first proof. (This rate covers the cost of non-chargeable processes, such as	
Hand composition — chargeable time for composing, imposing, pulling and correcting first proof. (This rate covers the cost of non-chargeable processes, such as	•
time for composing, imposing, pulling and correcting first proof. (This rate covers the cost of non-chargeable processes, such as)
time for composing, imposing, pulling and correcting first proof. (This rate covers the cost of non-chargeable processes, such as)
pulling and correcting first proof. (This rate covers the cost of non- chargeable processes, such as	,
(This rate covers the cost of non- chargeable processes, such as	,
chargeable processes, such as	,
reading, distribution, clearing.	,
reading, distribution, clearing.	•
	•
etc.) 4 6	
Author's corrections at same rate.	
Monotype (in slip, including house	
corrections only) per 1,000 ens 2	2
Linotype (in slip, including house	
corrections only) per 1,000 ens I II	i
LETTERPRESS MACHINE ROOM.	
Platens, foolscap folio and smaller 2)
" crown folio 3	
crown folio Falcon 3 6	5
" demy folio 3 C)
" larger from 4	
Wharfedales, royal and smaller 4	
double crown f (Š
double demy 5	6
	6
	6
" 60 by 40 8	9 6
	0
,, 60 by 40 10	0
Assistance in making ready and	
cutting overlays 3	2
The cost of ink is not included in	
the above rates.	
LITHOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.	
Artists 3s. 6d. to 6	6
	o
Machining—	_
	^
Demy and smaller (flat bed) 4	9 6
Double crown 5 Double demy 6	6
2000:00:00	2
Quad crown 7	6 6
Double demy (direct rotary) 7	ò
Quad crown " 8	6
δο by 40 10	
Demy (rotary offset) 7	6

Double demy (rotary offset)	8	6
Ouad crown "	Q	6
	3	9
Cost of stone polishing extra, from	•	
3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. each stone, ac-		
cording to size.		
Plate preparing, 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.,		
according to size.		
The cost of ink, bronze, etc., is not		
included in the above rates.		
WAREHOUSE AND BINDING.		
		~
Girls—hand work	I	7
Machine folding - minimum and		6
upwards, according to size	-	6
Perforating, treadle or power	ı	
" rotary		3
Numbering, treadle	i	10
Wire stitching, treadle (wire cost	_	
to be added)	1	10
Wire stitching, power (wire cost to	_	_
be added)	2	Į
Machine sewing (thread to be	_	_
added)	3	3
Machine sewing, pamphlets	3	
Men-hand work		10
Guillotine cutting	3	8
Ruling	3	6
Blocking (large, power) minimum	_	
and upwards	3	6
and upwards To pre-war piecework rates for		
hand work add 250 per cent. to		
obtain cost.		
The percentage which should be a	dd	ed 1
the current net cost of materials, t	0.0	COV
handling and calling avnences shou	14	he

The percentage which should be added to the current net cost of materials, to cover handling and selling expenses, should be 15 per cent., but if travelling expenses are heavy. this amount will need to be increased, and to the total cost a percentage of from 15 to 25 per cent., according to circumstances, should be added for profit.

IMPORTANT

Union among Swedish Stationers.

Just recently a remarkable union of almost all the Swedish stationers of importance has taken place. The name of the new company is the Swedish Stationers' Trading Co. (Svenska Pappershandlares Handels Aktiebolag) and the seat of the company is to be in Stockholm. We hear that the concern is desirous of getting into touch with manufacturers and wholesale dealers in the stationery line—a fact which the corresponding British manufacturers ought to remember. Evidently here is an opportunity of securing a market of importance. The company will sell all articles which may be found in a well furnished stationer's shop, writing and artist's materials, together with all kinds of outfitting for the writing desk, also office machines and typewriters.

The man who doesn't advertise must wonder why the largest businesses waste so much money.



A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd.,

Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PERBLES, CENT. LONDON." Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN. Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON. Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood."

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S (W. R. PERRY, LTD.)

Trade Protection Offices.

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2. Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others,

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY. Partieu is attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices is London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registers (information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the shows offices.



WASTE PAPER.

Its Recovery and Re-Manufacture

Do you Collect, Grade, Re-Manufacture or Handle Waste Paper in any way? If so you will find a fund of information in Mr. James Strachan's book on "The Recovery and Re-Manufacture of Waste Paper."

Just Published-12s, 6d. net.

4-page descriptive Circular sent on application.

Orders should be sent to STONHILL AND GILLIS, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

THE WORLD'S

Trade Review Paper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT 58, Shoe Lane, London.

Digitized by Google

"No Standard in Paper."

Views of an American Papermaker.

In connection with the allegations of "misbranding" in U.S.A., papermakers, jobbers and wholesalers attended before the Federal

Trade Commission at Washington.

Mr. S. L. Willson, of the Graham Paper Co., St. Louis, Mo., made an interesting statement in answer to the allegations He declared that papermaking, primarily, is an art, and is dependent upon the skill of the individual papermaker, and as there is no standard of individual skill, there is no standard in paper. Science is as yet unable to produce a chemical or combination of chemicals that is always the same strength. Nature does not produce fibres of the same length or strength; the varying ages of the fibres produce changes; the conditions under which they grow affect them; therefore, there can be no absolute standard for papers. The art of papermaking started with the hand-made process of felting vegetable fibres. Like all other commodities, there have been developments and evolutions, resulting in the use of a great variety of materials and processes as the necessity for different classes of papers was created.

Taking up three alleged improper uses of names and terms, to which the Commission had called attention, Mr. Willson said: It is our opinion that Clause No. 1, which refers to the use of foreign and geographical names, such as Japan, Holland, Scotch, French, etc., used as part of the same, is not in any way deceptive, because it really adds no intrinsic or collateral value to the paper that has been hyphenated with a foreign name. We are not willing to admit that any country on the face of the globe can make better papers than are

made in the United States.

"In the section, 'Improper Use of Names,' mentioned by the Commission, where words are used indicating that paper is made of some textile fibre, or other specific material, when such is not the case, the first word mentioned is 'linen,' which we would like to consider in conjunction with complaint No. 3, referring to bond. So far as the words Madras, nainsook, vellum, parchment are concerned, to our minds this only implies a particular finish or its suitability for a particular use and that papers so named are simply descriptive of the uses or for duplication purposes and used with absolutely no attempt to deceive."

Getting down to the question of the use of the word "bond," the speaker gave it as his opinion that this word, as applied to papermaking, means nothing, though originally it applied to a particular paper of a particular finish specially suitable for the printing of bonds, and, like all other papers, manufactured from all-rag stock. There was no need now for bond paper, any more than any other paper, to be all-rag, and changes in the material used do not make it any the less bond paper. Into the modern bond paper the maker introduced a variation by reproducing

the impression of a wire rule, and the effect being somewhat like a magnified piece of linen, an idea occurred to someone to name it "linen," and the distinction then arose that bond paper was a wove sheet, while linen paper was a laid sheet resembling linen. However, the custom prevailed for several years of designating as bond a wove sheet of rag paper, and the more general application of this word was not broadened to include other papers (not rag) as early as the word linen But today the word bond and the word linen do not mean that certain specified materials enter into the composition of the paper. Bond and linen papers do still keep a character of their own, however, "stiff, strong and low finish" being necessary qualifications of these two sorts, differing thereby from the kind known as writings. The bond and linen being nearly always used for printing, it followed that when the typewriter first came into use it was found that a paper resembling these two was the suitable material for use on the machine, and the papers made for the typewriter were called bond, thus still further broadening the use of the term.

The example of the use of these two names serves to illustrate the argument that foo much attention must not be directed to the naming of a special kind of paper, as, after all, the user goes not by the name but by the actual appearance of the product and by the application of certain tests necessary for his purpose, and not to please the whims of the hypercritical or faddists obsessed with the super-value of certain acid tests or analyses, for two chemists studying samples of the same paper will generally each give a different analysis.

Mr. Willson contended that paper is purchased upon the basis of satisfactory results from its use that cannot be concealed, coupled with the price, and added: "The original purchase is selected from samples. It is not hought on a photograph, nor because of a high sounding name. The name is of of a high sounding name. minor consideration, it must be suitable in colour, finish and strength for some specific purpose and unless it proves satisfactory, no matter upon what specifications it was bought, no matter by what process it was manufactured, the purchaser will seek another paper, but if satisfactory, even though it is purchased under a misrepresentation of its place of birth, or its Christian or surname, why should any of us attempt to create dissatisfaction, or attempt to educate the trade to become hypercritical, and to purchase paper only upon an acid test or upon In conclusion, we wish to an analysis. present this thought. The paper industry today is going through one of its most critical stages. We have all been attempting to sit steady in the boat with heavy waves on all sides. This has been difficult. Unnecessary disturbance of business at this time by reason of investigations, like the one under consideration, is unfortunate and is destructive, rather than constructive in character, and retards the adjustment which is now taking place."

A1919
RITISH & COLONIAU PRINTER FOUNDED PUBLISHED AND STATIONER 1878. WEEKLY.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 2.

LONDON: JULY 10, 1919.

RICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE,

Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).

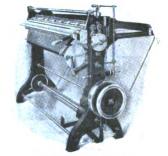


Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs, or 2-32's from the one sheet).



Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting Machine,

(Most advanced Guillotine on the World's Market).



Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

The above machines are the latest production of the various American factories and the most advanced type of their kind on the World's Market

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:-

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4, ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON." Digitized by 4009



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

We have LARGE STOCKS of PLAIN and EMBOSSEDS.

MAIL YOUR ORDERS.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

6, 8 & 8a, Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER; 30-31, St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No. : City, 4164.

Telegrams: Swiftness, Manchester

Glue for Bookbinding
Glue for Machine Work

"Atlas" Scotch Glue Cabinet Work.

Manufacturers: QUIBELL BROTHERS, Limited, NEWARK.



Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

BY ADVERTISING IN THE RECOGNISED

AND OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM,

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer,

Offices:-58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Digitized by Google

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 2.

LONDON: July 10, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN NAM

The London Master Printers' Association.

General Bemrose Describes the New Alliance Scheme.

General W. Wright Bemrose, who is the author of the Alliance Scheme of re-organisation for the Federation of Master Printers, gave an interesting account of that scheme to the members of the London Master Printers' Association, at their monthly luncheon on

Thursday last week.

Mr. J. J. Keliher, who presided, described
General Bemrose as the parent of the new movement and mentioned his various activities on behalf of the printing trade. The fame of the General's house and personality, he said, had spread to every town and village where printing was carried on. After mentioning that his uncle, Sir Henry Bemrose, was one of the pioneers of the Federation and its treasurer for several years, Mr. Keliher described the work of General Bemrose as a volunteer and territorial officer since 1880, eventually attaining the rank of Brigadier-Describing him as a tower of strength in whatever he had taken up for the Federation, Mr. Keliher particularly remarked upon the assistance the General had given as a pioneer in the Costing Movement, also having presided at the first Cost Congress in 1913.

General Bemrose described the genesis of the organisation movement, stating that. by a strange coincidence, both Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and he suggested a scheme at the same

Federation Council meeting.

He thought that they would all feel that reconstruction was of the utmost importance to them as business men. They had spent much time and money in the direction of their individual businesses, but they had not done sufficient for the industry as a whole. The movement had been brought to a head by the desire of the Government that the trades of the country should be more completely organised, by the formation of the Whitley Councils, and by a similar movement on the part of the trade unions. The new scheme, which was prepared by a special committee and approved by the Federation Council, aimed particularly at co-ordinating the various Associations throughout the country; and by uniting the Associations into Alliances which will duly elect their own representatives to the Federation Council in London. they sought to set up a complete chain of responsibility and knowledge.

Self-Government.

In future they were to be governed by themselves, which necessarily meant by the majority. They had entered into certain obligations one with the other which would strengthen their hands, and those who were representing them in future would have full powers to act, with, of course, certain reservations. The whole thing had been laid down upon business-like lines, and the result would be, he hoped, of immense advantage to the trade. They had now got the machinery and it was up to the master printers to apply the necessary steam to put it into operation. What they wanted to do was to put life into the small associations and give them some interest in what was going on. The scheme comprised eleven alliances, or districts, built up geographically and being largely in accord with the districts of the Typographical Association.

The associations, from which were appointed the representatives to the district alliances, were to deal with purely local matters, leaving national and general questions to the consideration of the Federation Council. The greaf point was that in future the Federation Council would be nominated by and responsible to those whom they represented. It was the same old council, but it would be elected from outside, rather than from inside, and would have greater powers than it had before.

A Simpler Proposition.

The General pointed out that it would be a simpler matter to deal with these eleven alliances than with some 200 associations. Each alliance would be responsible for keeping the Federation Council acquainted with the views of its constituents on all matters that had to be dealt with. If carried out in practice, the scheme would relieve 24, Holborn, of much unnecessary work and enable it to devote itself to more important matters concerning the trade, whilst the district committees would be given something to do in managing their own affairs, which he thought they could do quite as well as, if not better than, the Council in London. The scheme entailed very close co-operation, increasing confidence in one another, and unity of action. They realised that London was the largest of the alliances, and, as in the past, they would look to it for guidance in many matters. Under the scheme Scotland would be drawn into closer association with them and they had an advantageous understanding with the provincial newspapers.

National Wage Basis.

General Bemrose went on to speak of the National Wage Basis Movement, which was part of the original scheme of re-organisation. Although some of them thought they had paid heavily for this scheme, he thought the new arrangement was worth what it had cost, provided they used the machinery they had now secured in a broad spirit and for the benefit of the industry as a whole.

Stating that the rules and regulations for the Federation and the alliances would shortly be placed before the members of the associations, General Bemrose urged the advantage of a whole-time paid secretary for all of the alliances. These secretaries would watch continually the interests of the trade and be at the beck and call of their associations, which would be a great advantage to the Federation Council. General Bemrose went on to indicate the development of the social side of the activities, pointing out that it was the intention of the alliances to hold luncheon meetings in various parts of their districts.

Finance

The new financial arrangements were then described, it being proposed that subscriptions required would be \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. in the \(\xi \) wages for local Association expenses, possibly \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. in the \(\xi \) for the alliances, and \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. in the \(\xi \) for the Federation, making id. in the \(\xi \) in all. Each unit would assess its own amount. This subscription compared with is. 5d. to is. 8d. per member which the T.A. member paid to his union, is really very small for all the advan-

tages which the new scheme would provide. The amounts suggested would be reduced if experience showed that was possible. General Bemrose then touched upon the advantages to be gained by the scheme—the maintainence of reasonable and profit-producing prices, the adoption of a price list for well-defined articles, the furtherance of costing installations and the observance of the imprint. From the whole scheme they anticipated some really good results, but it would necessitate loyalty from all parts of the country. They were not out for profiteering, but for a reasonable return, which they had not had in the past, for the time and money expended on their craft.

Another feature of the alliances is that they will, within their respective areas, nominate the employers' side of the Joint District Committees which will be formed under the Joint Industrial Council, this he thought would form a most useful connecting link—all over the country—between the employers and those they employed, with annual local conference tables, where matters affecting the trade of a constructive nature could be discussed and sent forward to the Joint Industrial Council for adoption or otherwise.

It is known that this reorganisation of the employers' associations is in accord with the wishes of the various trade unions, the mutual expectations being, that good results will be obtained from both sides being well and strongly organised and in close association with one another. Success will however largely depend on both sides realising that their joint councils are not intended as an arena for fighting their own ends only, but as a meeting ground where the general interests of all concerned—the industry as a whole —will be considered, and where possible improved.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, in proposing a vote of thanks to General Bemrose, mentioned that the question of organisation in London was different from that in the provinces. London was practically an alliance already. There was a little hesitancy, however, about changing the name. Mentioning the six district associations which had been formed in London, with happy results, he mentioned that they would have more power in the new scheme in electing the London Alliance Council.

Recollections.

Mr. Reginald J. Lake, in seconding the resolution, said he was reminded of his first introduction to the trade on July 3rd, 38 years ago, at a wayzgoose. He mentioned his first acquaiftance with General Bemrose in Ireland in 1904, when he Mr. Lake, had the honour of being president elect of the Federation. From that time General Bemrose came to the front in the counsels of the trade. Mr. Lake recalled how the General disobeyed the doctor's orders and rose from a sick bed to preside at the first cost congress. Now they were indebted to him for the admirable craftsmanship of the alliance scheme and for the efforts he made to promote better relations between employers and em-

ployed in the printing trade. The resolution

was cordially carried.

In answer to a question by Mr. Townson, General Bemrose said it was hoped to make the alliance scheme so useful and necessary to the trade that everybody would see the advisability for coming into line by joining it.

Printers' Managers and Overseers association.

Parent Association.

mportant Clatters Debated at the July Cleeting.

Mr. E. H. Berryman presided at the monthly meeting of the parent Association on July 1st, at the "Old Bell," Holborn. In spite of an important agenda, there was only a small gathering of members, due, perhaps to the weather and many members being on holiday.

After the adoption of the minutes, the following new members were elected: Mr. H. J. Billington (Herald Press, Bath, overseer—composing); Mr. F. J. Bray (Messrs. J. G. Hammond and Co., letterpress—machine); Mr. D. E. Chittenden (Carlton Press, Chesham, Bucks, overseer—composing); Mr. T. Heptonstall (Messrs. Fosh and Cross, Ltd., works manager—litho); and Mr. F. Willard (Messrs. Metcalfe and Cooper, Ltd., overseer—composing).

The Council having agreed to accept the proposal of the West of England centre, Mr. Phillips moved that this centre be affiliated to the Association in accordance with the rules. He mentioned that he had visited Bristol in connection with this matter, and stated that the new branch would start with at least 23 members. There were, he added, some members of the Parent Association residing in Bristol, and some of these gentlemen acted as a committee on the occasion of his visit when many candidates were interviewed and subsequently approved.

Mr. Pugh seconded the resolution, pointing out that all who had joined gave assurances on the question of a month's notice either

wav

It was explained by the president, that the new centre included Gloucestershire and South Wales, and the resolution approving of affiliation was carried.

Annual Report.

The report of the Parent Association for 1918-19, was then submitted. It opened with a suitable reference to the return of Peace, and went on to show that the membership of the whole Association was now 1,071, a net gain of 54 on the year. The Parent Association led the way with 624 members, the next being Manchester and Yorkshire, who had 75 each. It was mentioned that there was an increased balance on the general fund of £184

odd, as compared with the previous year. Three cases had been assisted out of the benevolent fund, which had a balance of £108 odd, while the death benefit fund showed a balance of £1,519, an increase of £160 on the year. Although 16 deaths had taken place, levies had been made in only 10 instances during the year. The council increased the holding in the war loan by the purchase of £500 war savings certificates at a cost of £387 ios. On the capital account, the total value of the finances was shown as £2,508, an increase of £338 odd on the assets of the year, a position which was regarded as satisfactory. Reference was made to the Joint Industrial Council and the negotiations undertaken with a view to the Association obtaining representation thereon.

In a reference to the retirement of Mr. E. C. Moyce, the report said his tenure of office had covered a period in which all the provincial centres were formed. While regretting his retirement, the council congratulated Mr. Moyce upon the fact that he had relinquished his office with personal popularity and effi-ciency unimpaired. In conclusion the report stated: - "The council desire to congratulate the members generally upon the successful result of the year's work. The strength of the Association has suffered no eclipse through the exceptional conditions that have now, fortunately been passed, Our sphere of influence has been enlarged, rather than restricted, during the period under review. As to the future, we shall doubtless have to face other difficulties, but we look forward with

coufidence to the continued progress of the Association."

The president, in introducing the report and balance-sheet, mentioned that they were duly considered by the recent Conference and passed practically without any comment. The report showed steady progress, and the only regrettable feature in it was that they had lost 16 members by death during the year. Some of them were well-known members in that room, such as Mr. Ramsden and Mr. Cole.

On the motion of Mr. Gallon, seconded by Mr. Smith, the report and balance-sheet were

unanimously adopted.

The Notice Question.

The report of the annual delegate meeting was then considered.

Mr. Pugh, at the request of the president, introduced the matter as one of the delegates. and remarked upon the small attendance that night in view of the consideration of so important a report. The impression he gained at the conference was that London had to wake up to their responsibilities. He referred particularly to the discussion on the notice question, the proposals before the conference only having been defeated after a hard struggle. In this matter he held that they had to raise the status of the manager and overseer. The resort to a poll was mentioned, after which the provincial members attending the conference seemed to lose interest. In this connection he (Mr. Pugh) had mentioned the preponderating membership of the Parent

Association, but he now insisted that it was necessary that the members should take an interest in the affairs of the Association. With regard to the conference, Mr. Pugh complained of the same business being dealt with year after year, adding that the cost of the meeting would not be less than £150, although the expenses of the London delegates were nil.

Mr. Freeman referred to the wages question, and wished to know what support the Association would give to a member who took action with the circular which had been issued. He complained that some overseers were not receiving the pro rata increases, but only the same advances as the men were get-

ting, some even not that.
Mr. Phillips said, acting on instructions, he had sent a letter to the London Master Printers' Association, asking for increases to managers and overseers in proportion to the advances given to the men. A similar letter had been sent forward from every Centre to the local Master Printers' Association.

Mr. Blackwell suggested that a letter should be sent to the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. He added that the association should act with more determination, as a number of people were not receiving proper salaries in comparison with the ordinary journeyman.

Mr. Pugh mentioned that a letter similar to that sent to the Master Printers' Association had been forwarded to each member, so

that he could act on his own behalf.

Mr. Bateman was strongly in favour of pro rata increases, which would be a good thing not only for the managers and overseers, but

for the trade generally.

The president, in answer to Mr. Freeman, said it was not thought advisable to circularise firms, because some had already given increases. It was thought that the member was the best judge as to whether the circular should be submitted to his employers.

With regard to the conference itself, Mr. Berryman thought that the association could not have been better represented than it was by Mr. Pugh and Mr. Moyce. The "atmosphere" of the conference was quite correct, and there was no unpleasantness at all. He agreed that there was a good deal of time wasted at the conferences owing to the fact that matters were being dealt with year after The delegates, however, appreciated the social side of the arrangement, and, looking back on that night, the president thought they could say they never had a better night in the history of the association.

Mr. Whittle said the council were alive to the salaries question, but he thought it was advisable to get some idea as to a candidate's salary when applying for membership.

Mr. Phillips congratulated the Parent Association upon its delegates to the conference, they having carried out instructions almost to the letter. The president, he said, had had a very difficult task on that occasion, but he had held the balance fairly, and at the end the applause given him by the delegates was as unanimous as his appointment to the chair at the opening of the proceedings.

Mr. Riddell made a strong appeal on behalf

of the provincial members, whose position, he said, required to be understood. He suggested that the conference should be open for any member to attend, without taking part in the discussion.

Mr. Gallon suggested that the master printers, when they decided to increase their charges, took into acount the overseers, and they should do so when increasing salaries.

Mr. Blackwell spoke against the idea of making the notice question permissive, and urged that the association should take up a strong attitude on the matter of salaries and wages. They ought to be in a position to do something more than merely recommend a certain line of action.

Mr. Freeman argued that if a member had not got 100 per cent. increase on his pre-war salary, he did not get the pro rata increase.

The president remarked that many members would not wish the notice to be sent to their employers, and it was thought that the matter should be left to the discretion of the member himself.

Mr. Pugh explained that this matter had nothing to do with the London Council, the circular on the subject having been ordered to be sent out by the conference to each individual member to use as he deemed fit.

The general secretary explained that the object of the circular was to assist a member who cared to use it to go to his employers in a friendly way, and discuss his position with them. He felt sure that the employers generally were quite reasonable, and would not refuse any reasonable request in these

The report of the delegate meeting was then adopted unanimously, and before the members parted the president wished them them all a very pleasant holiday, as the next meeting would not take place until September.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Anderson, W. J. Calendars, show cards, etc. 15,631.

Armytage, R. E. Reservoir pens. 15,196. Baumann and Co., P. A. Advertising devices. 15,240.

Burton, H. Letter files, etc. 15,701. Crees, G. C. Sanitary paper. 15,374. Grice, H. Letter sheets. 16,072. Jeffreys, R. W. Fountain Paper knife. 15,750. Johnson, J. S. Ruler and paper knife. Casting Jeffreys, R. W. Fountain pen. 15,699. Lanston Monotype Corporation. individual type. 16,246.

Liddell, L. Paper punches. 15,958. Long, F. S. Card index holders. 15,894. McTaggart, W. K. Ink reservoirs for pen

nibs. 16,049. Metcalfe, J. C. Folding cardboard, sheetmetal, etc., boxes. 16,206. Robottom, W. Playing cards. 15,649.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

STOCKHOLM printers have decided to request the Swedish Government not to allow foreign printers to enter Sweden until the strike is settled.

ON Saturday, the Chatham, Rochester, and Gillingham News entered on its 61st year. There have been only two editors since the newspaper was started.

A NEW weekly journal called the Chemicâl Age has appeared. It is published by Messrs. Benn Brothers, and the first issue has articles by a number of notable men.

AT a dinner given to the staff of Messrs. Benn Brothers, Ltd., recently, all members of the staff who were on fixed salaries received bonus cheques for 5 per cent. on the amount of their salaries.

THE Local Government Board have approved the suggestion of the Libraries Committee of Manchester that in future threepence in the pound take the place of twopence for library purposes, and have made an order accordingly.

THE Government, through H.M. Stationery Office, is putting on sale at a price within the reach of the general public the complete conditions of peace. The volume contains 208 pages and numerous maps, which mark the new boundaries of Germany.

The Vale Paper Co., Vale Paper Works, Denny, Stirlingshire, have arranged to open offices in London for the sale of theirproducts and have secured premises at 29, Ludgate, hill, E.C. (Rooms 30 to 33). The office will be under the management of Mr. A. Waldron, who has been associated with the sale of the firm's papers in London for some years past.

In the House of Lords, last Thursday, the appeal of Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., newspaper proprietors, of Manchester, in their action against Messrs. Chadwick and Taylor, Ltd., paper manufacturers, of Salford, for alleged breach of contract for the supply of paper, and for the repayment of sums amounting to £34,107 alleged to have been overpaid, was unanimously dismissed.

PRINTERS' CHARITY SPORTS.—The twentythird annual sports meeting will be held at the Herne Hill Track, Burbage road, S.E., on Saturday, July 26th, beginning at 2.30. p.m. There is a good programme of events, and the Finsbury National Guard Band will be in attendance. After the sports there will be dancing on the lawn. Admission tickets, one shilling each, may be obtained from Mr. H. F. Parker, 8, Albion-road, Wandsworth-road, A gift of six free seaside holidays (one week each) will be given to ticket holders who have certain numbered tickets, and this should induce to large attendance at the sports. The prizes will be presented by Lady Hulton.

TENDERS are wanted for the bookbinding required at the Norwich Public Library for twelve months; particulars and forms of tender from Mr. Arnold H. Miller, town clerk, Guildhall, Norwich.

The Board of Trade have issued a general licence authorising the payment of fees in respect of the grant and renewal of patents and of the registration and renewal of the registration of trade marks and designs in enemy countries or on behalf of enemies.

MR. John Lawson, case-room overseer of the Aberdeen Free Press, retired on Saturday after 65 years' service. He was presented with an easy chair by his fellow workers, who hoped he would find pleasure in his coming leisure. Mr. Lawson is 79 years of age.

On Tuesday, July 15th, Mr. Frank Lloyd is to unveil a tablet in the Lloyd Memorial Home, at Deal, in memory of Mr. G. A. Mascord, son of Mr. G. W. Mascord, mechanical superintendent of the Daily Chronicle. The tablet is placed over the bed given to the Home by the late Mr. Neil Turner, general manager of United Newspapers, Ltd.

The summer number of Punch is an excellent issue, and is of quite a topical character, being largely in the nature of a Peace Celebration number. Illustrations and matter are of the best, and will provide many a good laugh. The cover is a bit of bright colour work depicting "Mr. Punch" and "Toby" enjoying themselves at the seaside. An excellent shillingsworth for holiday reading.

At the Liverpool Assizes, last week, it was announced that the proprietors of the Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury and the Liverpool Echo had agreed to pay £500 damages and costs in an action brought by Mr. Stapleton Bretherton for libel contained in an obituary notice stating that deceased had sons fighting for the British and one son fighting for Germany, when all three sons were in the British Army.

The death has occurred in London of Mr-Walter D. Welford, a well-known journalist and photographer, formerly of Newcastle, but for many years residing in London. He was one of the founders of Cycling, and at one time ran a photographic paper of his own. He edited the Photographic Review of Reviews, and was the author of several photographic handbooks. Latterly he was on the staff of the Kinematograph and Lantern Weekly when he was seized with his last illness.

The death is announced at Montreal, Canada, of Captain John Reid, R.E., a native of Montrose, who was well known in journalistic circles in London and Montreal. He had served on the staff of the Daily Mail as foreign editor, and occupied a similar position on the Morning Leader. As war correspondent for the Daily Mail he went through the Turko-Greek war. When the Morning Leader merged into the Daily News he emigrated to Canada, where he was associated first with the Daily Telegraph, and subsequently with the Montreal Herald.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 9d.; Cassell and Co., 7s; Country Life, Pref., 10s.; Financial News, Pref., 9s. 6d.; Ilford, 20s. 3d., 20s. 6d.; Illustrated Landau News, 2s. old.; International cial News, Pref., 98. 6d.; Ilford, 208. 3d., 208. 6d.; Illustrated London News, 38. 9\frac{1}{2}d.; International Linotype, 56\frac{1}{2}; Lamson Paragon, 24\frac{1}{2}s., Pref., 168. 3d.; Linotype, A Deb., 61, B Deb., 55; Edward Lloyd, 188.; George Newnes, Pref., 138.; C. A. Rearson, Pref, 708. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; Roneo, 378. 9d., 378. 10\frac{1}{2}d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 218. 9d., 228. 3d., Pref., 808. 6d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 228. 9d., Def., 178. 6d., Pref., 168. 1\frac{1}{2}d.: Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 9\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}; Weldon's, 318. 10\frac{1}{2}d., 338. 3d. don's, 31s. 101d., 33s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Odhams. — The directors of Odhams are offering for subscription at par 145,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each. After payment of the cumulative preference dividend 25 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be carried to a reserve fund until the fund reaches £150,000. Notice to repay the £29,300 outstanding debenture issue has been given, and when repaid it is not intended that any further debentures be issued without the consent of two-thirds of the preference shareholders.

Bury Papermaking Co., Ltd.—The directors announce an interim dividend of 71 per cent. (actual) on the ordinary shares, also a bonus share distribution of £3 10s. per share on the ordinary shares, paid by capitalising £24,500 of the reserve.

NEW COMPANIES.

WALTER NEALE AND SON, LTD. - Registered with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer and stationer, carried on by W. Neale at Barnsley, Cudworth and Royston, Yorks. Private company. First directors: W. Neale, Mrs. M. Neale and L. B. Neale. W. Neale is permanent.

T. W. AND C. B. SHERIDAN Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, to enter into agreement with Le G. L. Clark, C. B. Sheridan, F. S. Tipson and Marian A. Lawson, and to carry on the business of dealers in and manufacturers of machinery and tools, particularly in relation to printing, bookbinding, etc. The subscribers are C. B. Sheridan and Miss M. A. Lawson. Private company. Directors: C. B. Sheridan, Miss M. A. Lawson, Le G. L. Clark and F. S. Tipson, Jun. Registered office: 63-69, Mount Pleasant, W.C.1.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

RURAL WORLD PUBLISHING Co., LTD. Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at 7A, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4, on July 15th, at twelve noon.

Associated Wholesale Newsagents, Ltd. -Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on August 6th, for the purpose of having an account laid. before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuractes, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The partnership carried on by William Alfred Forth and Arthur James Forth, under the style of "W. and C. Forth," at Pocklington, Yorks, as printers and stationers, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Arthur James Forth under the name of "W. and C. Forth."

The partnership subsisting between Joseph Henry Peacock and Nicholas John Gerrans, carrying on business as printers and stationers, at 91 and 105, The Exchange, Cardiff, under the style of "Peacock, Gerrans and Co.," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from March 31st, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the firm will be received and paid by Nicholas John Gerrans and Henry Edward Thrower, who will continue to carry on the business under the style of "Gerrans, Thrower and Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Fisher, Bertram Charles, trading as Fisher's Advertising Agency, 19-21, Great Queenstreet, London, W.C. To be heard December 17th, 1919, at 11 a.m., at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Sayers, Frederick George, newsagent, 118, Lordship-lane, East Dulwich, S.E., and 3. Maxted-road, Peckham, S.E. Date of order, June 5th, 1919. Bankrupt discharged subject to certain conditions.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Outing.

Intent on having a good time, and optimistic enough to believe that the weather would hold up for a bit, quite a good muster of members of the Printing, Bookbinding, and Kindred Trades' Overseers' Association turned out at the annual outing, which took place on Saturday last, to Headley, Surrey. The start was made from Waterloo soon after two o'clock, and a run of about forty-five minutes brought the party to Ashstead. From here the walk, a distance of about 3½ miles, was made to the "Cock" at Headley. Ex route many halts were made to admire the beauty of the country, and several members of the party discoursed freely on wild flowers, dilating with pleasing effect on their varying characteristics. The "Cock" at Headley was reached in good time, and all obtainable seats in the gardens adjoining the hotel were taken advantage of while the cloths for tea were being laid. These gardens possess a splendid show of roses, and very great pleasure was expressed at the mass of colour displayed.

The party by now were in fine form for the welcome knife and fork tea, which was served in excellent style, giving every satisfaction. The worthy president and vice-president of the association acted as croupiers, and many jocular remarks were thrown at one of these gentlemen—(verb. sap.)—for his seemingly insatiable appetite. For the sake of the honour of the association let it be said this gentleman fully justified himself for his actions.

After the enjoyable repast recourse was again made to the gardens, where little groups of members discussed various topics and engaged in social intercourse generally. One member ventured to introduce the subject that engaged the attention of the association at the last monthly meeting, namely, "What is an overseer?" and one of the company was heard to demurely suggest: "A man dressed in a little brief authority."

After the party had been photographed the remainder of the time left at its disposal before making steps for home was spent in an al fresco concert, an event which contributed

largely to the afternoon's enjoyment.
At 7.30 the "fall-in" was sounded, and tracks were made for Ashstead Station. A different route was taken on the homeward journey, it proving quite as attractive for its lovely country aspects as the journey out. All the way back members kept step to all the popular choruses—and unpopular ones—until the station was reached.

On arrival at Waterloo at about 9.30, everyone agreed that the success of the afternoon's
outing had been due to the untiring efforts of
the two stewards, Messrs. Geo. A. Eden and
A. E. Harvey. Members then said bon soir,
and dispersed, feeling much benefited for their
few hours' sojourn in the country.

Personal

CANON MASTERMAN, rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, has been appointed honorary editor of the London Diocesan Magazine.

MR. JAMES POPE, advertising manager of the Bristol Times and Mirror, Ltd., has been elected to the board of that company. Mr. Pope has been connected with the firm for sixty-six years, having joined it in 1853.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM and Sir George Riddell were entertained at dinner, last week, by the British Newspaper Conference, in recognition of their services to the Press during the war. There was a large number of journalists present, and Sir Andrew Caird presided. Sir George Riddell was presented with his portrait, painted by Sir William Orpen, and Viscount Burnham's portrait is now being painted by Mr. Glyn Philpot.

MR. FISHER, President of the Board of Education, has accepted an invitation to open the new Manchester Commercial Library in September next, if his engagements permit.

MR. W. WHYTE, assistant secretary to the London Master Printers' Association, is to give an address at the next general meeting of the Central Districts' Branch on "Our Industrial Council: What it will do for the trade."

MR. FRANK LLOYD has made a special donation of £1,000 to the funds of the Readers' Pensions Committee, "as a sign of appreciation of the support I have received from the readers of the papers produced by my old firm throughout the period of 46 years." The Committee exists for the purpose of providing pensions for old and disabled readers and readers' widows.

MR. A. H. ARCHIBALD (Archibald and Co., paper merchants, 11, Pilgrim-street, London), has taken into partnership Mr. Ernest J. Light, who for the past 18 years has represented Messrs. A. M. Peebles and Sons, Ltd., in London.

The title of the firm will remain unchanged, and it is intended to enlarge the warehouse accommodation in order to permit a greater variety of stock to be kept in London.

THE MILLER FEEDER.—With the view of bringing the possibilities of the "Miller Feeder" for platen machines before the trade the Lanston Monotype Corporation are showing the appliance at work, attached to a Chandler and Price platen press, at 43, Baldwin-street, Bristol. Printers in that vicinity should take the opportunity of inspecting the merits of this feeder, which doubles the output with perfect register. The feeder will be on view at Bristol until the 31st inst.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements; (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page ... £3 10 0

Haif Page ... 1 17 6

Third Page ... 1 6 0

Quarter Page ... 1 0 0

Quarter Page ... 1 0 0

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. HERRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Seandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIE, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
Bast 89th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, R.C.4.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1919.

Current Topics.

American Competition.

BRITISH printers will have to be on their guard lest their United States brethren take away some of their work in the near future. Even now a New York printing firm is making a bid for British trade, and several publishing firms on this side have received a letter of which the following is a copy: "Dear Sirs,-We take the liberty of calling to your attention our facilities for the manufacture of books. We do this because at the present time conditions are more favourable in this country than in England. We make a speciality of complete book manufacture, and shall be pleased to quote you on any quantity from 1,000 upwards, printed either from type or from electrotype plates, and in any

style of binding. If you will kindly send us a copy of one of your publications (not copyrighted in the United States), we shall be very glad to give you a quotation for reproducing it, and on new books we shall be pleased to make you up a sample and send with price." The firm in question also send specimens of their work in printing, as well as in cloth and leather bindings, and are evidently out to capture as much of the British book-making trade as they can manage. Such American competition is not to be thought little of, as if they can compete in price with our own printers the distance to the United States is not so very great nowadays, and if commercial airships get on the Atlantic crossing, as bids fair to be the case in the future the distance, or rather the time of the journey between the two countries will be much shortened, and the risk of competition by trans-Atlantic firms increased. We trust our British publishers will be patriotic enough to resist this new foreign invasion, and place their orders with their own countrymen.

Manchester and Technical Libraries.

THE city of Manchester is moving in the matter of establishing a technical library so that the students and workers of that city, may be able to avail themselves of the latest and best works on their several arts and handicrafts, and to further the progress of all technical industries, the literature of which is often most expensive and beyond the reach of the workman to purchase for himself. deputation from Manchester waited on Mr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, last week, and put the claims of the city for financial assistance in the matter before him, in order that an adequately equipped library might be established. On behalf of the deputation Sir Alexander Porter said it was essential that the city should have assistance and that it was most important that full facilities for technical knowledge should be given, and the only means by which this could be achieved was by the establishment of completely equipped technical libraries, the value of which would mainly depend upon the supply of the many technical journals, which ought to be found in such a library. In addition to an adequate supply of journals, it was most desirable that foreign patents, along with English patents, should be in the proposed library, as patent specifications were the forerunners of new processes. Mr. Fisher said he recognised the importance of such a library in the city of Manchester, and as Minister of Education he might be able to do

something that would further the object of the deputation, and undertook to consult on the matter with the President of the Board of Trade.

Paper Activity.

On all hands one hears of the progressive development of paper business. The mills appear to be full up with orders, and manufacturers are even disposed to deliberate upon those they will accept. Paper dealers are also very active, and customers are coming forward in increasing numbers. At the present time there is a particularly keen demand for news-print and printing papers of various kinds. Several causes have given rise to this condition. In the first place there is a big development in newspapers, a number of new publications constantly entering the field. Then again we have the restrictions on foreign papers, and the fact that Scandinavian products are unable to compete in the matter of price with the papers produced in this country-The present price for news-print here is 31de per pound. On the other hand we have Canadian news-print coming it at under 3d. But in spite of this there is still a scramble for printings, especially of the cheap supercalendered and news qualities. In some quarters there is a feeling that the regulation of the price of news-print should now cease. free and open competition being advocated as a better method for doing business from the point of view alike of the producer, the dealer, and the consumer.

Printers and Paper Prices.

At the monthly luncheon of the London Master Printers' Association on Thursday last, Mr. A. Harris asked for information about the future of the paper trade. He said there were a good many wild stories afloat about the length of time the mills might beclosed down, and the opportunity it would give them for raising their prices so as to get rid of their high-price material. He thought printers had been held up long enough by the paper mills of this country, and he wished to know whether the Council of the Federation was putting pressure on the Government to get restrictions taken off the import of paper. He added that they were still paying anything up to £18 for strawboards, because they had to pay £25 for British, and take them or get nothing at all. It was time they got busy looking after the legislation governing the paper business.

Mr. H. C. Hill, who was a member of the advisory panel, which is no longer in existence, said that he could reassure Mr. Harris.

Of course they all wanted cheap paper, but they also wanted to be assured of their supplies, and he thought the Federation had done rightly in supporting the suggestion that the paper trade should be protected for a certain period. It was necessary that there should be a good supply of paper in this country in any conditions, and that they should not be dependent upon foreign manufacturers. Of course, they hoped that no such war as they had just passed through would ever occur again, but it would not be wise to consider that as an impossibility. If, however, it should recur, and they allowed the paper mills of this country to languish, it was quite obvious that our supplies of paper would be jeopardised very much. quently, he thought it was wise to support the measure of protection that had been given to the paper mills during the period of reconstruction which was necessary to them. As to the supplies and prices, he thought there was no great cause for alarm there. Naturally all prices would show a tendency to harden, because the mills were now full up with work. They had plenty of orders, and consequently they were not likely to go on reducing their prices. So far as his information went, they had probably reached stable prices of paper, and if they looked at them they would find that they were not very much above what the regular prices of other products were, owing to the increased cost of wages, materials and other expenses. He agreed with Mr. Harris, however, that it was a matter that the Federation would have to keep their eyes upon, so that if there was any tendency on the part of the paper trade to take advantage of the position, then they would be able to deal with it.

Mr. Harris maintained that many of the paper mills had made exorbitant profits while the war was on, and he thought that master printers ought to watch the prices of paper in the United States, where they were a good deal lower. He pointed out that paper was the raw material of the master printer, and if orders were allowed to go abroad, they would go.

On Saturday last between sixty and seventy members of the staff of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., East Harding-street, E.C., paid a visit to Limpsfield, the occasion being the naming of a second bed in the Caxton Home, subscribed for by the employees of the firm, and dedicated to the memory of their colleagues who have fallen in the war. Tablets were unveiled by Mrs. W. E. Hebditch and Miss A. Hison, the latter in one of the newly added women's wards, after which Mr. Hebditch presided in his usual genial manner over the tea table. Fine weather prevailed, which added to the enjoyment of the company.

THE French Press and Book Printers' Union state that they recognise that the continued rise in the cost of indispensable commodities of life will render useless and vain all increases of wages so long as nothing is done officially to keep down the cost of living.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The scarcity of russia leather continues and it is likely to be very much scarcer in the near future. Of course there are plenty of substitutes for the real thing but nothing that can touch the quality of the beautiful leather that used to be imported from Russia. The reason of its excellence is, we believe, that it is treated with an oil of the bark of birch trees, a peculiar Russian production, and great care is taken in the preparation of the leather. In France and other countries a similar oil is produced, but the manufacture of the leather has never been successfully carried out, except in Russia. Books bound in real russia leather at the present time would certainly be extremely expensive.

The name of Mr. M. Ellis, of 234-238, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.2, is well-known in connection with the excellent gold foils that are known under the name of "Oso-Esi," and his many friends in the trade will be glad to know that he is now demobilised from army service and is again handling these foils, as well as his transfer blocking foils, in all colours. For really good class work these foils are well suited, giving good results at a reasonable cost. Mr. Ellis is always glad to give all information regarding their working, and to supply samples to those interested, and our readers should investigate their qualities for themselves. Agents are required by Mr. Ellis for the sale of these foils all over the world.

A correspondent writes to ask why the presses used by bookbinders are called "arming presses," and to secure the information we have questioned several persons in the trade as to the origin of the term. Most expressed ignorance of the matter, but one erudite gentleman said the name was derived from their being used to stamp the coats-of-arms that at one period were prominent ornaments on the covers of titled owners' books in their private libraries. Another individual expressed his opinion that they were named "arming" presses, because they gave the workman's arm a good twisting during a day's work at them.

Wages in the bookbinding trade have been advanced, and, after conferences, the following terms have been agreed to for London;—Where the minimum wage to adult male members of the National Union of Bookbinders has been 68s. 6d. or 70s. it shall be raised to 75s., but in all cases an increase of 5s. is to be paid on existing wages of 70s. and upwards. Women (over 18) and male juniors, a wage advance of 3s. (making the minimum rate for qualified women 42s.). Learners, a wage advance of 1s. 6d. These advances (with equivalent bonuses to piece workers) began on and from the first pay-day in June.

Overtime rates are to be the subject of a later conference. In the warehouse the revised rates for overtime up to 10 p.m. are as follows: Class A (binders' cutters), 1s. 9d. per hour; class B (warehousemen, cutters, packers, for rail or export, etc.), 1s. 8d. per hour; class C (bench hands and ordinary packers), 1s. 7d. per hour; class D (porters), 1s. 6d. per hour. The other warehouse overtime rates will be discussed at an early date in conference with the Federated London Unions.

Wages in the bookbinding trade are rising in Canada as well as in this country, and the master printers of Toronto have signed an agreement with the Brotherhood of Bookbinders for a new wage scale covering two years. For the first year the new wage will be \$30 a week, and for the second year \$31 a week. The hours are to be 48 hours a week. The new scale is an advance of \$7 a week, and \$8 for the second year.

Writing on bookbinding, about twenty-five years ago, an expert gave it as his opinion that there was too much specialising and division of labour in the trade. In his opinion, the book, as a thing of beauty, suffered from its passing through the hands of too many different workmen. The work, he maintained of binding a book should be wholly executed by one person, and there should be no distinction between the finisher and the forwarder, the worker and the artist. True, even to this day there are books that are the work of one individual throughout, but they are expensive, and not for the general book-buying public. What would the "expert" in question say to-day, when so many books are folded, stitched, and cased by fastrunning machinery? Truly we have progressed, commercially, even in the past quarter of a century.

"Ouvrier," writing in the Typographical Journal, says that: "A war between two printing trade societies has been going on for some time, but now happily there is a chance of this fight for possession of the woman coming to an end. I have before me a document which sets forth that a memorandum of agreement has been entered into between the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers and the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers for a working arrangement between the two unions pending a vote on the question of amalgamation. It is to on the question of amalgamation. be hoped that the vote for amalgamation will be carried by a big majority, and thus put an end to proceedings which give no credit to either society. The writer was present at the administrative council of the federation at Leicester when the vote was taken calling upon one of the societies to cease poaching from the other society. Let the past be for-

Important Notice.

It will interest the Printing Trade to know that the English Branch of Ch. Lorilleux & Co. has been amalgamated with the firm of Morris & Bolton, Ltd., as from March 31st, 1919, and that the business will in future be carried on under the title of LORILLEUX & BOLTON, Ltd.

The principal object of the amalgamation is to gain additional strength to meet the inevitable Foreign competition in the future, and to endeavour to secure the premier position in the world's markets.

The fusion of these two progressive businesses will enable many improvements to be effected, and the combined resources and experience of the two houses will enable LORILLEUX & BOLTON, Ltd., to offer the trade adequate supplies of all kinds of Printing Inks of exceptional quality and value.

Ch. Lorilleux & Co. and Morris and Bolton Ltd. thank their customers for past favours, and trust that the confidence and support extended to them in the past will be continued to



11, 17 & 18, Tooks Court, Furnival Street, E.C. 4.

CH. LORILLEUX & CO., New Street, E.C. 1, and Newington Green, N. 16. MORRIS & BOLTON, Ltd.,
11, 17 & 18, Took's Court, E.C. 4, & Stratford E.

NEW MODEL IN BRONZERS

The "SILVERLOCK" Patent Bronzing Machine.

BRONZES, DUSTS and POLISHES COMPLETE. Specially designed for Bronzing Christmas Cards, Calendars, Box-tops, Labels, Silks, Parchment, etc.



Dust-tight. No need for Vacuum.

Machine easily inspected.

Stamp Presses. Card Cutting Machines Gumming Machines for Whole Surface and Strip Work, etc.

Particulars of the Sole Licensee and Manufacturer:

A. T. GADSBY,

42a, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, LONDON, S.E.S.
Telephones: BRIXTON 1714.—CITY 1831.

TRANSFER "OSO-ESI" FOILS

In GOLD, ALUMINIUM, WHITE & COLOURS. "BRITISH MANUFACTURE."

Works on almost any Material without Preparation.



Has no Waste. Basy to Handle and Work.

The Best and Cheapest on the market. Prices, Samples and further Particulars on Application. Special terms to Dealers.

COLD, METAL & ALUMINIUM LEAF, BRONZE POWDERS, BLOCKING POWDERS & CELLULOID LEAF, &c., always in Stock.

M. ELLIS, 234-238, Bishopsgate, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telephone: LONDON WALL 175.



gotten and a brighter day dawn for both the binders and the vigorous paper workers. The decision at Leicester was arrived at reluctantly, but it was thought there was nothing else for it, as both societies were determined to pursue their own course. Now, if their members are wise, there is a chance of the fight ceasing, and these two societies becoming one and living happily ever after."

As was anticipated in the notes for June the wages and conditions of female labour in the binding-room have now been settled and put into action. The settlement follows the lines of the National movement and has been decided on the basis of district groups of which there are six. Liverpool and Manchester occupy the first group by themselves and are now paying a minimum rate of 34s. per week. Paid holidays have been arranged in conformity with the original T.A. agreement. Perhaps more important than the wage question is the adoption of a new scale of apprenticeship graded according to age and term of service. Girls of 14 and 15 years of age commence at 12s. per week (for Group 1) and serve four years. Girls of 16 and 17 years of commence at 14s. and serve three years, while girls of 18 and over commence at 16s. and serve two years only. Advances are graded to take effect after each six months' service and in each case the girl draws 24s. per week on the commencement of her last year of service.

No one will dispute the fact that as things are and as they are tolerably certain to be in the future the minimum wage now granted will only fairly meet the cost of maintaining a girl decently. Employers are universally agreed that wages sufficiently high to promote a standard of clean, healthy and comfortable living must be paid to every class of worker. On the other hand there is an increasingly strong feeling that better conditions of hours, holidays and wages ought to coincide with a relatively increased output. This does not imply that workers must be pushed and urged on with their labour. On the contrary the onus of increased output is on the management. Improved method, system and equipment will have to come more and more into play, otherwise the cost of printing, stationery and bookbinding will become so prohibitive as to reduce the demand. In every establishment faulty arrangements or conditions occasion a great waste of labour and labour is the most costly factor in production. It is up to the administrative side to maintain a system of supervision and control which will effectively reveal wastage and present the opportunity for improvement.

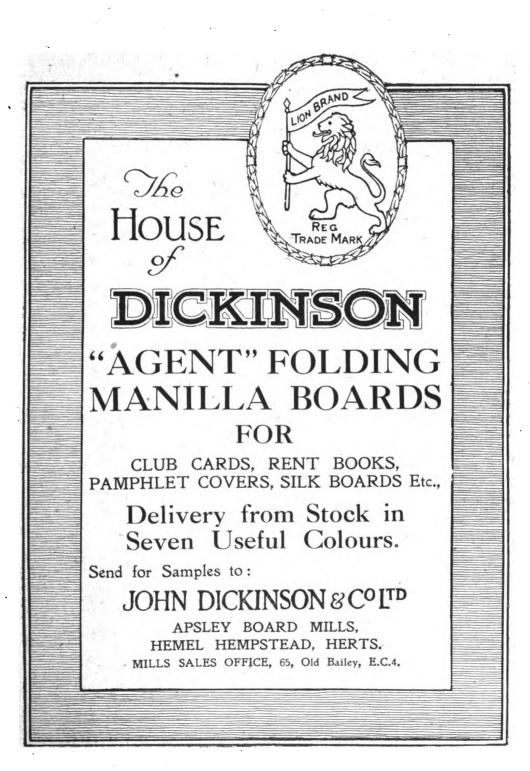
Eyes and minds will again turn to the absolute necessity of inaugurating the official costing system. It is almost beyond conception that there are houses which have been guessing at the effect of advanced wages and shorter hours, paid holidays, etc., for the last

four years, yet it is a fact that the great majority of binders do conduct their business on this haphazard basis. Certainly it proves a lack of ordinary intelligence and a total absence of business ability, but the fact remains that such is the case.

Market conditions in regard to binders' materials have not improved much during the last four weeks. Leathers in fact have advanced slightly in price although available supplies are greater. The competition for pelts and hides is said to be very keen and prices are forced upward as a result. America is taking a huge quantity of skins and our own bootmakers are also very much in evidence at the sales. Within a very short time trade with Germany will be resumed and it is safe to predict that the business done with that country will have its effect on prices in our own market. At the present time roller basils are on offer at from 50s. to 70s. per doz. Coloured basils are according to grade. quoted from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per sq. ft. Skivers are obtainable at from 71d. to 1s. 11d. per ft., the best value we have seen running out at 81d. per ft. Anglos and pigskins are now procurable and the demand is fairly good.

Glue and paste have not been further reduced since we last wrote nor have threads, tapes, or calicoes. Gold leaf shows no sign of a decline in price and is still quoted £5 6s. per 1,000, 4 by 3½-in., and £4 13s. per 1,000, 3½-in. square. Marble paper is coming round a bit better but the demand is far greater than the supply, while price maintains its high level. To-day's price on the basis of medium shell or storment is 43s. per ream. Bookcloth is unaltered in price and stands at 16½d. per yard, plain, and 16¼d. per yard, embossed, seconds quality. Buckrams are a trifle lower and low quality can be secured at 2s. 10½d. per yard.

Millboards are scarce, except in the cheap (or rather, common) English and foreign grades, which are plentiful enough and are on offer at from £40 to £45 per ton. English hand made boards are quoted £53 and grey-boards, good quality, are on offer at £45 per ton. Dutch strawboards are still a source of annoyance and contention. According to the agent, orders can be filed at £15 109. to £32 per ton for light weight boards with usual extras for heavy boards, lining, etc. Any price above £20 is extortionate and would be impossible if it were not for the restriction of fair competition. In this matter the binders of the country are in hands other than their If every buyer would set his face against foreign boards at a price higher than that named and devote his attention to English boards, even at some temporary inconvenience, the quotations would speedily become normal. Or if the Federation would carry out the idea of co-operative buying there are some agents who would be taught a much needed lesson.



Hand Sewing Fine Booklets.

Mr. Robert F. Salade, in the American Printer, thus discourses on fine bookletmaking:—"Often an artistic finish can be given a fine booklet through having it sewed by hand with silk cord or silkateen. The ordinary wire stitching looks commonplace, while the hand sewing adds a touch of quality. To particular customers the master printer should suggest having booklets hand sewed, and good prices should be charged for this work, of course. In many cases the customer would be glad to pay the extra cost of the silkateen, or silk cord stitching after considering that he would receive a more beautiful job of printing which would possesss greater value from a selling stand-

"The hand stitching can be done in the printer's own plant, no matter how small the plant may be, for no special materials are required other than a large needle and the cord or silkateen which can be bought in any dry goods store in a full range of tints and colours. A careful girl can learn to sew the booklets at fair speed after an hour's practice. The colour or tint of the silk material should harmonise well with the colour or tint of the booklet cover stock, or with the printed design on the cover.

"In sewing, three holes are made in the foldings of the booklets, and as the silk is drawn through the third hole, it is tied firmly, leaving two flowing ends about one inch long. The work can be done so that these ends are either on the outside or the inside of the booklet. Most people seem to prefer the ends on the outside, as they add a nice touch to the cover design.

"In the case of larger books, that is, those of considerable thickness, the saddle style of stitching is not done, but instead the books are sewed through from cover to cover with heavy silk cord or ribbon. Three holes are cut through the book with a punch of small size, and the cord, or ribbon, is inserted (or 'laced') with the aid of a darning needle. The cord or ribbon is tied in a bow, on either the front or back of the book, leaving long flow-

ing ends to the bow-knot.
"To get the pieces of cord or ribbon all of a standard size, after it has been ascertained what the length of the pieces should be, a sheet of heavy cardboard is cut to a size which will take the piece of cord or ribbon with one winding. Then, long windings of the material are wrapped around the card, and the cord or ribbon is cut while on the card, thus making the pieces all of one size. For hand sewing of this class the darning needle must be threaded for each piece of cord or ribbon.

"It will pay the printer to do more binding of this character, for it elevates the work of the shop. Wire stitching is all right for the ordinary booklet of large quantity, but the fine booklet should be hand sewed and finished

iu the best manner.'

The Cheapest **PARCELLING**

in the market now is

agan



Made from Flax.

Apply to:-

The Linen Thread Co., Ltd., 53, Bothwell Street, GLASGOW.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, B.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Situations Wanted.

STEREOTYPER, all round, wants spare time work, London district; good reliable workman. -Box 514, c/o Potter's, Temple-chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C.4, 13678

vi iscellaneous.

WELL-KNOWN FIRM, well introduced amongst Printers, Libraries and similar business seeks FIRST-CLASS REPRESENTATIONS in Netherlands.—Write Sub. W.46, to Rouma and Co.'s Advertising Agency, Amsterdam, Holland.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPH-ING and BOOKBINDING BUSINESS for sale; owner retiring; last year's profit over £700; purchase price about £2,500.—Apply, Hepworth, Stationer, Kidderminster. 13670

WO UNDERWOOD Latest Model TYPE-WRITERS, also REMINGTON; all as new; sacrifice, £29 each; approval willingly; no dealers.—Electro Plating Co., St. Giles-street, Northampton.

TIPERS. — Large, soft, coloured print rags, 39s. 6d. per cwt., carriage paid; sample bale on approval. - Duxbury, Merchant, 38, Nottingham-street, Bolton.

TISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878.

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 3.

LONDON: JULY 17, 1919

EVERY THURSDAY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS GRAINING MACHINES TRANSFER PRESSES TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING PRESSES BED-PLATES, etc., etc.

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET. GRAY'S INN ROAD. LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills. Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

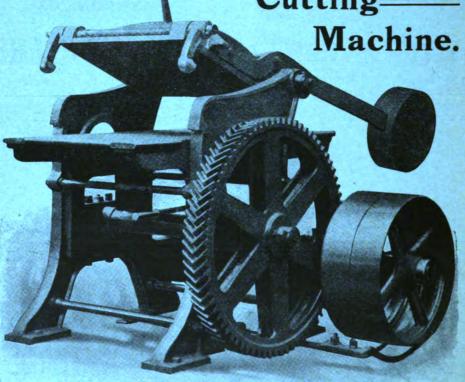
LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

HEAVY TYPE-

Label and Envelope Blank Cutting



THIS Machine has been designed to secure strength and rigidity for the heaviest class of work. Size of platen, 30 in. by 20 in. Space occupied, 5 ft. 6 in. by 4ft. Approximate weight, 25 cwts.

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, Ltd., Mechanical Engineers, 31, Finnieston Street GLASGOW.

London Representatives: J. W. BAINBRIDGE, Ltd., 28, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.



(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 3. LONDON: July 17, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Advantages of Organisation.

Interesting Meeting of Master Printers at Westbourne Park.

The advantages and, in fact, the necessity of organisation among master printers, were urged at an interesting meeting of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London held on Monday night at Westbourne Park Institute.

Mr. F. A. Perry presided over a good gathering and Mr. J. J. Keliher, president of the L.M.P.A., was the principal speaker. Light refreshments proved a happy introduction to

the proceedings.

Following the submission of eleven new members by the hon. sec., Mr. J. S. King (Mayor of Ealing), a discussion ensued as to whether wholesale houses, such as large drapery firms, with printing plants, should be admitted to membership and it was suggested that this matter should be dealt with by the Council.

The new rules which have been drawn up by the Organisation Committee were mentioned and Mr. S. Sidders was anxious that these should not be imposed upon local Asso-

Ciations without their consent.

Mr. A. Langley stated that these rules were to govern the new alliances, on the council of which the local Associations would be represented and there were separate rules to be

adopted by the local Associations.

Mr. J. R. Burt intimated that the new rules would be brought before a meeting of the London Association and Mr. Hastie urged that the local Associations must have a voice in the new rules. Mr. Keliher said that was the object with which the rules were being revised, the present rules did not provide for district Associations and were therefore out of date. The organisation committee recognised that in future the government of the

Association must be to a certain extent decentralised and the district associations would have certain responsibilities thrust upon them and have a decided voice in the affairs of the Association. These new rules provide the machinery for the attainment of that object. Mr. Burt added that at present there was only one representative on the council from each association, but under the new scheme there would be three or four, so the district associations were being well looked after.

Mr. J. Johnson from headquarters reported the result of the visit he had paid to the district during three days and submitted the following four names for membership:—Messrs. C. C. Whitling, Coleman and Co., Elliott and Sons, and R. Madley. There were others present at the meeting, he observed, who had not as yet joined.

These four nominations were approved.

Advantages of Association Membership.

Mr. Perry introduced a discussion upon the aims and advantages of the Association and his address was so well conceived that we hope to give it in full next week.

Mr. Keliher, who was cordially received, complimented Mr. Perry on the excellence of his address and the literary finish which had been given to it. He congratulated the members on having so proficient a president. On the London Council, they valued the assistance which Mr. Perry gave them. He thought after Mr. Perry's observations that if there were any gentlemen present who were not already members of the Association, they would not leave that room as non-members. (Hear, hear.)

Powerful Organisations.

Proceeding to urge the necessity for organi-sation Mr. Keliher said individualism no longer sufficed. The organisations they had to meet, which, generally speaking, did not work in the interests of the employers, rather the reverse, were getting more and more powerful, not only in London, but throughout the country, and the only possible way in which they could keep their end up was by having an organisation equally strong. most recent development of the Association had been the establishment of alliances throughout the country. These would have the effect of levelling up the conditions and wages as affecting small and large printers. The genesis of the movement was in the Midland area, surrounding Derby. In that district there had been as much difference as 27s. between the wages in one part as compared with another, and that placed many printers in a very disadvantageous position in the matter of competition with other printers, perhaps only a few miles away. But when the alliances were formed by General Bemrose, a prominent member of the Federation, and Mr. F. O. Roberts, M.P., the representative of the Typographical Association, following eighteen months' work, they had succeeded in minimising the difference as between any two towns to a matter of 11s. That is, the highest rated town was only tis above the lowest paid district. That, of course, was a very great advantage to the printers throughout the area and so successful was the movement that it had been extended to the whole of the country.

The Grading of London.

In London the matter had not been seriously considered by the members, but it had been before the council, and the proposal was that they in London should be formed into one of these alliances-No. 1, of course. The difficulty they had in London was to arrive at some grading system. Hitherto the trade unions claimed that their rule covered London and 20 miles round and that the same wages and conditions should prevail over the whole of that area. Giving his own opinion, Mr. Keliher thought this was impossible and very The consequence had been that ill-advised. there were very few members of the trade unions outside a few miles round London, because they could not conscientiously remain members of their union if they accepted the rates of pay that were prevalent in those The result had been that outlying districts. the difference in the rate of pay between these outlying districts and central London had been just as much as that which used to exist in the Midlands, quite as much as 27s. a week. It would be a question for the members of the Master Printers' Association and certainly for the unions to consider whether they should not be graded in a manner somewhat similar to that which had been adopted in the provinces. If they made up their minds that this was desirable, it would be for the members in the district associations to move in the matter. He (Mr. Keliher) had sounded some of the printers in the central district, and he had found them extremely apathetic in the matter. One could understand the reason why, but he thought it was a mistake. They would never see the same wage paid. The operating printer further away could work cheaper, because he would save time and railway fares. On the other hand if the master printer competed for London work he had to allow for railway fares and so on. There was not fair competition between the two parties.

Better Service.

Under the new scheme, with each alliance having a paid secretary, 24, Holborn, would be able to devote itself to the broader questions and would give members quicker service in any information they might want. They were determined to have proper experts who would assist the members in carrying on their business from day to day, which was a very important advantage of membership

Unfair Competition and Inefficiency.

Mr. Keliher complained of the competition put forward by religious institutions. thought the trade suffered a great deal more from such printing offices than from the printing plants in wholesale houses, because at such places they got boys from an institution with only a smattering of printing and foisted them on to the trade as efficient printers. At the same time, these religious institutions not only did work for their own institutions, of which they did not complain, but they touted for work outside, and that was a matter worthy of the consideration of any district where such an institution existed. One of the great bugbears of the printing trade at the present day, and the unions acknowledged the fact, was the inefficiency of so many printers who applied for work at printing offices. Often the wages paid were double what the services were worth.

Overtime Demands.

Were they coming into the organisation to make it strong, so that the association could take up an attitude knowing well that the trade was at its back? Until their organisation was perfectly sound that position would be denied to them. They wanted an increasing membership. Very soon they might have a surplus of labour, and with that would come unfair competition unless in the meantime they got the majority of master printers into their association. If they gained that end, then they could hold out for prices that were just and proportionate to the high wages they had to pay at the present time.

Advantages of Membership.

Mr. Searle gave personal experiences showing the advantage derived from membership of the Association. For instance, by reason of the confidence engendered, he had received valuable information from a fellow member with reference to certain work.

Mr. A. Langley followed on similar lines. None of them knew, he said, what help they might require from any part of the country.

As an example, he mentioned the putting into force of a regulation under Dora as to an imprint, upon a batch of circulars which Mr. Langley himself had sent to a country town. A master printer who was a special constable was aware of the regulation and was instrumental in having it put into effect. But it was this same master printer who got Mr. Langley out of the difficulty by adding the necessary imprint. It was only the knowledge gained of one another in the Association or the Federation which enabled a service like that to be rendered. Recalling a notice the once saw in a coffee shop, "we better serve ourselves by serving others best," Mr. Langley suggested that that was the principle which master printers should act upon. They got far more satisfaction and served their own interests by serving others best, and by helping other printers they not only performed their duty, but raised the status of the craft and benefited their fellowmen. (Applause.)

Mutual Confidence.

Mr. W. J. Pollock said when he was doing a great deal of work and getting little out of it he joined the Association. He was indebted to Mr. Burt, the father of that Association, for introducing him as a member. For the first time in his life that enabled him to know his fellow craftsman, not only his immediate competitors, but leaders of the trade like Mr. Keliher, Mr. Blades, Sir William Waterlow and others. His competitor, "that miserable rascal round the corner," became his friend, and that was what he regarded as of greater value than any monetary benefit. Mutual confidence any monetary benefit. was established and mutual help was rendered. Their's was a dignified craft, and those who practiced it were worthy of a decent living and not a mere subsistence. Membership of the Association was the finest investment and provided more return than putting in a double-demy machine. (Laughter.)

Mr. Walker showed how he became a member of the Association as a result of helpful information he obtained from Mr. Langley, and he went on to complain of boys in a certain home—supported by voluntary contributions, as Mr. Keliher interjected—being put on by a clergyman to do work which ought to be done by an established printer.

Duty of the Unions.

Mr. Hastie urged that the unions should see to it that their members were qualified printers. He knew men who were not worth LI a week let alone the recognised wages. At a place near Derby the society had refused a man because he had not certain qualifications. It should be the same in London, and the Association should take the matter up with the unions. Mr. Hastie went on to show how he had made the acquaintance of his fellow printers through the Association since he came to London from Scotland 15 years ago. During that time wages had increased from 328 6d. a week, and the hours had gone down from 53 to 48. He had always felt that wages before were too low. and they did not mind paying good wages for adequate work, and if master printers got the full value of the 48 hours they would not grudge the extra amount they had to pay for labour.

Incompetent Printers.

Mr. J. E. Burt agreed that it was necessary that the young people in the benevolent homes should be competent printers. They were kept in the institutions until they were 14 or 16 years of age and cast adrift with a sinattering of knowledge, and somebody else was given the benefit of their incapacity. Then they were enrolled as members of the union and deposited in the offices of master orinters, who had to suffer in consequence. But in fairness to the unions it must be said that they were not so eager to get in every-As a trade union, they should take in everybody, but the members should be graded. The societies had no right to complain of masters not paying a proper wage if they sent unprofitable labour into the printing houses, expecting the employer to pay the minimum wage for services the man could not render. If there were such members it was time they were put on the superannuation list, and not be a burden to master printers. The conditions of the trade were such that some firms were practically compelled to pay any wages demanded in order to be able to fulfil the contracts they had with the outside public. It did seem to him that they must get every master printer into the Association in order to be able to meet a grave menace to the trade. Mr. Burt added that since the West and North-West Association was formed six years ago, the membership had trebled.

The proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Keliher for his attendance

and address.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom during the six months ended June show a big expansion compared with the corresponding periods of the two previous years, the respective totals being 2,105,995 cwts., 1,184,120 cwts., and 1,534,552 cwt. Taking the last six months as compared with the first half of 1918, the increase amounts to 921,875 cwts (or nearly 78 per cent.), made up as follows:—

INCREASED IMPORTS.

	UWts.
Strawboards	408,801
Reel paper	258,555
Mill and wood pulp boards	162,626
Packings and wrappings	106,210
Printings and writings, not	
on reels	*32,451
Hangings and printed paper	2,668
Unenumerated	15,466
*Decrease.	•

The sources of supply of reel paper during the last six months were:—Sweden, 30 per cent.; Newfoundland, 28 per cent.; Norway, 18 per cent.; and the United States, 4 per cent. Norway and Sweden supplied 90 percent. of the imports of packings and wrappings. The total values of the imports of paper during January-June stand as under:—1919, £4,012,540; 1918, £2,792,710; 1917, £1,957,688.

A New Magazine.

The first issue of the Bookplate Magazine, issued by the Morland Press, 190, Ebury-street, S.W.r. is a very fine production, and is beautifully got-up and printed, It is of a handy size 10½ by 8 inches, and is printed on a heavy deckle-edged paper, the letterpress being in a large, clear type of a pleasing face, on pages showing a wide margin. The articles in the number deal with "The English Pictorial Book Plate," "First Principles for Collectors," and "The English Book



Book Plate by Harold Nelson.

Plate Society." There are pages devoted to notes and reviews, and an interesting feature of the magazine is the reproduction of examples of bookplates, many of which are the work of well-known modern artists, including Frank Brangwyn, R.A., Harold Nelson, James Guthrie, T. Erat Harrison, H. J. Stock, R.I.; J. Paul Cooper, Peckford Waller, and Bernard Sleigh. The new venture should be welcome to all lovers and collectors of book-



Book Plate by J. Paul Cooper-

plates, which of late years are coming more and more into favour. The price of the magazine is 2s. 6d.

OPENINGS FOR TRADE.—An Auckland N.Z.) agent desires to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of paper (writing, printing, etc.), printing mach nery, printers inks, bookbinders leathers and cloths, manufactured stationery and fancy leather goods, in which lines he claims to have considerable experience, with a view to representing them in New Zealand, or, if desired, for Australasia. This gentleman is at present in this country.—A Madras firm, claiming to be in touch with all the wholesale and retail dealers in the Presidency, desires to secure an agency, for the Madras Presidency, for printing paper, etc. The firm states that they have agents continually touring the Presidency. (Reference No. 18). Further particular may be had on application at the Department of Overseas Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, E. C.2.

"It is not good for man to be alone," says the Good Book. Then here's to woma not the fairest work of the Great Author. The colition is large and no man should be without a copy—be sure, however, that the binding is sood—Exchange.

The late Mr. George William Potter, a cting editor of the *Hospital*, has left estate of the value of £3,163.

"Of Good Report."

London Paper Trade flen as Special Constables.

Paper trade men have played their part well during the war. With the flower of youth on active service, those left to "carry on" cast all thought of personal comfort aside, and devoted their energies in one form or another to help forward the day of victory. As volunteers, special police, or engaged in ambulance

reported, never missed a call for duty, no mean performance when it is remembered that they are active business men, and carrying on with greatly reduced staffs. In the centre is left-half commander Douglas B. Spalding, of Messrs. W. Penman and Son, 14, Upper Thames-street, E.C., who joined the force as a constable in 1914. On his left is Mr. E. M. Fells, of Messrs. E. M. Fells and Co., 14, Upper Thames-street. E.C., who joined in October, 1915, and on the right, Mr. J. Loveridge, of the Lamson Paragon Supply Co. Taking the back row, reading from right to left, are:—Mr. H. Haxton, the popular London representative of Messrs. Felber, Jucker and Co.



Photo: Miles and Kaye, London, E.C.

J. LOVERIDGE,

H. HAXTON, J. ATKINS,

J. RUDDOCK, D. B. SPALDING,

A. BISHOP. E. M. FELLS.

work or promoting and assisting local organisations for the comfort and welfare of our soldiers and sailors, paper trade men have been well to the front in giving of their best, both in individual service and in money. In the City of London, the call "for the special" met with a hearty response, and our illustration is typical of several "paper trade sections" to be found in the various divisions. All have shown a keen devotion to duty, animated with enthusiasm and good spirit, winning the highest commendation. The members of the group illustrated have, it is

Ltd, of Manchester; Mr. J. Atkins, the esteemed representative of Messrs. Paul Sabel and Co., 26, Upper Thames street, E.C.; Mr. J. Ruddock, of the Westminster Gazette; and Mr. A. Bishop, the well-known London manager of Messrs. Robert Craig and Co., Ltd. The patriotic services of the paper trade have been well to the frontall along, and we look forward with confidence to further efforts.

An Advertisement is always working.

Trade Notes.

The late Mr. George Latimer Woodley, of Llandudno, stationer and bookseller, has left estate of the value of £7,768.

On Monday Mr. Asquith visited Antwerp, and paid a visit to the Plantin Museum, the sixteenth century house of the famous printer, Plantin.

The printers in Stockholm have decided to request the Swedish Government not to allow foreign printers and compositors to enter Sweden until their strike dispute is settled.

On Thursday last the National Federation of Newsagents discussed at Leicester the possibility of the re-introduction of halfpenny newspapers. Feeling was strongly against this among the delegates, and the conference decided that steps be taken to prevent it.

To MARK his retirement from the newspaper Press after 46 years' association with daily and weekly newspapers, Mr. Frank Lloyd has sent a special donation of £4,000 to the Newspaper Press Fund, wilh an expression of his best wishes- for a successful continuance of the good work of the fund.

THERE was an exciting man hunt over the roofs of several Fleet, street newspaper offices last week. A man had been seen on the premises occupied by the Glasgow Herald. He was chased across the roof of the Herald building, and the police succeeded eventually in driving him down to the floor of the Morning Advertiser offices, where he was captured.

It may interest the trade to know that all copies of the Peace Treaty were printed with "Fryotype" metal. This included not only the copies of the preliminary treaty of which 200 were handed to the German delegates, and a much larger number of course, to the Allied delegates, but also the copies of the final treaty, which are now being printed for circulation among the general public.

THE CIVIL LIST.—The following names appear in the awards of Civil List pensions just issued:—Mr. Robert Edward Francillon, author and journalist, £50; the Misses Murray Gilchrist, distinction of their brother, late Murray Gilchrist, Derbyshire novelist, £75; Mrs. David Scott, in view of services of her uncle, the late Peter Buchan, collector of traditional songs and ballads, of her father, late William Thom, the Inverurie poet, £25.

The Air Post.—The London correspondent of the New York Times, with reference to the delivery of a copy of the Philadelphia Public Ledger brought by R34 to Buckingham Palace at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 3 days, 9 hours 36 minutes after the airship left New York, states that a copy of the New York Times brought by R34 was received by the King at Buckingham Palace shortly after 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, or 3 days 8 hours and some minutes after the airship's departure from New York.

THE Summer number of Sea-Pie in aid of King George's Fund for Sailors was published on Wednesday. It is a capital number, edited from the Royal Naval Depôt, Crystal Palace.

THE National Union of Journalists has affiliated with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. A recent ballot in the Union showed 1,132 in favour of that course and 192 against.

THE death is announced of Sir Robert Hampson. Sir Robert was the chairman of C. Tinling and Co., Ltd., proprietors of the Liverpool Daily Courier, the Liverpool Weekly Courier, and the Liverpool Evening Express.

ADVERTISING IN CHINA.—Particulars may be obtained by application to the Far Eastern Section of the Department of Overseas Trade of schemes by which British merchants and manufacturers are enable to advertise in the native press in China under the auspices of British Commercial Propaganda organisations at Shanghai and Hongkong.

WAYZGOOSE.—The members of the staffs of the Bury Times and Radcliffe Times had their annual wayzgoose the other day, when about sixty persons visited Chester and the Wirral Peninsula in motor char a banes. Dinner was served at Chester, and immediately afterwards the party left for West Kirby, where a pleasant hour was spent in boating, bo wling. etc. The return to Chester was by way of Hoylake, Birkenhead and Port Suralight. Chester was left on the return journe y at 7 o'clock, and travelling by way of Frod sham. Lymm, Altrincham, and Sale, the motor reached Bury at 10 o'clock. The weather was very favourable, and the outing was a most enjoyable one.

The Bisley Meeting.—At Bisley, on Saturday, there was some good shooting, and in the newspaper events good scores were made. In the Daily Graphic, Captain MacKenz se, 8th Black Watch, and Captain F. R. Martin, Canada, tied with 47 points for the cup. In the Graphic contest three men tied for the cup.—Private A. H. Ford, 5th City of London, Lieutenant J. H. Vincent, Toronto, Canada, and Corporal F. Noyon, Guernsey V. Corps, with highest possible scores of 35 poin s. In the Daily Telegraph contest three men tied for the cup with 34 points each out of a possible 35. On Monday the ties were decided, when Captain F. R. Martin (Canada) won the Daily Graphic, Lieutenant J. H. Vincent (Canada) the Graphic, and Corporal J. Cope (South Africa), the Daily Telegraph prizes.

THE STATIONERS' ASSOCIATION.—The mewly elected council of the Stationers' Assoc mation held its first meeting recently, when he following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:—Mr. Percy Bar singer (John Walker and Co., Ltd.), president of the Association; Mr. T. W. Thornton (Beckenham), chairman of council; Mr. Clifton Tollit (Tollit and Harvey), deputy chairman of council; Mr. Sydney C. Simmons (J. Simmons and Co., Ltd.), honorary treasurer; Mr. W. B. Warren (Burge, Warren and Ridgley,

Ltd.), chairman of membership committee; Mr. F. P. Dorizzi (George Rowney and Co.), chairman of advisory committee. Fifty-one new members were passed for the membership roll.

THE late Mr. John Edward Taylor Allen, managing director of Messrs. Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., Ltd., printers, Manchester and Reddish, has left estate (including settled property) of £151,177 10s. 4d.

THE tender for school requisites during year ending July 31st, 1920, for the Rawtenstall Education Authority has been awarded to Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Butterleystreet, Hunslet-lane, Leeds.

TENDERS WANTED.—For the bookbinding required at the Norwich Public Library for 12 months; particulars from Mr. Arnold H. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.—For the supply of office stationery, for six months, for the Denbighshire Education Committee; forms of tender from Mr. J. C. Davies, Education Offices. Ruthin.

THE LLOYD MEMORIAL HOME. - On Tuesday, Mr. Frank Lloyd visited the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Home, at Deal, and unveiled a tablet in memory of George A. Mascord, who fell in the battle of Hooge in 1915. Mr. Mascord was the son of Mr. G. W. Mascord, the works manager. Mr. H. F. Parker, the secretary, referred to Mr. Lloyd's donation of £4,000 towards the erection of the new wing, and said that £6,000 was still required to complete it. The home would then be one of the largest convalescent institutions on the South coast. Mr. Frank Lloyd, in unveiling the tablet, said he had watched the growth of the home for some years, and had been struck by the efficient manner in which it had been conducted and the good work that it did.



"THE PAPERMAKERS' DIRECTORY OF ALL NATIONS, 1919." London: Dean and Son, Ltd., 160A, Fleet street, E.C.4. Price 17s. 6d. net.

This issue is the twenty-eighth edition of this useful handbook for all who deal in or use paper, and is a bulky volume of nearly 900 pages regarding the paper mills of the world. The close of the war and the victory of the Allies over the central Empires, resulting in a new arrangement of territories, has necessitated a revision of the geographical position, and in this respect the "Directory" has been brought up-to-date; for instance, the paper mills in Alsace-Lorraine, that were formerly listed under the heading of Germany, are now under France, those in Hungary are separated from those in Austria, and those in Bohemia.

Moravia, etc., appear under the new state of Czecho-Slovakia, while Yugo-Slavia, Poland. Lithuania, and the Ukraine have their separate headings. As to the mills in enemy countries about which exact information is at present not available, owing to the conditions imposed by the recent war, they are included; but necessarily have not been brought up to-date in the details. The book is well arranged and easy of reference, and is divided into three main sections. The first deals with the United Kingdom, and gives full particulars of all paper and board mills, wholesale stationers, paper agents and mill representatives, as well as china clay merchants, rag and paper stock dealers, exporters of paper, and other useful information. The second part gives details of the pulp, papermaking, rag and kindred industries of the world, colonial and foreign, while in the third section is given a comprehensive list of the productions of all the mills referred to in the previous sections, in all some 400 trade designations, classified in three ways; i.e, class of goods manufactured, country of origin, and name of firm. The book is well printed by Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., and is bound in cloth.



A Plucky Newsvendor.

SIR,—Eighteen years ago a mariner was bereft of hands, feet, and a considerable part of his arms and legs; notwithstanding this handicap, he started as a newsvendor, and I am proud to report that, through the intervening years this Society has been instrumental in providing him with artificial limbs. At their last meeting, among many other expressions of gratitude, the committee of management received the following letter from this very plucky mariner newsvendor :-"I this morning beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque value £3 2s. I really did not expect any as I was only too pleased to get new artificial legs, boots, and also general repairs of old one. This in itself was more than I expected. However, I can again only express my sincere gratitude and thanks to you and committee for the great influence you have continued to exercise on my behalf, and I can assure you it's a blessing for me that I am a member of your very honourable Society, and the assistance received from you since I joined is immense. Will you, therefore, again accept my most sincere thanks and please convey same to your committee and all concerned."

It is thought that you may like to draw attention to this remarkable case.

I am, etc.,
W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

July 4th, 1919.



FORTY-FIRST YBAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

	£3	10	0	s. d.	
Half Page	1	17	6	One-eighth Page 12 6	
Third Page	1	6	0	One-third Column 15 0	
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column 6 6	

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIM, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
Gaited States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10,
Rast 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to— STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above er from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1919.

Current Topics.

The South American Market.

South America, is, as we have before pointed out, becoming increasingly prosperous and there is a good demand for imported articles of all kinds, including printing machinery. In particular Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, offer a good market for this class of machinery, and in Lima alone a considerable number of orders have been recently placed. Unfortunately British firms are not well represented there and the bulk of the orders are being placed with United States houses. which, in recent years, have been cultivating this market. English presses are, however, in good repute and with a little more push orders should be booked for this country. Many offices are now using old and obsolete

machinery and the time is suitable for their refitting. The usual British method of sending illustrated circulars, often printed in English, is of little or no use, a representative must cover the ground, and if a few of our engineering firms could combine and send out a good man, with a knowledge of the country and its language, there is little doubt but that remunerative orders could be obtained. Some effort should be made to capture South American trade before our American friends have time to secure the field entirely fo themselves.

Does Good Work Pay?

Some printers will say yes, and others no. according to their experience, but every printer, who deserves the name, likes to do good work; still, when he has got to do a job which doesn't pay him well enough to take pains with it what can he do? It is just the same with bookbinding, blank book making, or any other of the kindred trades. The one great aim of the customer always is to get work cheap. Get out first-class work if you can, but cheap it must be. The result is, the work is got out in as respectable a sha pe as can be for the price paid for it. To those who love their trade, and who are ambitio us to excel in good work, this condition of t hings is unpleasant and discouraging. It must, however, be squarely met. Customers be educated up to an appreciation of, and a desire for good work, and they must be made to understand that they usually get about what they are paying for. Meanwhile, the trade must struggle with the every-day question of how to get out cheap work and good work at the same time. It is seldom indeed that a house is called upon to spare no pains or expense with the work given it, and the finest specimens of work which an establishment is capable of doing are often do me at the expense of the firm, to show what could do if they were only given a fair chance by the customer to show their skill and the facilities of their plant. Good work does pay, but the customer must be educated up to the ordering of it, and, unfortunately, that is a difficult task in most instances.

Peace.

Peace has come again to the paper trade, though the outlook was very bad a week ago, and, indeed, right up to the time when a settlement was reached between the two parties the whole position was extremely critical. We are glad to learn that the leaders on both sides exercised admirable re-

straint though with the necessary amount of firmness. On the whole, however, the unions appear to have got all they wanted and, it may be, more than they expected. Certainly the employers have made considerable concessions. It is, however, a great gain to have come to a point where unrest may end and whence the trade can proceed without hindrance. There was great danger to the paper industry of this country by reason of threatened trouble from within. Conditions governing trade are still too critical to permit of any disturbance not having serious consequences. The recent sudden disruption was, in fact, a matter for great surprise, for both sides had been working together in the true spirit of the Interim Reconstruction Committee. Happily, it may now be said, that friendly relations are again established, and we hope they will continue. There is, indeed, every prospect that they will.

Printers' Managers and Overseers association.

MANCHESTER & DISTRICT CENTRE.

The annual Ladies' Day was held on Saturday last, and many faces that have seldom been seen during the war period once more presented themselves at a happy re-union. After detraining at Disley, the party rambled through Lyme Park, and on the way admired the fine herd of red deer. From Lyme Park Cage, which was used as a watch tower in the old feudal days, the members of the party saw a fine panoramic view of the low country round about. By special permission of Lady Newton, an hour was spent inside the romantic Lyme Hall. Works of art, showing the highest skill of craftsmanship of days that have long passed, were the means of causing many to think that the rush of later generations had been the cause of less painstaking productions by present craftsmen.

An excellent tea at Poynton and further rambling soon brought the time for entraining. A bevy of young ladies belonging to a Manchester choir party rendered songs both grave and gay during the journey.

WEB MAC.

The Typographical Circular gives the following as a well-authenticated story of the proceedings at a meeting of a "conciliation" board in a well-known provincial town. It, of course, had nothing to do with print:—Trade union representative (throwing a bundle of documents on the table): There are our — terms, and we're — well going to get them. The chairman: I'm the — chairman of this — meeting, and the — meeting's over.

Personal

MR. LIONEL CUST, C.V.O., and Mr. More Adey have severed their connection with the Burlington Magazine Co., Ltd., Mr. Lionel Cust having ceased to be a managing director of the company, and Mr. Lionel Cust and Mr. More Adey having ceased to be editors of the Burlington Magazine.

MR. EDWIN I. LAYTON has been appointed Master of the Stationers' Company. The new Wardens are Mr. Edward Unwin and Mr. Charles R. Rivington.

COUNCILLOR WARD was in the chair on Tuesday night at the monthly meeting of the Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London.

MR. E. R. ALEXANDER, the president, was trying to forget the troubles of the master printer in the Isle of Wight.

MR. A. D. PHELP, the hon. sec., had sent out another of his original notices. After briefly setting out in short lines the occasion, date, time and place, there came in heavy face type the injunction: "This function cannot becompletely successful unless you are present." Below, covering more than half the space of the sheet were two large and unmistakeable hands pointing inexorably to the injunction aforesaid.

MANUFACTURING stationers were conspicuous at the dinner given to Mr. J. H. Whitley, M.P., the other night by the Industrial Reconstruction Committee.

MR. ERNEST BENN was in the chair, and representatives attending from the Interim Reconstruction Committee for the manufacturing stationery and envelope making trade were Mr. H. Godfrey, Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen, L.C.C., Mr. Leonard Spicer, Mr. James Gallie, Mr. T. G. Newland and Mr. W. Ross.

MR. JACOBSEN also entertained a number of guests. including Mr. Percy Barringer (president of the Stationers' Association), Mr. W. E. Nuttall, Mr. W. W. Birrell, Mr. J. W. Cooke, Mr. A. W. Foster and Mr. F. L. Armstrong.

OTHERS present were Sir George Riddell, the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. W. Howard Hazell, and Mr. G. A. Isaacs.

MR. E. S. LENDRUM has returned from his visit to America, and is at present concerned with his business interests in the North of England.

THE business that cuts prices is apt to bleed to death.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 6d., 16s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.; J. Dickinson and Co., 26s.; Financial News, Pref., 10s. 9s.; Ilford, 20s., 20s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.; Illustrated London News, 2s. 9d., Pref., 12s. 3d.; International Linotype, 55\frac{1}{2}; Lady's Pictorial, Pref., 48s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon, Pref., 16s., 16s. 3d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 16s.; Linotype, A Deb., 61, 62, B Deb., 56\frac{1}{2}; Edward Lloyd, 18s.; George Newnes, Pref., 13s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 72s. 6d.; Roneo, 38s. 3d.; Spicer Bros., Pref., 7; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 21s. 9d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 22s. 6d., Def., 17s. 6d., 17s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.; Waterlow and Sons, 10\frac{1}{2}s. 9d.; Weldon's, 31s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.; 33s. 9d., Pref., 15s. 6d., 16s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 13s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., 14s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES.—Presiding at the annual meeting, Mr. E. Festus Kelly said the result for the year was a justification of the directors' policy not to increase the price of the books to anything like the same extent as the cost. They were endeavouring to avail themselves of the changes in the world's trade. The report was adopted.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The directors of the Illustrated London News and Sketch announce an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares.

NEW COMPANIES.

W. AND G. FOYLE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £16,000, in £1 shares, to enter into an agreement with W. A. and G. S. Foyle, and to carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, bookbinders, art journalists, etc. The subscribers are W. A. Foyle, and G. S. Foyle. Private: company. Managing directors—W. A. Foyle, and G. S. Foyle. Registered office, 121, Charing-cross-road, W.C 2.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of photographic and general printing carried on by J. de Lysle, at 267, High Holborn, under similar style. The subscribers are J. de Lysle, and A. Hunter. Private company. The first directors are—J. D. Lysle, and A. Hunter. Registered office, 267, High Holborn, W.C.

BRITANNIA FOLDING BOX Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £64,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of a company of same name, incorporated in 1889, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper, cardboard, wood, and paper boxes,

envelopes and bags, etc. Private company. The first directors are—C. Baker, W. B. M. Bird, J. L. Williams, and J. B. B. Spence. Registered office, Dace-road, Old Ford, E.

DURLING, WEST AND DURLING, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to enter into an agreement with E. W. Durling, H. E. West, and W. Durling, and to acquire the business carried on at Newport-street, Lambeth, and elsewhere, under similar style, and to carry on the business of rag, metal, paper stock and general merchants. The subscribers are R. Budgen, and H. Doe. Private company. The first directors are—E. W. Durling, H. E. West, and W. Durling.

ANGLO-NORSE PAPER AGENCIES, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000 in £1 shares, as dealers in paper, mill board, pulp, fibre and other substances, etc. The subscribers are E. Roll and J. N. Wendt. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers.

FORREST PRINTING INK Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printing ink manufacturer carried on by A. E. Forrest at 2-3, Stonecutter-street, E.C. The subscribers are A. E. Forrest and S. Peabody. Private company. First directors, A. E. Forrest (chairman) and S. Peabody. Registered office, 2-3, Stonecutter-street, E.C.

WINDEBANK AND Co., LTD. — Registered with a capital of £50,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in paper, cardboard, strawboard, wood pulp, rags, leather boards, leather substitutes, envelopes, luggage labels, tickets, paper bags, jewel cases, fancy goods, etc. The subscribers are H. Windebank and E. F. H. Pepper. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office, 45, Newhall-street, Birmingham

WEST-END ENGRAVING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of the West-end Engraving Co., carried on at 10, Gees-court, Oxford-street, W., and to carry on the business of artists, photographers, photo-engravers, printers, electrotypers, stereotypers, etc. The subscribers are H. J. Atkins, F. Coombs and C. F. N. Coombs. Private company. The first directors are H. J. Atkins, E. J. Brisley and C. F. N. Coombs. Registered office, 10, Gees-court, Oxford-street, W.

FRED FORD AND Co., LTD. — Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of printers, engravers, writers, designers, etc., carried on by F. H. Ford. at 242a, High street, Exeter, and 1, Little Castle-street, Exeter. The subscribers are F. H. Ford and G. Little. Private company. The first directors are F. H. Ford and G. Little. Registered office, 242a, High-street, Exeter.

WYNNE AND SELBY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as manufacturers of and dealers in coated transfer papers.

printing inks, colours, varnishes, printers' and lithographers' sundries, etc. The subscribers are F. T. Smith and C. H. Connett. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers. Manager: W. Wynne. Registered office: 78, Milton-street, E.C.2.

KINGFISHER PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as newspaper owners, printers, publishers, manufacturing and wholesale stationers, etc. The subscribers are P. C. Bartlett and H. F. W. Deane. Private company. Permanent directors: P. C. Bartlett, H. F. W. Deane, R. Hudson and W. Agar. Registered office: Garrick House, 27, Southampton-street, W.C.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

LONDON ETCHING Co., LTD.—At a meeting of the company held at London, on June 30th, the subjoined resolution was passed:—"That the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. Leslie S. Manvell, 12, Lime-street, E.C., be appointed liquidator of the company."

BRITANNIA FOLDING Box Co., LTD,—At a meeting of the company held at London, on June 19th, the following resolution was passed; and a subsequent meeting on July 4th, was duly confirmed:—"That it is desirable to reconstruct the company, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily; and that John Lloyd Williams, of Dace road, Old Ford, E., be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up." Notice is given, that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at Old Ford, E., on July 21st.

RURAL WORLD PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—At a meeting of the company held at London on June 13th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on June 30th, was duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. James C. Parsons, 7A, Laurence Pountney-hill, London, E.C.4, be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

COMPANY WINDING UP.

RE E. T. BENNETT AND Co., Ltd., Plain and Fancy Card Manufacturers and Bevel Edged Card Gilders, 6, Old Jewry, and late of 3, Dorset-buildings, Salisbury-square, E.C.—A compulsory winding-up order was made against this company in June, 1918, upon a petition by the Board of Trade under section I (7) of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916, following upon a winding-up of the company's business by a controller appointed under the provisions of such Act. The whole of the assets were realised by the controller, who had a balance of £970 6s. 9d. in hand at the date of the winding-np order. Mr. H. Brougham, senior official receiver and

liquidator, reports that the 2,000 £1 shares of the company were held by seven shareholders. A dividend of 8s. 6½d. per share has been paid the whole number, taking £852 1s. 6d., but £734 9s. 11d. of that sum has been paid to the Public Trustee on account of enemy contributories; the costs and fees absorbed £115 11s. 7d., and there remains a balance of £2 13s. 6d. in hand. The senior official receiver and liquidator will shortly apply to the Board of Trade for his release from office.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

(In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an aimost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case astisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership between William Cuthbert Bayliss and James Bayliss, carrying on business as tobacconists, stationers, newsagents and fancy goods dealers, at St. John's-street, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, under the style of "Bayliss Brothers," has been dissolved as from April 8th, 1919, James Bayliss retiring from the firm. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by William Cuthbert Bayliss, who will continue to carry on the business.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Lindsey, George, printer, lately a director of Messrs. Lindsey Brothers (London), Ltd., who carried on business at 44-46, Scrutton-street, London, E.C. To be heard at the court at Edmonton, on September 23rd, at 10.30 a.m.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Wallace, Richard Horatia, journalist, The Limes, Bedford Park, Middlesex. Date of order, May 28th, 1919. Discharge granted subject to the bankrupt consenting to judgment being entered against him in the County Court of Middlesex by the official receiver for £100, and £1 100. costs of judgment.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

Bennett, Frank (trading as Durand, Bennett and Co.), advertising contractor, 5, Chancerylane, E.C., and Rose Cottage, Sheepcote-road, Harrow-on-the-Hill. Trustee: Alexander Nisbet, 3, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, W.C.2. Date of release, January 29th, 1919.

WHEN you are once accustomed to good printing nothing else will ever be accepted.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Chipperfield, W. Paper-separating devices. 16,787.

Crabtree, C. H. Printing presses. 16,911.

Finigan, G. L. Post cards, etc. 16,644.

Johnson and Phillips. Process for making paper string, etc. 16,816.

King. H. T. Loose-leaf ledgers etc. 16,711.

King, H. T. Loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 16,711. Milton, A. C. Ink-pot. 16,346.

Sackett, A. D. Combined clip and file for paper bags and newspaper, etc., wrappings. 15,592.

pings. 15,592. Schipper, L. Post cards. 16,381. Sorenson, C. C. Envelopes. 15,557.

Tomlinson, J. Machine for applying paste, etc., to wall-paper, posters, etc. 16,166.

Trotter, A. Support for drawing-boards, etc. 15,749.

Turner, A. W. Machine for applying paste, etc., to wall-paper, posters, etc. 16,166.

Waite and Saville. Web-printing platen

presses. 16,181.
Wigginton, G. P. Loose sheet devices.
15,956.

Williams Engineering Co. Type moulds. 16,545.

Wear, G. Sanitary paper. 15,374.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Dorel, F. Printing presses. 121,453, Frings, F. A. Duplex pens for duplicating. 128,683.

Grant, J. C. Production of printing surfaces. 128,718.

Haller, H. K., and Johanson, A. Means for printing addresses on telegrams, letters and the like. 122,176.

Jeans, A. E., aud Hayes, P. T. Metal pots of type-bar-making machines. 128,752.Knight, V. W. Register device for stop-

cylinder printing machines. 128,825.

Morley, T. Postal envelopes and the like.
128,074.

1010

Leumann, R. Paper-feeding devices for wrapping machines. 126,639.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1918.

Pomeon, et ses Fils, A. Shaped pasteboard articles. 128,187.
White, S. H. Postal wrappers. (Cognate application, 20,785, 1918). 128,368.

Patient, J. Wrapping machines. 128,374.
Fanning, S. H. Display cabinet for maps and the like. 128,381.
Page, G. J. Pencil holders. 128,426.

1919

Demoreuille, L. M. E. Envelopes. 128,203. Brown, L. Printed and folded sheet of paper. 128,508.

TENDERS WANTED.

Government Printing.

TENDERS are invited by the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office for a four-year Printing Contract (Group 170—Post Office Specified Forms, Books, etc.), deliveries being made to H.M. Stationery Office, Manchester. Section A (printing only) will absorb approximately 1,100 reams of quadruple paper in various sizes; and Section B (printing, ruling, perforating, etc.), approximately 600 reams. The paper will be supplied by H.M. Stationery Office, Manchester. Each Section in its entirety may be tendered for.

Forms of tender, due not later than WEDNESDAY 23RD JULY, are obtainable on application to the Superintendent, H.M. Stationery Office, 37, Peter Street, Manchester, where specimens of the work may be inspected. Similar facilities will also be given at the Printing Branches of H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, Edinburgh and Cardiff; and at the Head Post Offices at Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol. Chester, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Newcastleon-Tyne and Nottingham.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPH-ING and BOOKBINDING BUSINESS for sale; owner retiring; last year's profit over £700; purchase price about £2,500.—Apply, Hepworth, Stationer, Kidderminster.

WEEKLY, PRINTING WEDNESDAY for FRIDAY, desires quotation from Well-Equipped Printer.—Write, Box W.I., c/o Dixon's, 195, Oxford-street, W.I.

WIPERS.—Large, soft, coloured print rags, 39s. 6d. per cwt., carriage paid; sample bale on approval.—Duxbury, Merchant, 38, Nottingham-street, Bolton.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Owner of Patent No. 10,699, of 1913, for "IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO PAPER FASTENERS," is desirous of negotiating with interested parties for the granting of licenses under it on reasonable terms.—For information apply to Messrs. LLOYD WISE AND CO., Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers, 10, New-court, Lincoln's-inn, London, W.C.2. 13680



Exports of British Paper, etc.

	JUNE.		JANJUNE.		JUNE.		JANJUNE.	
Description.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
. !	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Writings	12,683	11,528	61,839	63.643	81,539	83,520	37:,476	499,307
Printings	27,373	44,920	139.413	151,612	125,007	177,091	578,331	672,323
Packings and Wrappings	4,264	13,086	31,024	32,660	25,058	30,835	137.751	130,820
Hangings	5.144	5,753	23,808	26,367	28,275	38,802	118,680	192,207
Other Printed or Coated	1,68	1,366	8.767	9.075	19,675	24.374	95,182	145,477
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	2.738	5.738	14,690	18,471	9,175	20,743	43.990	64,43
Manufactures of ., .,	2,699	1,636	12,122	8,582	15,958	9,721	68,468	55.919
Playing Cards	297	132	662	812	4,131	2,985	9,818	18,843
Envelopes	3.351	2,045	15,498	10,743	25,026	16,97	99,307	104,66
Bags	2.545	724	8,704	5,633	10,986	3,790	38,185	32,42
Unenumerated	3,119	3,464	14,397	18,224	26,598	28,021	116,130	148,016
Totals	65.894	90,392	330,924	345,822	371,428	436,857	1,677,318	2,064,443
	1	W	ritinge					
To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwta	Cwts.	٤	£	£	£
France	1,304	3,042	6,410	17,698	8,840	18,918	41,460	121,475
United States	84	31	748	256	651	508	6,752	3,103
Other Foreign Countries	1,089	3,925	8,059	18,746	10.177	31,540	62,012	163,790
B. South Africa	2,271	570	6,389	2,389	15,410	3,850	38,543	21,96
B. India	2,365	1,813	14,898	9,475	14,839	13,986	81,795	75,140
Straits Settlements	285	104	1,919	1,127	2,149	692	12,891	10,45
Ceylon	98	75	484	626	753	546	3,413	3,84
Australia	2,748	1,322	9,072	7,186	14,622	9,059	48,450	51,678
New Zealand	462	148	3,763	1,522	2,797	542	17,376	10,43
Canada	19	49	210	94	211	576	1,703	1,00
Other British Possessions	1.96ó	449	9,878	4.524	11,090	3,303	57,081	36,39
		P	rinting	.			· 	
To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	4
France	1,785	20,689	30,714	41,648	10,771	89,811	133,098	203,02
United States	606	326	2,852	2,652	3,320	2,446	15,800	19,89
Other Foreign Countries	1,007	15,130	16,000	61,554	6,575	50,175	73,635	236,07
B. South Africa	5,766	2,732	14,009	14,602	24,530	12,064	59,742	69,14
B. India	2,245	2,813	14,027	6,861	11,928	8,134	58,661	26,97
Straits Settlements	816	433	2,048	2,242	3,438	2,187	9,302	10,87
Ceylon	231	91	959	481	1,501	490	4,311	2,39
Australia	5,099	563	14,268	7,647	22,463	2,857	52,062	43,53
New Zealand	1,275	861	3,688	2,296	4,428	3,181		12,02
Canada Other British Possessions	8,50I	68 1,214	523 40,325	140 11,489	35.777	629 5,117		1,06 47,31
		Une	nume	ated.				
	1 1	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	٤	£	٤	٤
To-	Cwts.			1,381	1,660	2,363		
To— France	Cwts. 176	286	1,296					
France	176 226	286		480	3,647	1.347	29,648	10,87
France United States	176 226	286 37	1,907	489	3,647	1,347		
France	176 226	286 37 1,664	1,907 2,783	4 89 8,770	3,647 6,788 2,452			65,96
France United States Other Foreign Countries	176 226 885	286 37 1,664 454	1,907 2,783 1,484	4 89 8,7 7 0 1,51 <u>7</u>	3.647 6,788 2,452	13,110	19,403 7,819	65,96 12,14
France United States Other Foreign Countries B. South Africa	176 226 885 401 688	286 37 1,664 454 380	1,907 2,783	4 89 8,770	3.647 6,788	13,110	19,403 7,819 13,527	65,96 12,14 18,15
France	176 226 885 401	286 37 1,664 454 380 259	1,907 2,783 1,484 2,323	489 8,770 1,517 2,346	3.647 6,788 2,452 3,991	13,110 2,831 2,887	19,403 7,819 13,527 8,085	65,96 12,14 18,15 7,86
France	176 226 885 401 688 233 48	286 37 1,664 454 380	1,907 2,783 1,484 2,323 1,091	489 8,770 1,517 2,346 1,148	3.647 6,788 2,452 3,991 2,060	13,110 2,831 2,887 1,180	19,403 7,819 13,527 8,085 2,259	65,96 12,14 18,15 7,86 3,84 5,14

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Some Paper Topics.

Lingering hopes in some quarters that paper prices would fall to a still lower level than that which has prevailed for several weeks may now be definitely abandoned. Shorter hours, increased pay, better conditions and no contra in the shape of increased output or cheaper material will effectively set the seal on the cost of production. There are only two factors which we can look to for a restraining influence upon prices, the one being competition and the other output. It will be a considerable time before competition sufficiently keen to cut prices sets in, in view of the great demand which will exist for paper, not only in this country, but in all parts of the world. We are not the only nation keen on reconstruction and develop-The movement may be slower, but it will assuredly be more extensive and vigorous in its ultimate stages in the newer countries of the world, chief among which will figure the British colonies and dependencies. Paper figures very prominently in every scheme of intensive development, and, judged on this basis, there will shortly arise and continue a vast colonial demand for paper. It will be more than strange if the bulk of the business does not come the way of the Old Country, despite our increased cost of production. Hence our reason for assuming that competition at home will not influence price for a long time ahead.

It may be argued that September is the month which will mark the demise of the existing Board of Trade regulations for paper import, and that the direct consequence will be a flood of cheap foreign-made paper on the English market. If everything went according to plan, such might be the case; but our own feeling is that September is coming quicker than was expected, when many official promises and statements were made. The regulations were framed to meet a temporary emergency — that is how the situation was explained—and it is logical to assume that until the emergency has passed, the regulations will remain in force. The temporary emergency might very well undergo a transition from which it would emerge as a permanent necessity. If it was not difficult to prove the need for protection of our paper mills in April or May, it will be no more difficult to prove the same necessity in September which is only a few weeks ahead. So, if this reasoning prove correct, there is not much ground to support those who look to foreign paper to solve the problem of competition and the cheap price.

The English paper mills will concern themselves more closely with the matter of output. It is often claimed that shorter hours do not of necessity spell a reduced output; in fact, our most prominent economists teach that within certain limits the improved conditions may lead to increased output. From practical experience we are beginning to feel sure that unless every reduction in hours is made to correspond with an improved organisation and equipment, decreased output follows in equal ratio to the reduction in time worked. We have not a word to say against short working time, which has for long enough been a much needed reform. But the question that vitally concerns everybody in the industry is: What is the limit of labour hours that can be adopted consistently with the safety of the trade? Below a certain limit the cost of production can become so high as to suppress demand or drive it into other channels. the workers this means unemployment and stunted development of a vital industry. The limit should be fixed on cold calculation by men from every side thoroughly conversant with every aspect of paper production and conditions of labour. Output is the thing that matters next to the welfare of the human element, and as a thing of such vital importance it does not appear to have received the thought and consideration that it merits from both sides of the industry.

This is exactly the type of topic fit for consideration and permanent study at the meetings of a joint industrial council. The problems of mill organisation and equipment should be in the hands of a subcommittee empowered to collect data and instal scientific system in every mill. As an instance of such a necessity, how many mills are there in the country that would instantly be able to accede to a request for data relating to hourly cost and production of each grade of paper made, power consumption and variation on types of machinery, calorific value and variations of coal used, etc.. etc.?

H. A. M.

Paper Needed in France.

Consul-General George A. Bucklin writes from Bordeaux:—

There is a need of paper in France, little having been imported or manufactured during the war, and a requisition being also placed upon paper by the French Government during that time. This is the news sent by the American Consul-General at Bordeaux, Mr. G. A. Bucklin. Before the war a considerable amount of paper was imported from Germany, some from Italy, and a lesser quantity from England. Paper was likewise manufactured locally, but the industry has been largely suspended, many factories not yet having resumed operations. There is, however, a certain reserve stock of paper on hand. Prices have gone down lately, and are likely to continue to do so as this supply is liberated. Prices of coloured paper will diminish more slowly, since it is scarcer, it having been formerly manufactured with German dyes.

THE fellow who says his town doesn't offer him anything is usually not offering his town anything.



Alleged Delects in British Paper.

Why the British Tabulating Machine Co. has to go to America.

In a recent issue, a reference was made to a remark of the chairman of the British Tabulating Machine Co., Ltd., who stated that he had been unable to find a British papermaker who could or would make the little seven-inch cards, or, rather, the paper required for them, which are used in the tabulating machines turned out by the com-This statement has aroused some attention among British papermakers and at least one firm claims to be able to manufacture paper suitable for the purpose.

In order to find out what were the particular requirements of the paper used in the machines, a representative of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer called upon Mr. C. A. Edward Greene, the general manager of the British Tabulating Machine Co., at 2, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C., where he was shown not only the cards which are used, but the ingenious machines for which they

are made.

There appear to be several reasons why the paper used is imported from America. It is not only a question of price, but of character. British papermakers have, it would seem, endeavoured in times past to turn out a paper which would suit the purposes of the British Tabulating Machine Co. Some 20 or 30 samples from British mills have been considered during the past twelve years or so, but not one of them, we understand, was found to meet requirements. In the first place, our representative was informed, there was no body in the English article. The resulting card was flabby, contained specks of carbon or metal, it curled badly, gave off too much fluff, and its thickness varied. In addition to all these defects, the British paper was at least 10 per cent. dearer than the American, even including freight, etc., and, furthermore, the number of cards produced per lb. of paper is much less in the case of the English paper than the American.

It has been suggested that the fault in the British paper could be overcome by the method of cutting, but the question of cutting does not enter into the matter, we under-

stand.

"There is some body in these cards," observed the representative of the Tabulating Machine Co., as he handled a specimen of the American cards which are in use by the firm. He added that the British manufacturer had been unable to obtain the same result. Again, the American card is not subject to so much variation owing to atmospheric conditions as the English.

Of course, it is quite evident that the quality of the card used on the tabulating machines is a very important factor and may mean even the success or failure of the ma chine. The cards are ten-thousandth of an

inch in thickness and have to pass swiftly through an aperture so that any curling or crumpling or anything that would interfere with the working of the machine would be a vital objection. The sorting machine, for instance, operates at the rate of 250 cards per minute.

Our representative was anxious to find out why it was British manufacturers could not or would not produce a card similar to that turned out on the other side of the Atlantic. The representative of the Tabulating Machine Co. seemed to think it was a question of pulp. At first it was suggested that this material came from Sweden, and then again it was thought that perhaps it was a product of

the United States.

Our representative mentioned that British paper had been used in tabulating machines at the Stationery Office at Manchester with satisfactory results, but these machines, we were informed, were not those of the British Tabulating Machine Co., which are operated electrically and where a metallic speck in the card would set up electrical control, and interfere with the proper working of the machine.

Mr. Greene assures us that the British Tabulating Machine Co. has no desire to go outside the country for their paper if they could get it in this country of the necessary quality and at a competitive price. Mr. Greene observed, however, that there was no inducement for a British papermaker to put himself out in a matter of this kind when he could find a market for all the paper he could produce at a more profitable figure.

"If you can find anyone in this country who will make the paper for us," he said, "we shall be very glad. We should much prefer to get it within a radius of 300 miles instead of having to transport it 5,000 miles."

Mr. Greene added that the requirements of his company are growing enormously, and papermakers are beginning to sit up and take The annual consumption of this class of paper in the United Kingdom is something over 150 tons a year, and is growing daily with the development of costling systems. On the other hand, in the United States the consumption is very much more, and perhaps that may be the reason why the American papermaker is induced to pay particular attention to the production of this class of paper, and is able to turn it out at a price which is even said to be half of that quoted for the British make.

THE July number of Pearson's Magazine is full of good reading. Among the contributors being Lady Congreve, W. Pett Ridge, Jessie Pope, H. Mortimer Batten, George Robey and Georgette Leblanc-Maeterlinck. The number contains some outstanding stories and much variety of subject.

"I MET a real optimist the other day," said a doctor; "a fellow to whom I certainly doff my hat. He had lost a leg in a railway accident, and when they picked him up the first thing he said was, 'Thank God, it was the leg with the rheumatism."

An Artistic Diploma.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., have designed and produced for the Soldiers and Sailor's Families' Association a beautiful diploma which will be presented to those workers who have given their services on behalf of the Association during the war. Her



Majesty, Queen Alexandra, who has signed the diploma, has expressed herself as extremely gratified with the way that the reproduction has been carried out by Messrs. Tuck. By the courtesy of that firm we are enabled to print a small fac simile of the certificate, which in its large size is a striking production.

Watching British Paper Market.

As the outcome of a conference in Ottawa between the pulp and paper interests and Mr. Lloyd Harris, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, who was on a visit to Ottawa, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association select Mr. A. L. Dawe to come to London for the purpose of keeping in touch with the market here as well as with the Canadian Trade Commissioner.

Mr. Harris strongly recommends such action as one of the best methods of the Canadian pulp and paper trade deriving the benefits which might be obtainable through closer contact with and understanding of the conditions in this country.

One of the chief obstacles to the Canadian export business has been the problem of securing steamship accommodation. Opportunities to obtain space have been lost, it is pointed out, through lack of machinery to grasp them when they arose and thus chances of making shipments to advantge have been lost. The matter of high rates is also an obstacle, but it is believed by the trade that these will come down eventually.

One object of the representative appointed to come to London will be to watch the freight situation and immediately communicate the facts to Ottawa. These could then be at once laid before the pulp and paper trade and prompt action secured. The general feeling in the trade is that the shipments of pulp and paper to the United Kingdom could be largely increased with the provision of the machinery suggested.

Anglo-Norwegian Trade.

Paper and Box Board,

Owing to the import restrictions, the business in paper and box boards between this country and Scandinavia has become more slack than ever, and in consequence of this several of the Scandinavian mills have closed down, and those who manage to keep their machines running are greatly reducing their output. In addition, says the Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal, there seems no likelihood of any immediate improvement, and the summer months will no doubt be very quiet as regards trade in foreign papers and boards. The Scandinavian mills have been reducing their prices to the lowest possible margin in order to attract business, and the following are the present ruling figures. For Kraft in M.G. and unglazed qualities, Norwegian mills are asking from £45 to £47 per ton of 2,240 lbs. net, f.o.b., while for M.G. pure sulphite in substance 20 by 30, 7 lbs., 480's, prices have been quoted as low as £53 per ton net, f.o.b. Gothenburg. There has been a fair demand for various lines of box boards, such as leather boards, folding boards, white wood boards and straw boards. the latter, large orders have been placed with Dutch mills at prices varying from £12 to £13 per ton, f.o.b., less the usual cash discount. Machine made white wood pulp boards, in general thicknesses, have been purchased from Norwegian mills at from £24 to £25 per ton of 1.000 kilos net, f.o.b. There £25 per ton of 1,000 kilos net, f.o.b. has been some demand for folding boards. single and double sulphite lined in fairly heavy substances up to 180's, based on size 22 by 32 inches, and we understand that a price of £28 per ton of 1,000 kilos has been obtained, and also a slight increase in this price for thinner substances down to 400 sheets per hundredweight.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV

LONDON: JULY 24, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills, Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

Before Buying Your Paper

WILL YOU GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY
TO QUOTE YOU?

YOU MAY SAVE MONEY.

We have Large Stocks of: -

Bags, Wrapping Papers,
Brown Papers,
Imitation Art & Art Papers,
Parchments, etc.

"News" is our speciality.

Reels from 128 ins. down to \(\frac{1}{8} \) of an inch wide.

"Toilet Papers."

THE FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

21-27, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16. (REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 4.

LONDON: July 24, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

East London Master Printers.

Membership and Prices discussed at the Stratford Meeting.

In the absence of the president, Mr. E. R. Alexander, Councillor Ward presided on Tuesday, last week, at a meeting of the East and North-East London Master Printers' Association, held at the Swan Hotel, Stratford.

Mr. J. Johnson, organiser from headquarters, presented what the chairman described as a satisfactory report of the "recruiting" campaign which he had pursued in the district.

Arising out of this, there ensued a discussion on the Association rule which debarred from membership persons who called themselves printers, but who had no plant. It was suggested that these people, who obtained orders for printing and got the legitimate printer to do the work, were the very people responsible for cutting prices.

for cutting prices.

Mr. Buck asked if it would not be better that such people should be brought into the Association and made amenable to its rules.

Mr. Sparks suggested that these commission agents procured work which might not otherwise come along, whereas the man who did his own printing in the evening and who was eligible for membership, because he had some kind of plant, was a hindrance to the trade.

Mr. Gillard agreed that it would be better to have a commission agent inside the Association, because he would then be more likely to start a plant of his own.

Mr. Ball pointed out that an agent rather maintained prices, seeing that he would be obliged to add his own profit to that of the printer.

Mr. Johnson remarked that the complaint was that these agents set one printer against another.

Mr. Palfreyman pointed out that if agents were admitted to membership, it would open

the way to travellers, who, as Mr. Johnson observed, would get information of immense value to themselves.

Mr. Johnson undertook to go into the matter at headquarters.

The Small Printer.

Mr. Ridler mentioned the sub-district meeting of master printers at East Ham, which was attended by eight out of the thirteen master printers and as a result of which they hoped to bring several firms into membership. It was felt at the meeting that there ought to be a local committee to deal with purely local matters, such as corporation contracts, in which master printers of the district thought they ought to have a share. They also felt that they needed better representation at headquarters, because it appeared to some as though the master printers in the City controlled the Association.

Mr. Sparks said there was no ground for such a feeling as this. For his part in attending meetings in the City, the views of the small men were carefully and seriously considered. In fact, the authorities were rather inclined, he felt, to overestimate the influence of the small printer. He thought, however, that the Central Association might hold its meetings at a time more convenient for the district printers.

Therepresentative of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer mentioned that at the meeting of the West and North-West London Association on the previous evening it was intimated that local associations would have larger representation on the new council proposed by the scheme of re-organisation, the representation in the case of the North-West

Association being some three or four, as against one, the idea of the new alliance scheme being to provide greater local autonomy.

A resolution, moved by Mr. Ridler and seconded by Mr. Buck, was carried, urging that the time had arrived when the small master printer should have greater represen-

tation on the council.

During the evening the chairman mentioned that Mr. J. W. Flet her, of the Fleet Printing Works, Leytonstone, was obliged to give up his business on account of his health, and was to proceed on a voyage to South Africa, where he would settle, if the climate suited his condition.

Councillor Ward thought it would be a nice thing if they sent Mr. Fletcher a letter

wishing him God-speed.

Seconded by Mr. Gillard, the resolution was cordially carried.

The Minimum Price List.

Mr. Ridler recorded that the local meeting, to which he had previously referred, proposed to draw up a local price list for ordinary jobing work, it being held that the proposed list now before the trade was of no use to outlying districts.

The chairman remarked that the list from headquarters as a whole was not bad.

Mr. Gillard suggested that if 24, Holborn, sent out a price list for the whole of London, it might be too high for a certain district.

Mr. Tomkin held that there was no difference in conditions between the extreme West

of London and the East.

The chairman said it was easy to get into people's heads the idea of low prices, and printers had suffered from that fact in the cast

The committee to consider the minimum price list was added to, and a meeting arranged for the following week, recommendations to be sent to the Organisation

Mention was made of an engineering firm which had been engaged on munition work during the war, and which had now launched out as general printers, a fact upon which local members of the craft had expressed their opinions strongly.

The chairman thought the best thing was to

get the firm into the Association.

Mr. Gillard remarked that evidently somebody thought there was money to be made out of printing, which was generally regarded as an unprofitable business.

WASTE papers continue to depreciate in value and very little demand is being made for the common grade. Concurrently, the cost of handling is increasing, and altogether the waste stock merchants are just now experiencing the reverse side of things after the boom created by the conditions of war. The latest quotation we have to hand, dated July 11th, offers 12s. per cwt. for white shavings, 5s. per cwt. for second shavings, and 1s. per cwt. for common waste.

Fry's Metal Foundry Outing.

The staff of Fry's Metal Foundry indulged in their first annual outing on July 12th. It had been arranged to have a country ramble, but owing to the inclement weather this was cancelled and a scratch arrangement was made to have a dinner and concert at the King's Oak Hotel, High Beach. The party arrived in good time to partake of a substantial dinner hastily prepared by "mine host," and this was much enjoyed. The loyal toast and this was much enjoyed. having been duly observed, Mr. A. F. Bell (London representative) proposed the toast of "The Firm," coupling with it the name of Mr. John Fry. In a few well chosen words he paid a high tribute to the kindness and thoughtful consideration that gentleman had always shown for the welfare of the staff, and regretted the unavoidable absence of his chief owing to a pressing engagement. speaker knew his hearers needed no assurance that Mr. Fry was with them in spirit if not in the body. The toast was enthusiastically reand accorded musical honours. ceived. Several other toasts followed, including "Our Clients," proposed by Mr. L. Sarjeant and seconded by Mr. P. M. Parish. Mr. Sarjeant, in a happy little speech, eulogised the staff in their efforts at all times to give service to the printer. He said they often heard the expression "our rights," well Fry's Metal Foundry had "rights."—the right to serve, and he was proud of the fact that the staff had loyally kept in view the needs of those who supported the firm. During the evening songs were tastefully rendered by the Misses A. F. Bowbrick, D. M. Melzer and N. Honey, Mr. Sar-jeant ably presiding at the piano. The projeant ably presiding at the piano. ceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. A. F. Bell, proposed by Mr. A. H. Everitt (London representative for antifriction metals), for making the arrangements, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

New British Patents.

Applications.

Chatwin, R. Envelope moistener and sealer,

etc. 17,152. Evans, A. B. Printing machinery. 17,464. Gibbons, C. C. Collapsible cardboard boxes,

etc. 17.504. Haddan, R. (Perry). Machine for making paper bags. 16,975.

Specification Published, 1918.

Jeans, A. E., and Hayes, P. T. Metal pots of type-bar-making machines. 129,101.

1919.

Ransford, R. B. (Boston Pencil Pointer Co.)
Cutters for pencil sharpeners, and the
method of making the same. 129,223.

Printers' and their Paper Supplies.

What Canada is Doing,

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association are showing considerable activity in bringing before the notice of paper consumers in the United Kingdom the resources of Dominion

representing any individual producer, his mission being entirely educative. Mr. Dawe is associated with the Canadian Trade Mission in London, I, Regent-street, London, S.W.I.

SW.I.

Mr. Dawe commenced his career in the paper business with Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd. He was engaged in the export department with Mr. W. J. Whyte, whom Mr. Dawe is glad to acknowledge as a personal friend. It was for the firm of Messrs. Lloyd's that



MR. A. L. DAWE.

mills. Mr. A. L. Dawe, the 'Association's secretary, is now in London, with the object of giving information to interested parties concerning the supplies of Canadian paper. Mr. Dawe is not a selling agent, nor is he

Mr. Dawe first went to Canada, afterwards joining one of the paper firms in the Dominion. Two years ago Mr. Dawe took over the secretaryship of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

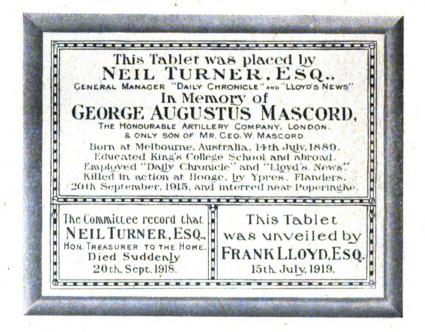


Lloyd Memorial Home.

Tablet Unveiled to a War Hero by Mr. Frank Lloyd.

On July 15th, a party, including several managers of the United Newspapers. (1918). Ltd., accompanied Mr. Frank Lloyd to Deal and unveiled a tablet in memory of a gallant employee (George A. Mascord), who fell in the battle of Hooge, September 20th, 1915. He was the son of Mr. George W. Mascord, the

in an annexe to the Home. From this fact, and the crowded state of the dining-room, Mr. Frank Lloyd had ocular demonstration that the present accommodation was inadequate. It justified their appeal to the benevolent public to celebrate Peace Day by raising the £6,000 still required for the building of a new



respected works manager of the company. The wording of the tablet was one of the last acts the late Mr. Neil Turner did before leaving his office on the anniversary of the death of Mr. Mascord's son, and which day ended so tragically in the sudden death of Mr. Neil Turner as he was about to entrain for Scotland. Owing to this sad and unforeseen circumstance, it was peculiarly appropriate that both memories should be linked together on the same tablet, which stated that Mr. Frank Lloyd, their late chief, had unveiled it.

After luncheon, the party were conducted to a bedroom in which all the eight beds bore inscriptions identified with the name and work of the Lloyd family, and were waiting to be unveiled.

The secretary, Mr. H. F. Parker, said that the 92 residents at present in the Home were grateful to Mr. Frank Lloyd for his handsome donation of £4,000 towards the erection of a new wing. There were 15 patients sleeping

wing that would make it one of the largest convalescent homes on the south-east coast.

Mr. T. A. Newnham, the chairman of the institution, on behalf of the committee and subscribers, thanked Mr. Lloyd for his kindness and interest in the work which was do ing so much good for the weary and sick workers of the printing trades. On behalf of the staff and the patients he tendered grateful # hanks to Mr. Frank Lloyd for his presence and kindness. He would also like to associate with the vote of thanks the name of Mr. Lloyd, who, as one of their trustees, had fre quently befriended them. The speaker re called with pleasure the fact that so many me mbers of the Lloyd family had been identified with So far the voluntary work of his committee. back as 1896, the late Mr. Edward Lloy d was an earnest supporter of their cause; the e late Mr. Herbert Lloyd also took an excep tional interest in their work, and, together with the late Mr. Arthur Lloyd, had been one of their

greatest benefactors. Mr. Harry Lloyd was, at the present time, one of their trustees, and a very liberal contributor to the fund.

Mr. Mabey, as one of the trustees, said he should like to add his tribute of thanks. Mr. Frank Lloyd had always been their friend. The present building could not have been opened in 1911 had it not been for his timely aid. His practical advice as to how accounts should be kept had proved of immense value. It was no exaggeration of fact to say that no institution could show a better or a more satisfactory statement of accounts than his committee at the present moment. He expressed the hope that Mr. Lloyd would again do them the honour of visiting Deal at the opening of the new wing, which building could not open so soon if history had not repeated itself by Mr. Frank Lloyd once more stepping into the breach with his splendid contribution.

The four beds named by Mr. J. J. Jagelman's collections from the contributors and staff of the United Newspapers, Ltd., together with one over the Daily Chronicle bed, were unveiled by Mr. Frank Lloyd.

In an adjacent room, Mr. W. E. Thomas and Mr. Bruce Hardie unveiled the tablets over the Ladies' Field and Tit-Bits beds respec-

tively.

The following gentlemen formed Mr. Frank Lloyd's party:—Messrs. Herbert Clarke, J. H. Parham, Chas. Fisher, Chadwell, Farley, J. J. Jagelman, Daniels, Hounslow, Kirby, Richardson, W. F. Fisher, G. Garlin, Isaacs, Collins. Glen Steel, Baldock and T. Abraham. The committee were represented by Messrs. Newnham (chairman), J. Mabey (trustee), W. A. Tucker, A. R. Stuart, J. W. Green and Inspector Sanders. The remaining members of the party were Messrs. W. E. Thomas, W. Reddeford, Bruce Hardie and F. W. Brinner.



Photo by H. James Meek, Deal.

Representatives from United Newspapers Ltd. and officials of the Home.

Mr. Frank Lloyd, in unveiling the tablet, said he had watched the growth of the Home from the beginning and had been struck by the efficient manner in which it had been conducted and the good work that it did. The committee were to be congratulated upon having an excellent matron and an indefatigable secretary. He trusted success would attend them in their new enterprise. He was glad to see Mrs. Neil Turner was an interested spectator of this ceremony.

Mr. J. J. Jagelman unveiled the tablet of the forming a similar function for the Harry Lloyd bed, named by the committee in recog-

Frank Lloyd bed, Mr. T. A. Newnham pernition of that gentleman's services to the Home.

Many thanks are due to the steward, Mr. J. Abrahams, for the admirable way he carried out the work.

£500 DAMAGES.—In the King's Bench Division a dispute between the Amalgamated Musicians' Union and the Performing Rights Society was mentioned last week before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. Mr. J. B. Williams, general secretary of the union, brought a libel action against Mr. John Woodhouse, controller of the society, and Mr. Francis Caine, printer and publisher of the Daily Telegraph. Judgment was entered for plaintiff, who was awarded £500 damages.

WHEN in doubt, mind your own business.

Digitized by GOOGLE

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 6 Pref., 178. 3d; Associated Newspapers, 208. 6d., Pref., 158. 9d.; Cassells, 7,%; John Dickinson 258., 2nd Pref., 75; Financial News, Pref., 108.; Financial Times, 578. 6d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 138.; International Linotype, 55; Lady's Pictorial, 48. 3d.; Lamson Paragon, 248. 3d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 178.; Linotype, A Deb., 62, B Deb., 56; George Newnes, 178. 9d., Pref., 148.; Pictorial Newspaper, 7 p.c. Cum., 208. 3d., 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 158.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 218., Pref., 808.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 10½; Weldon's, 318. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape (58. pd.), 78. 9d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref. (58. pd.), 68. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON, LTD.—The report of C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., for the year ended May 31st, 1919, shows a balance of £40,474; add amount brought forward, £36,518, making £76,992. The directors propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, £17,500; to carry to reserve account £5,000; to carry forward £40,742.

NEW COMPANIES.

J. C. BOTTOMLEY AND EMERSON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of chemicals, coal tar, dye-stuffs, intermediates and products, tar distillers, manufacturers of and dealers in paints, pigments, colours, varnishes, oils and printing and other inks, etc. Permanent directors, J. F. Bottomley and L. Emerson. Private company. Registered office, Brookfoot Works, Brighouse.

JOSEPH GODSALL, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business carried on by J. Godsall, and to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, publishers, engravers, art journalist, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are J. Godsall and C. Patrick. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors Registered office, 46, Hall-street, Birmingham

ECLIPSE PRESS SERVICE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of booksellers, newspaper owners and publishers, news and advertising agents, printers, stationers, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are W. Hutchinson and R. H. King. Private company. The first directors are W. Hutchinson and R. H. King. Registered office, 69, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4.

W. J. WILLISON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares (1,500 pref.), to take over the business of a printer and stationer recently carried on by the late W. J. Willison at Smithfield Printing Works, Smithfield street, Birmingham. The subscribers are E. Thompson, J. F. Parsons and M. W. Aston. Private company. First directors: E. Thompson. J. F. Parsons and M. W. Aston. Registered office: 24, Smithfield-street, Birmingham.

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of general advertising and publicity agents, and contractors, booksellers, newsagents, etc., and to adopt an agreement with G. F. Laurie and A. Phillips. The subscribers are G. F. Laurie and A. Phillips. Private company. Permanent directors: G. F. Laurie and A. Phillips.

ALLIANCE Box Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £100,000, in £1 shares, to acquire all the shares in the capital of a company of the same name, now in liquidation, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in boxes, containers, cases, packages, trunks, envelopes, and other receptacles made of cardboard, millboard, pressed cane, pulpboard, leatherboard, papier maché, wood, tin, aluminium or other material, etc. Private company. The first directors are R. T. Fairclough, F. Maguire, P. Maguire, M. Higginbottom, E. Fairclough, R. M. Stothert, H. Hatton and J. G. Fletcher.

VITTY AND SEABORNE, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to adopt agreements (1) between C. P. Vitty and H. G. Seaborne of the one part, and A. S. Bull of the other part, and (2) between Bull, Austin and Co., Ltd., of the one part, and A. S. Bull of the other part, and to carry on the business of process engravers in line, half-tone and colour, wood and gravure engravers, printers photo-lithographers, photographers, enlargers, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are C. P. Vitty and H. G. Seaborne. Private company. The first directors are C. P. Vitty, H. G. Seaborne, and A. S. Bull. Registered office, 3, Crane-court, Fleet-street, F. C.

A. C. COX AND Co., LTD. — Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, as general merchants, shippers, ironfounders, etc., envelope makers, stationers, motor car manufacturers and factors, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are H. A. Cobden Cox and P. S. Edwards. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Office, 31, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

Scottish Cinema Publishing Co., Ltd.—Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of proprietors, publishers and printers of newspapers, journals, magazines, periodicals. etc. The subscribers are J. G. McCallum. W. L. D. Yule and D. Mclean. Private company. The first directors are not named. Registered office, 8, Bank-street, Edinburgh.

BRITISH & COLONIAL

STAR PAPER TUBE \ Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to enter into an agreement with J. Nisbet, of Ashton-under-Lyne, and Mrs. E. A. Atack, and to carry on the business of machine makers and paper tube manufacturers carried on by the late W. Nisbet, at Oldham and Ashton-under-Lyne. The subscribers are J. Greenhalgh, J. Nisbet and E. Greenhalgh. Private company. Directors, J. Greenhalgh, J. Nisbet and E. Greenhalgh.

PERLESS CARBON RIBBON Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, to acquire the sole agency for the sale in the United Kingdom of the "Peerless" brand of typewriter carbons and ribbons manufactured by the Peerless Carbon and Ribbon Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Toronto, and to adopt an agreement with H. C. Thompson. The subscribers are H. C. Thompson and F. L. Franklin. Private company. Permanent managing director, H. C. Thompson. Registered o ffice, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4.

GEO. C. MACKAY, LTD. — Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of commercial, legal and general printers, lithographers, bookbinders, paper rulers, die stampers and general stationers, etc. The subscribers are G. C. Mackay, J. D. Mackay, W. T. Mackay and G. St. C. Mackay. Private company. The first directors are G. C. Mackay, J. D. Mackay, W. T. Mackay and G. St. Clair Mackay. Registered office, 45, Bernard-street, Leith.

DAVID MACDONALD, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh, with a capital of £3,000, in 2,500 cum. pref. and 500 ordinary shares of £1 each, as printers, lithographers and stationers, etc. The subscribers are D. Macdonald and W. Taylor. Private company. The first directors are D. Macdonald, W. Taylor, J. M. Pritsell and W. Marchbank. Registered office, 74, Hanover-street, Edinburgh.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

HEREFORDSHIRE PRESS AND PRINTING CO., LTB.—Debenture for £1,000, registered June 16th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future including uncalled capital. Holder, Sir H. Webb. Also mortgage for same amount by way of collateral security to said debenture charged on Dean Forest Mercury Offices, Cinderford. Holder as above.

Sun Engraving Co., Ltd.—Issue registered June 13th, 1919, of £10,000 second debentures, balance of series of £30,000 (increased from £20,000).

Widd, Ltd.—Charge on land and buildings in Bradford, by way of conveyance of equity registered June 13th, 1919, to secure £1,500. Holders, Mrs. A. Townsfey and others.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

advance Press (Blackburn), Ltd.—At a meeting of the company held at Blackburn, on July 9th, the following resolution was passed:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. William Hare, 16, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn, be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up." A meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Waterworth, Rudd and Hare, 16, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn, on July 24th.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

Bradley, W. S. (separate estate), 12-14, Fetter-lane, London, E.C., printer and publisher (trading with Arthur Edward Bradley and Chas. Wm. Bradley as C. W. Bradley and Co.). Last day for receiving proofs, August 5th, 1919. Trustee, Fredk. J. Duck, 63, Coleman street, London, E.C.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Heel, James Horatio, carrying on business as the Spa Printing Co., Llandrindod Wells, printer. First and final dividend of 3s. 10d. in the \pounds will be paid August 5th, 1919, at official receiver's office, 22, Swan-hill, Shrewsbury.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Mansell, Wm. J., Parkdine, Chudleigh-road, Crofton Park, London, bookbinder. Date of order, June 20th, 1919. Discharge suspended for two years; bankrupt to be discharged as from June 20th, 1921.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDER.

Brawn, Wm. J., 120, High Cross-street, Leicester, printer and stationer. Date of order, July 16th, 1919, made on debtor's own petition.

THE day is short, the work great, the workman lazy, the wages high, the master urgeth; up then, and be doing.—Benjamin Franklin.





FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4. \
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

\ -	P.	-6-		3 4 /6 7000	
Whole Page	£8 1	LO	0	8.	
Half Page	1 1		6	One-eighth Page 12	6
Third Page	1	6	0	One-third Column 15	0
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column 6	6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIE, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
East 89th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, R.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1919.

Current Topics.

Printing Problems.

MASTER printers are very greatly concerned with the outlook for printing. Costs have been going up on every hand, and up to a point the customer has been quite willing to recognise the justice of the prices he has been called upon to pay. But there is a limit to the burden which the customer is willing to bear, and there are signs that he is taking effective steps to relieve himself of it. The time for grumbling has passed, and what the customer is doing now is simply taking his orders elsewhere. The position is illustrated by a letter which Mr. J. A. Strahan writes to the Westminster Gazette. He says: "I recently prepared a new edition of a book of mine. It is a work on English law, which

sells only in England. Last week I received the first batch of proofs, and found to my amazement that they had been printed in Calcutta on paper made in India. Does not this suggest that the high wages of printers and the high profits of the papermakers may in the end prove not very beneficial to them or to their country?" There is a very serious warning in this paragraph of Mr. Strahan's letter. If printing is going abroad that is bound to affect the whole industry, employers and workpeople alike. It concerns not only the craft of printing, but all the kindred trades and distributing agencies associated with it. The position rather reminds one of the goose that laid the golden egg, the rapacity of the owner being his own undoing. In the present case the owner may be the emplayer or the employee or both. It would be well for all who are interested in the printing trade to give heed to the fable.

Printing from Abroad.

Ar the same time that there is a prospect of British printing going abroad, there is also a fear that we are encouraging importation of There is here a foreign printed matter. double dariger. The whole world seems to have got the idea that the British market is a fair one to be shot at by anyone, and with the blockade removed there is every likelihood of printed matter being sent in from every quarter of the globe. Possibly the product of Germany will find its way to these shores through neutral countries. Already, we understand, American firms are circularising publishers in this country, offering to print their books for them. It is, perhaps, an interesting specimen of American cuteness, although it appears to us to be rather over-done in this case. They are making the appeal to British publishers on the ground that they have suffered less through the war than have British printers, and that they are therefore better able to undertake the work. On the face of it, it seems rather extraordinary to make an appeal for business on such grounds as these. But, after all, is not the American gauging the character of the customer quite correctly? People are quite tired of paying high prices, and it is very doubtful whether patriotism will induce them to stick to their home printers if they can get their work done cheaper elsewhere. Human nature, after all. is very fickle, and as a matter of fact, are not printers themselves only too anxious to obtain their raw materials as cheaply as possible? It seems, indeed, that the Government ought to take some definite steps to place the basis

of trading on a sound footing as soon as possible, otherwise the trade of this country will be absolutely ruined, and manufacturers will find even their own market filched from them.

A Curious Anomaly.

IT would be a curious anomaly if while white paper was not allowed to come freely into this country, printed paper had more or less unrestricted access. Master printers are very much concerned about this aspect of the matter, and while they were able-to assist the papermakers to get relief during the period of transition, they are now asking where they themselves stand. Their position is certainly awkward, and in some respects unsatisfactory. There are many individual causes for grievance, and we understand that one firm in London has lost a single order to the value of £2,000, this particular work being produced in Canada and being exported to this country for the first time. We have already mentioned in these columns the loss which has been suffered by a London house in respect of the South American market. This is a growing tendency, which is sufficiently alarming to arouse the attention of the entire trade, and, perhaps, as in the case of the papermakers, the employees and their leaders may be able to render assistance and advice to the employers in a common task of preserving the industry. If printing is going abroad, the result is, of course, not only that the printing trade suffers, but the paper industry and all the allied operations are affected in a like degree. and the burden falls on all engaged in them.

A London Problem.

What seems likely to happen in the printing trade as a whole is already taking place with regard to London itself. This instance illustrates the whole question. We hear that, owing to the higher wages paid in London, work is being driven outside. Consumers of print are out for the cheapest market every time, and as the rates go up in London they send their work into the home counties or elsewhere, because in these areas wages are not so high, and, the cost of production being lower, the consumer is able to get what he regards as better prices.

An Urgent Problem.

THE present position of the printing industry presents a problem which requires immediate attention. It will need the united efforts of all concerned to save printing from

disaster. The outlook is decidedly gloomy from every point of view. There is still a shortage of labour, and this limits what is so very necessary—concentration on output. There seems to be an impression, perhaps a mistaken one, that the influx of new blood into the trade should not be encouraged. This would be a particularly regrettable state of things, when we hear that many machines are idle for want of skilled workers, which means, of course, that subsidiary departments are not employed to the extent that they ought to be. What we have been told for months past is that there must be an increased output, not only to meet the immediate costs of production, but to help the country through the difficulties created by the war. In spite of the better conditions which the employees are working under, there does not appear to be that concentration of effort which is required. Wherever the fault may lie, it needs to be remedied. Perhaps the Industrial Reconstruction Council or its committees will take this matter up. There should be not only increased production in the aggregate, but a larger output per person employed. We doubt if it is so as yet.

Personal

Among the members of the general committee for the promotion of degrees in commerce at the University of London are Lord Burnham (Daily Telegraph), Sir George Riddell, Sir George Rowland Blades (Blades, East and Blades), Sir Herbert Morgan, K.B.E., (W. H. Smith and Son), Mr. Gustave Tuck (Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd.), and Sir Ernest Hodder Williams (Hodder and Stoughton).

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, has been spending a short holiday on the Scottish border, and he had a narrow escape of being "held-up" by the railway strike on the G. E. Rly.

THE newly-formed National Federation of Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers have appointed Mr. Alexander MacLaren, Glasgow, as their general secretary, with headquarters in London.

MR. MACLAREN is a partner in the firm of Messrs. A. MacLaren and Sons, printers, booksellers and stationers, Glasgow.

RUSH-ORDER promises are easily made, but not so readily fulfilled—consequently they often result in strained business relations. Do not make rush promises.

Trade Notes.

A GENERAL strike of printers has been declared at Verviers (Belgium), and the newspapers are not appearing.

In Montevideo a general strike of printers has resulted in the suspension of several newspapers.

THE late Walter Hazell, chairman of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., left estate valued at £90,034 (net personalty £53,068).

WE are obliged to hold over still further Mr. F. A. Perry's address to the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association.

A FOREMAN printer who appropriated tumblers in a public house in London, was bound over. His employer attributed his lapses to "a brain storm." and gave the man a good character for 13 years.

MESSRS. GALE AND POLDEN have issued a fully illustrated official souvenir programme of the Grand Naval Assembly, containing plan of the Fleet, naval programme, description of ships and a short account of the deeds of the British Navy in the Great War.

According to the Daily Herald, amicable negotiations having failed between the executive of the National Unions of Bookbinders and Printing and Paper Workers and Messrs. Be La Rue and Co., for the payment of the union rate of wages and war bonus, a unanimous resolution has been passed by the members empowering the secretaries to take direct action.

£5,000 DAMAGES AGAINST THE "DAILY MAIL."—On Friday, the libel action brought by Lord Newton against the Daily Mail was concluded. When in charge of the Prisoners of-War Department of the Foreign Office, the newspaper, according to Lord Newton, accused him of having sneered at the sufferings of British prisoners in Germany and having been guilty of heartlessness and want of sympathy. The jury awarded £5,000 damages.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL ACTION.—In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Thursday last, damages of £500 were awarded to Colonel Gordon, V.C., against the proprietors of the People's Journal, Dundee, for alleged slander contained in that periodical, which stated that the plaintiff ordered the surrender of the Gordon Highlanders during the retreat from Mons. The colonel's claim was £5,000. Several shareholders in the defendant company denied that they were parties to the publication of the article.

THE TITLE OF A NEW MAGAZINE.—The action brought by Messrs. Macdonald and Martion, proprietors of Our Home, against Messrs. George Newnes, Ltd., and Country Life, Ltd., asking for an injunction to restrain the defendants from printing and publishing a magazine under the name Our Homes was

dismissed on Friday by Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence, who held that the two publications were essentially different, and that the plaintiffs had failed to prove any probability of deception.

A LINOTYPE was recently ordered by the Trinidad Guardian, of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. When it arrived, packed in export crates and boxes, it was set up by a negro who had never seen a linotype, or ever known there was such a thing. Having set it up, he proceeded to learn to operate it and care for it, and he is now on the job in the capacity of machinist-operator for the Trinidad Guardian.

"OYEZ NOTES," the house journal of the Solicitor's Law Stationery Society, has in the July issue taken on a new form and appears as a well got-up journal of 24 pages, with cover. The matter is of an interesting character and is brightly written, much of it dealing with matters germane to the firm, but all readable and entertaining. As a frontispiece there is a fine portrait of Mr. H. Basil Cahusac, the head of the firm. "Oyez Notes" is an admirable production creditable to all concerned in its get-up.

An addition to the increasing number of house organs issued by printing firms is "Kelwhich emanates from the house of Messrs. J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd., the Mar-The first issue is very promisshalsea Press. ing and is well produced, its sixteen pages being filled with bright readable matter on topics of interest to the firm's staff, interspersed with verse, and there is a brief sketch of the career of Mr. J. J. Keliher, the head of the firm, illustrated by an excellent portrait. The tinted cover has the title printed as a locked-up form of type, and is very effective. "Kelnotes" is to be published bi-monthly, and is under the editorship of Mr. J. C. Keliher.

Dublin Printing Trade Dispute.

A conference was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, in connection with the printing dispute in Dublin, at which were present representatives from the Dublin Master Printers Association, the Typographical Association, and the Printing and Kindred Trades Alliance. Mr. T. Foran and Mr. W. O'Brien, who were parties to the agreement between the Master Printers and the Typographical Association entered into last October, were also present, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor.

After a discussion, which lasted six hours without a settlement being come to, it was suggested that the matters in dispute be left to arbitration, and that the men should resume work in the meantime, the terms of reference to be settled at a further meeting. This proposal was to be placed before the associations of the employers and workers for ratification.

Italian Paper Market

Example of German Methods.

The following example of how Germany sold paper in Italy before the war is given by the American Consul at Venice: There was a factory in Italy producing a certain quality of wax paper called Pergamino, which was being sold at 160 lire per quintal at the producer's place. A German firm which was manufacturing the same kind of paper, perhaps better, proceeded to sell it, including all costs, delivered at 158 lire per quintal, including 18 lire paid for duty. The Consul adds: A large trade could probably be done in this line if the selling price is kept around the Italian selling price. Information has been received that the Germans intend to make efforts to recapture a considerable amount of the former trade carried on in this district by selling either directly or indirectly from that country at advantageous credit conditions. The Italian paper manufacturers are inactive, as their business has been greatly damaged as a result of the war.

The following advice is given on the same authority to American exporters: "In order to secure a footing in this market it will be highly advisable to maintain a good stock in this country in the forms and widths which are the most used. A branch should, if practicable, be maintained at an important distributing centre, such as Milan, or an exclusive agency should be appointed at Venice or Padua to handle the whole of Venetia, including any newly-occupied territories adjacent to the Province. In order to compete with any such trade rivalry as existed here before the war, it will be necessary to sell merchandise of this kind at a price which includes all costs at a port in Italy. At least, if this is not done the prospective customer should be informed at the time of writing of the prevailing ocean freight rates and insurance costs. On most goods a credit of from 60 to 90 days is customary. One or two per cent. is allowed for cash payment, and this term is taken to include 30 days from invoice date. Some American firms are successful in selling on a stricter basis, but this is possible only by reason of a market superiority of their products or a lack of competition.

It is stated that Norwegians anticipate that the British Government will not find it policy to persist in the paper restrictions for any great length of time, and that they will eventually be removed.

A FAST LINOTYPE OPERATOR.—Don Swine-heart, of the Chicago Tribune, knows a thing or two about operating a linotype. On two successive nights he turned in an average of 12,900 ems per hour for six and eight hours respectively. Mr. Swineheart was setting both agate and minion on each of these runs

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING PASITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three, Shilling or 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be reckoned for each line.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded nost free.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.

Miscellaneous.

DEMOBILISED OFFICER, with Printing Experience, desires AGENCIES for Printing and Kindred Trade Sundries; good sale-room and office in Manchester.—Terms to J. Liddiard, Church-road, Urmston.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPH-ING and BOOKBINDING BUSINESS for sale; owner retiring; last year's profit over £700; purchase price about £2,500.—Apply, Hepworth, Stationer, Kidderminster. 13670



MARE

METALLIC POWDERS

WE MANUFACTURE ALUMINIUM

POWDERS
IN GRADES AND
COLOURS TO SUIT

Our Powders are of the Highest Quality.
Regular, Highly Polished, and do not Tarnish.



Send your

enquiries to

Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & Co., Ltd.,

CENTRAL COMMERCIAL DEPT.

8, GREAT GEORGE ST., WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "Arwhitcoy Parl, London," Telephone: 4010 Victoria.

DISTRICT OFFICES.

BIRMINGHAM-158-161, Great Charles St. MANCHESTER-5, John Dalton St. GLASGOW-137a St. Vincent St. LEEDS—Pearl Chmbrs., Bast Parade. NEWCAPTLR-OM-TYNE-Pilgrim House. Pilgrim St

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Printed Paper Imports.

The Position of Lithographic Work.

Considerable perturbation has been caused, more especially among master printers, by a rumour which suggested that the restrictions with regard to lithographic work, such as the popular coloured toy books and cinema posters, were shortly to be removed. Inquiries, however, seem to indicate that there is no truth in the rumour for the moment. The matter has, however, been under consideration by the Department of the Board of Trade, at 23, Buckingham-gate, but nothing has actually been decided as yet.

The confusion appears to have arisen from the impression that all control, as announced some time ago, was to cease by September 30th, and that licences to import printed matter were effective up to that date. The position at present is that licences are still required for the importation of lithographic work, which are given on the understanding that not more than one-third of the value of the goods imported concerns lithographic

products.

While it is stated that the licence system continues for the moment, eventually it is believed that the embargo will be removed. Should this be the case, the competition with British colour printers and the producers of paper toy books, in which matter, of course, papermakers are as much concerned, perhaps, as printers and lithographers, will at once

It is common knowledge that American goods, both in the shape of toy books and cinema posters are ready to flood the British market at any moment and the books will be sold here at 6d., as against the 1s. for the British product. The prospect of this wholesale competition is viewed with alarm in some quarters. The representative of a large house which is interested in the matter declares that if unrestricted competition was permitted to arise "we shall have to shut up printing."

On the other hand, another authority pointed out that while producers in this country might not be able to compete with the Americans in the matter of price, the quality of our goods was infinitely superior, and this is indeed the case, as may be quickly judged on comparison of the respective

work.

"The American lithographer is nowhere at the present moment," declared this gentleman. He added, however, that it was not always a matter of quality, but of price,

which influenced the purchaser.

The question of price, however, is one with which the British manufacturer is for the moment unable to compete on equal terms. We have it on very good authority that the is, which is charged for the colour toy book already leaves very little profit, and far from it being possible to reduce this figure,

prices are constantly going up. Paper, for instance, will be no cheaper, and, indeed, may be dearer, as is the case with printing, binding, and labour generally.

In America, it is pointed out in contrast, they have not had such difficulties to contend with as have faced the manufacturers and the workers in this country, while they are able to make their paper cheaper by reason of the fact that they have their raw material on the

spot.

Then in the case of cinema posters, the Americans, if they had free entry into this country, would have the great advantage of printing not only for their own but for this market as well. It comes, in fact, to a policy of dumping. It is recalled, in this connection, that our printers cannot send a pennyworth of print into the United States without paying a heavy duty. In fact, we cannot import into our colonies freely. Australia puts on a 25 per cent. duty, and the same, we believe, applies to South Africa.

A New Paper Tester.

A machine for testing the tearing strength or resistance of paper has been invented by

Mr. George S. Witham, Sen.

According to the invention, an instrument is provided for testing sample sheets or strips of paper which is equipped with means for indicating or registering the tearing strength or resistance of paper in accordance with an accepted system for the paper being tested. The apparatus preferably employed comprises a graduated scale beam provided with adjustable weights and carrying a clip or other suitable device for connecting the paper with the beam while the paper is being tested. Preferably the scale beam carries a cup arranged under a graduated tube containing water or other liquid and equipped with a valve to regulate the flow of the liquid from the tube to the cup. In this way the weight of the liquid added to the cup may be read on the tube and thus the weight required to tear the paper may be determined. The scale beam is provided with devices to indicate when the beam is at zero or accurately balanced, and it is also associated with devices to indicate the extent to which the paper is torn during a test. The paper to be tested is carried by a support suitably located with reference to the scale beam and provided with means for holding the paper properly stretched on the support. The inventor preferably also employs a combined cutter and punch for cutting a hole and a slit in the paper in order that a suitable portion of the paper may be provided for connection with the testing device and in order also that when the tearing of the paper by the instrument commences a clean start may be made.

Every dog has his day; but it's not every dog that knows when he's having it.



A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd.,

Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT, LONDON." Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON. Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON. Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood.



Printing Works LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams:—
"Identical, L Offices, 644 Central and 723 BARE. Works, 469 London Wall. BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS,

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. Estimates sent on Application.

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

Now-1919-Ready.

CHROMO ALMANACS

Choice and Cheap, Charming. Great Variety. Many War Subjects,

Full Particulars on Application.

TAYLOR BROS. CIRCULAR.

Is issued about Quarterly fully illustrating our new productions.

If you do not receive a copy issued, send us your name and address.

Every Description of COLOUR

Cheaper and Better than usually offered.

Get our Prices before placing Orders elsewhere.

Wires: Almanacs, Leeds. TAYLOR BROS, Colour Printe

Colour Printers

Phone:

Strawboards.

THE new regulations are having a steadying effect upon the strawboard market, and inquiries amongst the trade show that prices are settling down on a competitive basis, though we occasionally hear of prices indicating that the profiteer is still about. In a recent publication attention was directed to the extraordinary prices of straw-boards of which the writer had heard, £25 and £35 a ton being stated to have been paid. Why box makers should pay these prices we cannot understand, unless they were trying to evade the regulations by purchasing Dutch strawboards without taking the proper pro-portion of English boards. The market price for Dutch strawboards from stock at that date was about £22 a ton, while for forward delivery £16 10s. a ton was the general quota-To-day's prices are slightly lower, and business is being done from stock about £20 per ton, and forward delivery £15 per ton. The margin between £16 10s. and £35 is so astonishing that either the British boards are not proving a satisfactory substitute for Dutch boards or purchasers were ignorant of the market, and were dealing with the wrong people. The new regulations are considered by the leading authorities of the trade to be very much simpler than those previously issued, and it was expected that they would work perfectly smoothly, but the Board of Trade, having lost the services of their technical advisers, appear to be groping about in darkness, cancelling their decisions almost before they have become generally known. Witness the withdrawal of the list of papers for which free licence would be granted. We understand that this list was issued under pressure from the agents for foreign mills, to be rapidly withdrawn when it became known to the Board of Trade that the list included papers which could be manufactured by British mills. Why the Board of Trade did not refer to their technical experts or the Associations of Papermakers and Wholesale Stationers is a puzzle. One of the items on this list was strawboards above 2 lbs., but an inquirer at Buckingham gate was informed that no such concession had been granted.

Irish Strawboards.

Box-making in Ireland, particularly in Belfast, is an important industry, and consequently the necessary raw material is in The Clondalkin mill of the keen demand. Irish Paper Mills Co., Ltd., has given considerable attention to the manufacture of boxboards, and, during the period of the war, in response to the wishes of the Ministry of Munitions, engaged in the production of strawboards, extensive alterations and additions to plant being made for the purpose. We learn that at the present time the mill is turning out over 100 tons of strawboard weekly, and users say that it is better for their requirements than the Dutch article. In order to give the latter article the necessary folding properties, the straw is boiled until it is fairly soft; the Clondalkin board, however, has a thin layer of flexible material in the centre, thus giving scope for the outside of the board to stiffen, which is much appreciated by box makers. At the present time freight is a favourable factor in creating a demand for local strawboard in Ireland. The question of marketing home made strawboards is largely an agricultural one, depending upon the extent of the straw supply and whether it is cheap enough to allow successful competition with foreign manufactured strawboard.

Employees and Costing.

The general value of a costing system and the benefit it is to the employee as well as to the employer are emphasised in the course of an article which Lieutenant C. Latham (Ex-President of the National Union of Clerks contributes to the current issue of The Indus-

trial League Journal.

Costing, he says, is comparatively a late stage in the progress of accountancy which is nevertheless, destined to perform an important function in the industry of the future. It arose from the growth of industry, the application of mechanical power with its consequent division and sub-division of labour. and from the pressure of home and foreign competition. The economy of effort and material conditioned by the war has enormously intensified the application of scientific costing systems, with excellent results. The great value of costing has from this experience become widely recognised, and it is now being seen that the costing accounts are perhaps of more importance in the scheme of industry than the profit and loss account, for whilst the latter merely summarises in bulk the result of past operations, the former gives details from day to day of the course of actual running operations, and shows up the defects of organisation in the results they give.

The greatest enemy of production is waste, the waste of labour, of time, of plant, of energy, and the waste of waste; all diminish productive efficiency. By means of reliable costing data made known to all concerned, the workers could see the relation to the cost and degree of production of themselves, their labour, its extent, and its intensity; could see how efficiency is lost by checks to the "flow of production," such as break-downs, waiting for tools, rejections and rectifications, etc. Uneconomical production, either directly or indirectly, affects the worker as it does the whole community. Generally its effect is against him directly as a worker, in that it hits back on his earnings or his conditions of employment, as well as being indirectly injurious to

him as a consumer.



If, when printing, a difficulty arises regarding INKS—write to us!

We shall be very pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice.

We are not only makers of the finest printing inks, but have a staff of experts constantly investigating such subjects as the action of inks on various kinds of paper, the right consistency of inks for different purposes, the use of reducers, driers, etc, difficulties in litho offset work and other new processes, etc.

We have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes. Our range of colours and tints for litho, letterpress, offset, photogravure and other inks is unrivalled.



11, 17 & 18, Tooks Court, Furnival Street, E.C. 4.

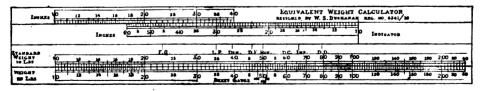
CH. LORILLEUX & CO.,
New Street, E.C. 1, and Newington Green, N. 16.

MORRIS & BOLTON, 'Ltd.,
11, 17 & 18, Took's Court, E.C. 4, & Stratford, E.

A TIME SAVER—SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

All who use Paper will find Buchanan's Equivalent Weight Calculator

JUST WHAT THEY WANT!



Equivalent Weights at a Glance.

IN LBS. AND GRAMMES PER SOUARE METRE.

In BOX-WOOD, 12-in. long (Standard Size) £2 2s.
(A 30-in. Rule Can Be Supplied.)

Celluloid Faced, 15.in. long £3 3s.

Supplied only by the Publishers:-

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Printing Foreman Charged.

A charge of stealing sums amounting to about £1,000 was preferred by George Pulman and Sons, Ltd, printers, of Thayer street, Manchester-square, London, at the Marylebone Police Court, against Frederick William Badger, 46, the foreman of the company's composing room. Divisional Detective inspector Albert Draper said he saw the prisoner in the presence of Mr. Geo. Pulman, the managing director, and Mr. J. H. J. Hermon, the secretary. Mr. Pulman remarked that the prisoner had confessed. The inspector said he then told the prisoner he understood that among the weekly tickets of men employed in his department, which he was handing week by week to the cashier and drawing pay for, he had been for the past 18 months handing in the names of nine men who were not employed by the firm, and had thereby obtained from the firm about £1,000. The tained from the firm about £1,000. prisoner's reply was, "It is true." A re A remand was granted.

THERE is nothing like being thorough. A Johannesburg compositor has returned his beer to the brewer because the labels on the bottles were printed in England. The South African Typographical Journal is the authority for this statement.

HAPPY the man who loves his work, and loves his work alone; for many a man loves another man's job when he ought to be loving his own.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.

WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

ROBERT K. BURT,

Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,

19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E,C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Bioting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRIORS ON APPLICATION.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of
Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

PRETS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only
TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices
in London Registers containing tull Bankrupicy and other
Registered information, together with Status Informatios
FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is, upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Practical Estimating

FOR

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

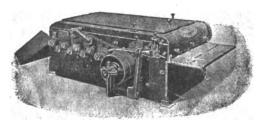
From-

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

NEW MODEL IN BRONZERS

The "SILVERLOCK" Patent Bronzing Machine.

BRONZES, DUSTS and POLISHES COMPLETE. Specially designed for Bronzing Christmas Cards, Calendars, Box-tops, Labels, Silks, Parchment, etc.



Dust-tight. No need for Vacuum-Machine easily inspected.

Stamp Presses. Card Cutting Machines Gumming Machines for Whole Surface and Strip Work, etc.

Particulars of the Sole Licensee and Manufacturer:

A. T. GADSBY,

42a, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, LONDON, S.E.S.
Telephones: BRIXTON 1714.—CITY 1831.

 $\mathsf{Digitized}\,\mathsf{by}\,Google$

Quarterly

Application



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 5.

LONDON: JULY 31, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY PRICE TWOPENCE.

"Fruotupe" BRANDS The Better Metals

To Printers on Holiday.

The staff of FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY cannot supply you with a

Reviver for "leaden skies"

but they offer you their best wishes for pleasant weather and an enjoyable time.



Do not forget on your return to business, when your PRINTING METAL needs "Toning up,"

we can supply you with a "REVIVER" for this purpose.

Fry's Metal Foundry,

25-42, Holland Street. Blackfriars,

LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone: HOP 4720 (two lines). Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Friars, London." Also at MANCHESTER. GLASGOW. BRISTOL. DUBLIN.

Before Buying Your Paper

WILL YOU GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY
TO QUOTE YOU?

YOU MAY SAVE MONEY.

We have Large Stocks of: -

Bags, Wrapping Papers,
Brown Papers,
Imitation Art & Art Papers,
Parchments, etc.

"News" is our speciality.

Reels from 128 ins. down to \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of an inch wide.

"Toilet Papers."

THE FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

21-27, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV. NUMBER 5.

LONDON: July 31, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Charity Sports.

A Great Day at Herne Hill Signalises Peace Event.

Now that the war is a thing of the past, the Printing and Allied Trades Sports Association has taken up again the annual sports day, which was so attractive a feature before the world was thrown into chaos. The 23rd annual sports, therefore, were held on Saturday at the Herne Hill track. By a piece of good fortune the weather was particularly fine, and there was a large gathering of visitors, who thoroughly enjoyed the varied programme of events. It is no small matter to organise a sports programme of such magnitude, and the large number of officials who conducted the affair with such skill and expedition, prompted by Mr. H. F. Parker, the hon. secretary, are to be congratulated upon the order and regularity with which everything was carried out.

Lady Hulton's Generosity.

Sir Edward Hulton, who is president of the Association for the present year, showed his personal interest in the fixture by attending in person, accompanied by Lady Hulton and Miss and Master Hulton. Her Ladyship was not only interested in the sports, but acted as judge of the lady's race in a charming manner. She was so pleased with the whole affair and the object of the gathering, that she generously undertook to pay for the prizes and the total cost of the expenses connected with the meeting. This announcement when made towards the close of the day by Mr. W. Mould, was greeted with loud cheers.

There was a large number of entries for the faces, and some very exciting finishes took place. Perhaps the most attractive event was the five mile point-to-point cycle race, which developed many exciting moments, while

the final struggle in the tug-of-war between Edward Lloyd, Ltd., A.C., and Kodac, A.C., held a large crowd in suspense while the competitors almost exhausted themselves in their superhuman efforts.

A Spartan-like Hero.

One of the splendid features of the day was the pluck exhibited by the youngest competitor (C. Shipp) in the two-mile championship for the Linotype shield. While the more mature competitors went ahead of him, he kept steadily on round the track, and in spite of being more than a lap behind when the first man finished, he still held on with admirable courage. This display of spartanlike endurance was thoroughly appreciated by the large gathering, and when the youngster completed the two miles he received a well-earned ovation. In recognition of his pluck, Lady Hulton, who attended to distribute the prizes, intimated her intention of awarding the lad a special prize on her own account, while another gentleman present offered a special prize. Cheers again greeted the boy when he was called up during the prize distribution and introduced to Lady Hulton.

London Schools Championships.

The championships of the London Schools' Athletic Associations for the Daily, Graphic Cup and the Daily Telegraph Cup are always most interesting. The boys for these events are specially picked from all the schools comprising the districts of which they bear the names, and are thoroughly trained for the occasion. The districts competing this year were Acton, Battersea, Lewisham, South Lon-

BRITISH & COLONIAL BRINTER & STATIONER

don, Teddington, West London and Willesden respectively. The championship is won on points, the events being 100, 300 and 880 yards scratch races. As only two boys compete at each distance from the Associations, it follows that a great deal of care is necessary to select the two champion boys from a district.

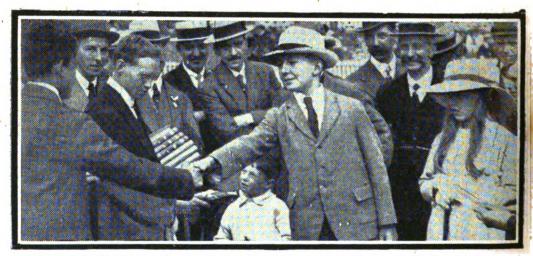
Lady Hulton was quite interested in the championship, and the prettiest incident of the day was the distribution of some of the prizes by Master Hulton and his dainty little sister. As will be seen by the photograph Master Hulton officiated as though born to the occasion and won the general admiration of the sturdy little competitors.

Prize Distribution.

At the conclusion of the sports Lady Hulton met with an enthusiastic reception when free seaside holidays of one week each to the holders of certain lucky numbers, and the holders of the winning tickets should communicate with Mr. H. F. Parker, 8, Albionroad, Wandsworth-road, S.W.4, who will arrange a week's holiday at the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home for Men and Women, Deal. The lucky numbers are 43, 387, 663, 904, 1,583 and 3,992. The cost of the holiday is being defrayed by Mr. Hugh H. Walker in order to celebrate a victorious peace and to give a fresh start to sport for printing trade charities.

Following the sports, dancing took place on the green, music being provided by the Finsbury National Guard Band, who also enlivened the proceedings during the afternoon.

For the accompanying illustrations we are indebted to the courtesy of the Sunday Herald.



Master Hulton and his sister distribute the prizes to the Juvenile winners.

rising to present the long and valuable assortment of prizes on the table before her. Following which Mr. W. Mould, on behalf of the Sports Committee, thanked her ladyship for her kindness and also the president for the great sacrifice he had made in attending the meeting.

Sir Edward Hulton replying on behalf of her ladyship and himself, said it was a pleasure to come there and encourage the officials in the good work in which they were engaged in providing sport for the cause of the charities connected with the printing trades. He understood it was a record attendance and he could see by the huge crowd of happy faces before him that they had had an enjoyable time. He congratulated the committee on the excellent arrangements and the magnificent success of the gathering. This was, he said, entirely due to the efficiency of the officials, and it must be very gratifying to them, as to all present, that the result would so benefit the suffering members of the printing trades.

A feature of the programme is a gift of six

The results of the various events are as follows:—

100 Yards Open Handicap.—1st prize (case of fish knives and forks), H. M. Abrahams, L.A.C.; 2nd (basket of cutlery), G. Grant, Metrogas; 3rd (tea pot), B. W. James, Q.P.H.

100 Yards Scratch Boys' Race.—Ist (for Daily Graphic challenge cup and Daily Telegraph cup). 1st (Daily Graphic challenge cup and watch in case), V. Cooper, Willesden; 2nd (Daily Telegraph cup and leather wallet), F. Smith, South London; 3rd, E. Ranson, Battersea.

Half-mile Open Cycle Handicap. — 1st (dinner gong), W. A. Ormston, Polytechnic C.C. (scratch); 2nd (sugar and cream jug in stand), C. A. Alden, Kentish Wheelers; 3rd (case of carvers), D. H. Genner, Kentish Wheelers.

80 Yards Veterans' Handicap.—Ist (case of carvers), E. Champain, age 49 years; 2nd (cheese, butter and biscuit stand), H. N. Smith; 3rd (one pint tankard), G. H. Filmer; 4th (case of pipes), P. J. Crotty.

BRITISH & COLONIAL

300 Yards Scratch Boys' Race.—1st (watch in case), W. Drew, Willesden; 2nd (leather wallet), S. Cooper, West London; 3rd, A. Aylott, West London.

One Mile Relay Race (trade).—1st (four fern pots), Times A.C.; 2nd (four cases of ten knives), Amalgamated Press A.C. (A team); 3rd (four cases of tea spoons), Amalgamated Press (B team).

880 Yards Open Handicap.—Ist (fruit and flower stand), F. G. Adams, Herne Hill H.; 2nd (cake basket), C. G. Manley, H.H.H.; 3rd (case of fish servers), J. H. Coxhead, Poly-

technic H.

Five Mile Point-to-Point Open Cycle
Scratch Race and Sealed Handicap.—Scratch.

—1st (cup and plinth), S. F. Bailey, Polytechnic C.C.; 2nd, T. G. Lance, Polytechnic; 3rd, M. Warren, Catford C.C. Sealed Handicap.

—1st (rose bowl and plinth), F. Williams, Kentish Wheelers; 2nd (pair silver candle-

Paper Bag Trade.

Constitution of New Board.

The Paper Bag Trade Board has been constituted as follows:—

(1) Three appointed members:—Professor L. T. Hobhouse, D. Litt, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., and Miss Ethelwyn Austin.

(2) Sixteen members representing employers:—Mr. W. V. Anderson, Leslie, Fife; Mr. L. F. Bate, Bristol; Mr. F. Chadwick, Howley Quay, Warrington; Mr. T. Coucher (Messrs. E. Saunders and Son, Ltd.), London; Mr. W. D. Dickson, Markinch, Fife; Mr. P. R. Fender (Messrs. Crescens, Robinson and Co.), London; Mr. W. J. W. Grieve, Dumfries; Mr. C. J. Healy, 11 and 12; Pall Mall, London;



Lady Hulton presenting the Prizes.



A Veteran who won the 80 yards.

sticks), M. Warren; 3rd (case of silverhandled tea knives and forks), S. F. Bailey.

300 Yards Open Handicap.—Ist (3 piece tea service), H. W. Hunt, V.C.A.C.; 2nd (mahogany clock), H. M. Abrahams; 3rd (case of fish knives and forks), G. H. White, Polytechnic H.

Two Miles Flat Inter-Team Race (for Linotype Challenge Shield).—1st, Kodak A.C.

Tug of War (for Walker-Usher Challenge Cup).—1st, Edward Lloyd, Ltd., A.C.; 2nd, Kodac A.C.

Quarter-mile Ladies' Walk (Scratch).—Ist (fitted leather attaché case), L. Gittus; 2nd (umbrella), E. A. Norton; 3rd (scent bottle), P. Arnold

Ladies' 4-Potatoe Race (20 yards), 1st pair of silver candlesticks), E. A. Norton; 2nd (case of spoons and tongs), L. Gittus; 3rd (jam pot and spoon), Ivy Early.

It is well for a man to respect his own vocation, whatever it is; and to think himself bound to uphold it, and to claim for it the respect it deserves.

Mr. Laird, Glasgow; Mr. F. Mosley, Tamworth; Mr. T. Parker, Bury; Mr. L. Poulter (Messrs. T. Poulter and Sons), London; Mr. J. Roberts, Leeds; Mr. F. G. Robinson, Bristol; Mr. G. H. Robinson, Blackburn; Mr. E. W. Smith, Birmingham.

(3) Sixteen members representing workers:
—Miss Adam, Glasgow; Mr. W. J. Britton,
Bristol; Mr. C. A. Cousens, Norwich; Miss A.
Grant, Edinburgh; Mr. G. A. Isaacs, London;
Miss A. S. Lawrence, London; Miss McNab,
Edinburgh; Mr. T. G. Newland, London;
Miss E. A. Scott, Leicester; Mr. A. Swift,
Blackburn; Mr. J. G. Tingle, Leeds; Miss F.
Yandal, Bristol. Four vacancies.
Professor L. T. Hobhouse is the chairman,

Professor L. T. Hobhouse is the chairman, Mr. J. H. Stoker, K.C., deputy-chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell, secretary.

The responsible editor of the Swedish Bolshevik paper Politiken, M. Otto Grinland, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for abusive articles published in that paper against General Mannerheim during the latter's visit to Stockholm.

Mr. Joseph Mortimer.

Viscount Burnham Presides at a Compilmentary Dinner.

Mr. Joseph Mortimer, who for the last 21 years has acted as secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation, was entertained at dinner on Friday evening at the Ritz Hotel, London, by a large company, in appreciation of the services he has rendered to the Corpora-Viscount Burnham occupied the chair, and among those present were Sir George Riddell, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth (Parliamen-tary Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Sir G. R. Blades, M.P., Mr. G. J. Wardle, M.P., Mr. A. F. Blades (President of the Federation of Master Printers), Mr. J. J. Keliher (President of the London Master Printers' Association), Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., Sir Cecil Harrison, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir W. Sutherland, M.P., Sir Herbert Morgan, Sir W. A. Waterlow, Sir Emsley Carr, Dr. W. E. Porter, Messrs. Thos. Manlowe, C. F. Higham, M.P., J. M. Blanch, E. J. P. Benn, J. H. Newton, W. P. Everitt, W. E. J. P. Benn, J. H. Newton, W. P. Everitt, W. A. Clowes, J. S. Elias, E. C. Austen-Leigh, R. H. Ruddock, C. W. V. Truefitt, G. Orford Smith, E. W. H. Walker, F. H. Walker, G. Eaton Hart, C. S. Ventes, A. B. Shury, C. B. Sheridan, N. A. Bolton, H. C. Bolton, C. E. Marsden, C. W. Iveson, G. W. Jones, A. Hewitt, W. E. Hebditch, C. H. Roud, H. F. Harding, F. F. W. Oldfield, G. Chrevollier, S. J. Spalding W. H. Walbrook, C. I. Drummond, W. A. ing, W. H. Walbrook, C. J. Drummond, W. A. Masters, H. Featherstone, A. G. Gronow, W. I. Burch, A. Mackenzie Hay, G. Rooke Colling-ridge, D. C. Griffith, R. A. Austen-Leigh, J. Gomer Berry, James Thompson, Alfred Langley, T. J. Elvidge, R. S. Cartwright, F. Hedger and W. H. Lock. Letters of apology for absence were announced by the chairman from Major the Hon. W. Astor, M.P., Colonel H. K. Stephenson, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld and Mr. G. H. Thomas.

The chairman, during the evening, in addition to expressing the appreciation which all concerned felt of the value of Mr. Mortimer's services, handed to him a silver salver inscribed with the names of all the donors, and also presented Mr. Mortimer with a cheque for £250 for Mrs. Mortimer.

Proposing the toast of "Our Guest," Lord Burnham said they wished to show their deep respect and admiration for one who had served the trade and calling to which they all belonged so faithfully for so many years. He served a long apprenticeship with the greatest of the trade unions with which they had to deal at a time when there was a somewhat kindlier spirit prevailing than there was now, and he enjoyed the confidence both of employers and employed. He was the representative of the L.S.C. at the Trade Union Congress twenty years ago. Since then he had been connected with the great Corporation which enjoyed equally the confidence of both employers and employed. The Corporation was the greatest charity common to the whole

of their trade, and it was increasingly valued by all connected with it. Since Mr. Mortimer had been there the number of beneficiaries had increased from 200 to 1,000. (Cheers.) The amount of money subscribed had been increased fourfold, and the number of subscribers had been doubled. Their guest had specially devoted himself to preparing for the annual festivals which culminated this year in a record—(cheers)—and which he confidently anticipated would be easily beaten next year when the Prince of Wales was to preside. (Cheers.) The success of this great charity if they chose to call it so, it was also, of course, a great organisation of thrift and providence—had been largely dependent upon Mr. Mortimer for the last 21 years, and if the administration had been justified in every particular they might fairly say that it was mainly due to Mr. Mortimer's ability, energy and absolute integrity. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mortimer, who was cordially received on rising to reply, expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the honour which had been done to himself and to Mrs. Mortimer. Recalling incidents in connection with the annual festivals, he mentioned that when the present King presided as Prince of Wales he took the keenest interest in every detail. In fact, his Majesty displayed more real personal attention to the details of the festival than any president he ever met. So much so that he would not permit a toastmaster to be engaged, but himself took charge of the whole festival. (Cheers.) With regard to the institution, thrift was its basis, and he hoped, notwithstanding any socialistic tendencies, that would continue to be its guiding principle.

The toast of "The Chairman" was presented the continue of the con

was proposed by Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P.

New British Potents.

Applications.

Bieri, P. Paper layers for printing machines 18,042.

Black, H. D. Delivery mechanism for rotary printing machines. 17,795.

Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Co. Heat regulating system for typecasting machines, etc. 18,032.

Horrox, E. Paper window blinds. 17,310. Keiley, J. Reversible matrix for linotype machines, etc. 16,939.

King, L. Printing, etc., machines. 17,800. Malherbe, D. G. Leaf-turning devices. 16,955. Mascord, G. W. Printing machines. Meirowsky and Co. Akt-Ges. Forming

screw-threaded paper coils. 17,125.
Mills, T. J. Folding cylinders of rotary printing machines, and mechanism for actuating pin-holders thereon. 17,732. ton, C. Device for spraying ink, etc.

Morton, C. 17,816. Napleton, J. Self-filling fountain pens. 17,184.

Riley, R. H. Drawing book. 17,289. Russell. V. H. C. Loose-leaf note-books.

Paper Imports.

Speeding up the Licences.

The Department of Paper Import Restrictions (Board of Trade), 23, Buckingham-gate, S.W.I, gives notice that in cases where orders have been on a British mill's books for six weeks or more and reasonable quantities have not been delivered, it is prepared, on production of a pro forma invoice, to consider an application from the customer for a licence to import his proportionate quantity of foreign paper. Such quantity will be placed to the debit of his account, and cancelled hy actual invoice received on delivery of the goods from the British mill.

The following are the rules to be observed by applicants for proportionate licences to import foreign paper and board in respect of

British purchases:

(1) Original British invoices, dated on or after May 1st, 1919, must be submitted.

Duplicates cannot be accepted.

(2) Merchants' invoices must be accompanied by certificates, supplies of which can be obtained from the Department on application. N.B.—These certificates should be applied for from the merchant at the time of placing the order with him.

(3) The invoices relating to paper falling under clauses 2, 3, 5 and 6 of the Paper Import Regulations must be kept sep-

arate.

(4) Separate summary statements of the invoices relating to each of the above clauses must be given, indicating the description and weight of the paper shown on each invoice, and totalling the weights.

(5) Invoices relating to finished articles, such as bags or cardboard boxes, must not be

included in any application.

(6) Invoices relating to printing or writing paper, even though used as wrapping paper, must not be included in applications for licences to import wrapping paper. N.B.—This does not apply to news off-cuts, which are classed as wrapping paper.

(7) Invoices relating to "middles," which are less than the substances mentioned in clause 6 of the Paper Import Regulations, and are therefore classified under clause I, must not be included in applications for licences to import cardboard or wrapping

paper

(8) Applications for licences to import cardboard (i.e., paper falling under clause 6 of the Paper Import Regulations) must in every case contain a guarantee that none of the items included on the invoices are less than the minimum substances permitted by clause 6 (i.e., strawboards 25 by 30 ins., 4 ozs. per sheet; other grades, 20 by 25 ins., 4 ozs. per sheet).

20 by 25 ins., 4 ozs. per sheet).

(9) Other board, which is excluded from clause 6 because the substance is less than the substances allowed (vide paragraph 8

above), is classed as wrapping paper (clause 5), and invoices for such board can be included in applications to import wrapping paper. N.B.—This of course does not apply to coated board (clause 3) or to the other classes of board specifically referred to in clause 6 as being excluded therefrom.

Scottish Printers' Complaint.

In the House of Commons, Mr. William Graham (Edinburgh, Central), asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he had received complaints from the Scottish Printing Trade Alliance and also from printing firms in Edinburgh regarding the delay in the transmission of goods between Edinburgh and London; whether he was aware that there was danger of work being refused on the ground that it was not delivered in London up to schedule time, and that this was a matter of the utmost importance to a large centre of printing like Edinburgh; and whether, having regard to the fact that the difficulty was not due to labour troubles in this case, he would take immediate steps to provide for the better transport of these

Sir Auckland Geddes (President of the Board of Trade) said he had received a complaint in the matter from the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Allied Trades. The Board of Trade had been in communication with the Railway Executive Committee, and he was sending the hon. gentlemen a copy of a letter which was recently received from the Committee.

Women's Wages.

National Basis in the Printing Trade.

As the method by which the rates of pay have been arranged for women workers in the printing trade has hitherto caused unsettlement, and resulted in many anomalies in the rates paid, it has been mutually agreed between the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom and the National Executive of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, and the Society of Women in Book-binding and Printing Trades, that wages in the future shall be settled on a National basis. For this purpose branches and sections of branches outside London, which has been dealt with separately, have been divided into six grades, the wages varying from 28s. per week (minimum) for qualified workers to 34s. in the more important centres. There are still a few outstanding points under consideration.

Trade Notes.

AT Sotheby's, a copy of Vanity Fair, in the original parts with the advertisements, was sold for £106.

APPROXIMATELY £130,000 was expended on Press advertising in connection with the War Loan campaign.

THE directors of Courtaulds, Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 4s. per share, free of income-tax, payable on August 7th.

MESSRS. CASLON AND Co., London, received a contract for printing materials from the Ministry of Munitions during June.

CROPPER AND Co.—A dividend is declared at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the six months ended June 30th, together with a bonus of 10 per cent.

THE Senate of the University of London have decided to establish a School of Librarianship, the work of which will be carried on at University College.

ALL the linotype machines were destroyed by fire at the offices of the Aberdeen Free Press, last week. The composing-room was gutted. Production of the Evening Gazette was possible by the friendly co-operation of other proprietors.

Much damage was done by a fire which broke out last week at the publishing firm of Messrs. Cassell and Co., La Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, through a spark from a furnace, and damage was done to the huge buildings by heat, smoke, and water, and in the news foundry by fire.

In an action heard last week, Mr. Justice Sargent gave judgment in favour of Mr. Julian David Marks against the Financial News, Ltd., and its directors. The plaintiff claimed a declaration that the rejection by the chairman, at a meeting of the company held in March last, of more than 40,000 votes tendered by the plaintiff in respect of a like number of shares in the company was inconsistent with the provisions of the articles of association and was invalid, and that a resolution which purported to be passed as a special resolution at the meeting was invalid.

Grafton Printing Works.—The second number of Sticks and Stones, the house journal of the Grafton Printing Works, confirms the the excellent impression made by the first issue. It is an extremely bright as well as a handy production, the pages being relieved by snapshots and amusing sketches. Bright contributions are given full advantage by careful editing and make-up. As a result of a suggestion made in the first issue, a house committee has been set up, with Mr. H. C. Hill as chairman, and this will doubtless cement the harmony and goodwill which already prevail in the works.

A GIRL of 17 described as a printer was charged at Lambeth with stealing a 10s.

treasury note belonging to another girl at Newington public baths.

A RESOLUTION to exclude the Press from the Earsdon District Council, Northumberland, failed to secure a seconder.

A PRINTER was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment at Clerkenwell for striking a girl who at his suggestion had taken up her residence in his mother's house.

REPORTERS were turned out of a meeting of the Barmouth County School Governors when appointing an assistant master. Two members of the board retired from the meeting as a protest.

During the recent rioting at Coventry, considerable damage was done to the premises and stock of an aged tradesman who is carrying on a stationer's business formerly conducted by his son, who lost his life in the war.

The Accrington Observer and Times last week issued a special supplement dealing with the "Industries of Greater Accrington." Most of the leading firms in the district were represented, and the effort has proved quite a success. We congratulate our contemporary on its enterprise in endeavouring to stimulate British industry.

PRINTING FIRM'S GENEROSITY. — Messrs. Gall and Inglis, bookbinders and printers, Edinburgh, on the occasion of their disposing of their bookbinding and printing works to Messrs. Pillans and Wilson, presented each of their workers with a parting gift. Everyone received a War Saving Certificate, one for each year of service. Several other presentations were made to employees who had been in the service of the firm for a considerable period.

Contracts Open.—For the supply of printed matter, books and stationery required by the Darwen Corporation for twelve months, tenders endorsed "Tenders for Printing and Stationery," to be sent to Mr. W. P. Halliwell, town clerk, by August 14th.—For the supply of such books, stationery and other school material, as may be required for the Education Authority for Dumfriesshire, forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. T. R. Burnett, education officer, County Buildings, Dumfries, to whom they must be returned not later than August 5th.

NEW DEPARTURE AT PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE.—Interesting developments are undertaken with the last issue of The Times Weekly Edition. In addition to the full review of the week's news and the first instalment of a serial story by Lucas Malet, there is an eight-page illustrated section in photogravure. This section, printed by the Intaglio process, is the result of experiments carried out at Printing House Square during the past five years, interrupted to some extent by the war. These up-to-date news pictures, produced on fast rotary machinery, by the latest method of illustrative printing, will doubtless be received with considerable interest at home and abroad.

London Master Printers' Association

Appointment of New Secretary.

Major H. Fordyce Birch has been appointed secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, in succession to Mr. Reginald J. Lake, and will take up his duties on 1st September.

Mr. Birch is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, and before the war was manager of the Cordite and Ammunition Departments, Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd. In 1914 Mr. Birch received a commission and at the close was major on the staff of the R.A.F.

Diploma for Journalism.

The Senate of the University of London has instituted a diploma for journalism, which will be awarded after examination to persons who have pursued prescribed courses of study

within the university.

The courses will begin in October next, and will extend normally over two consecutive university sessions. The compulsory course includes: English composition and practice in writing for the Press as well as lecture courses in the general history of science, the history of political ideas, and principles of criticism with practice in their application.

The student will also choose courses of instruction in three out of the following branches of knowledge, viz.: English literature and criticism, history, modern languages (one, or in special conditions, two, to be selected out of French, German, Spanish, Italian and Russian), political science, economics, biological science, physico-chemical science, philosophy, and psychology.

The Imprint on Posters.

In the House of Commons, General Croft asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to the fact that in a recent parish council election in Lincolnshire posters were issued which urged the electors not to vote for the man who got the boys into the army; whether he was aware that the printer's name and the name of the association or individual by whom published was cut off the bills before posting; and what action he proposed to take.

Mr. Shortt (Home Secretary): I am informed by the police that, after the fullest possible inquiry, they have been unable to ascertain who was responsible for the posters in question. In these circumstances, I am not aware of any action I can take.

Personal

VISCOUNT BURNHAM, presiding at the dinner to Mr. Joseph Mortimer on Friday, said a newspaper proprietor had stated at a recent Press Conference that a machine-minder carried away on the previous Saturday £21 as his weekly earnings!

SIR EDWARD AND LADY HULTON rendered the printing trade, and especially the benevolent side of it, a great service by attending the sports arranged by the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association at Herne Hill.

BOTH were keenly interested in the various events of the day, and Lady Hulton won admiration by her charming and genial manner.

MISS AND MASTER HULTON also graced the occasion with their presence.

MR. J. R. HEDDLE, general manager of the Daily Sketch, was also among the visitors.

During the afternoon Mr. A. O'Connor, secretary of the Printers' Medical Aid Association, presented to Lady Hulton a souvenir peace brooch. Over 3,000 of these attractive ornaments have been sold for the benefit of printing trade charities.

MR. M. HENNIGEN, the most recent addition to the staff of the Federation of Master Printers, who has had several years' experience in costing work and organisation in America, made his first public appearance in his new office at Newcastle-on-Tyne last week.

MR. Hennigen expressed hearty approval of the methods of cost-finding as recommended by the Federation, and had no hesitation in stating that the system was simpler and possessed other features which the American standard system does not contain.

MR. G. H. ROBERTS, M.P., having ceased official connection with the T.A., writes a letter of explanation to the *Typographical Circular*, in which he refers to the incidents of his recent Parliamentary election and the attitude of members of the T.A.

MR. ROBERTS entered the service of the association as organiser in June, 1904. Later in the year he was selected on a ballot vote the association's Parliamentary candidate. In January, 1906, he was elected to represent his native city in the House of Commons.

MR. ROBERT BRIGHT MARSTON, editor of the Publishers' Circular and the Fishing Gazette, contradicts the announcement of his death, at the age of 66, which he has just seen in the Melbourne Argus, of May 13th, 1919.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 5% ins.)

Whole Page	£8 10 1 17	6	One-eighth Page 12	
Third Page Quarter Page	1 6	Ŏ	One-eighth Page 12 One-third Column 15 One inch in Column 6	0

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. Rampeltin, Vasterlanggatan 56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Locewood Trade Journal Co., 10,
Rast 89th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LAWE, LONDON, E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices. as above

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1919.

Current Topics.

American Printing Competition.

THE danger to British printers by American competition is being constantly emphasised. Of course, no objection can be taken to this, provided both parties have fair and equal chances. The fear in our own case is that we are putting shackles upon our own limbs, which hamper the British printer from entering equally into the contest. In a recent issue of the Saturday Review, another aspect of the matter was put forward. It was pointed out that "the heavy and growing increase of cost in printing, paper, binding and distribution (all due to exorbitant wages) must prevent publishers from taking the risk of ac-

cepting works from young and unknown The publisher and the bookseller cannot pass on the whole of this increased cost to the public, because there is a limit to the price that can be asked for books. In truth, the first direction in which people begin to economise is in their mental food; they will starve their minds sooner than their bodies." There is only too much truth in this observation, and master printers are alive to it. The trouble is that they are forced by outside influences to increase their costs. The problem is an extremely difficult one, because the increase is not all the fault of the trade itself. There is not a single item which enters into the cost sheet of the master printer which has not risen enormously in price. It would be an interesting calculation to find out what proportion of the cost of production nowadays is due to labour. There is no gainsaying the fact that both labour and print generally have been too cheap in the past. The danger now is whether the mark is not being overstepped in the other direction. A depressing feature of the whole business is that with the cost of living and the cost of everything going up in a continuous circle, people are no better off under the new conditions than they were under the old. There ought really to be a relatively better standard of living, but the general raising of prices seems to be defeating this desirable object.

The British Handicap.

Another aspect of the American competition is touched upon by the writer in the Saturday Review. He points out that American books are beginning to push our native writers from the bookstall. There is little doubt that readers in this country will not be deterred by any motives of patriotism from selecting foreign books and magazines, if they can get, by that means, the literature or fiction which they desire, and at a price which is favourable to them. If this tendency is pursued, it means that there will not only be less work for the British printers, but that native talent will not find the outlet for expression which it requires. It is pointed out, with unmistakeable truth, that the American public is three times as large as the British, "so that, cost of production being about equal, American publishers run less risk." As one way of encouraging British printers, the writer implores British publishers to go on printing English classics, but in better type, "or the new-born babe will require spectacles as well as a bottle."

National Wage Settlement.

THE national wage settlements are now practically all completed with the whole of the unions in the printing trade. Whilst, of course, this must of necessity give rise to a certain amount of disturbance at the moment owing to the fact that a considerable number of anomalies have to be redressed, it must be obvious to everyone concerned that eventually these settlements will be of a distinct advantage to the trade. Every agreement contains a clause to the effect that no strike or lockout can take place until at least five weeks have elapsed, and it will be readily seen, if sufficient time can only be obtained for a peaceful atmosphere to negotiate in, there will be no likelihood of any serious disturbance in the trade.

Paper Restrictions Department.

A FAIR number of complaints are reaching us as to the delay which is prevalent in the Paper Import Restrictions Department of the Board of Trade, and also in regard to the issuing of licences. Of course, there are always aggrieved persons about, but they are not always in the wrong. It is complained that the department is either neglectful, overworked or hampered by a vacillating policy. Whatever the cause, the effect, we are assured, is to aggravate vastly the disadvantages which the restrictions inflict upon the trade. Since the alteration was made in the Control Department, of course, the staff at 23, Buckingham Gate has been greatly reduced, which is more than may be said of the work. Whether something can be done to speed up matters and remove causes for grumbling, we leave it to the Department to determine and to find a remedy.

Increased Paper Prices.

As was anticipated would be the case, the recent developments in wages, hours and coal cost have led some of the makers of commoner qualities of paper to increase their prices. Printings, which had fallen to 51d. per lb., are now quoted 52d. and 6d. per lb. Cheap bank papers, which were accepted a fortnight ago at 61d. and 71d. per lb., are now firm at 7d. and 8d. per lb. Naturally, mill people have not been keen on booking orders during the period of suspense, but a fair amount of stock business has been done. It is becoming a difficult thing to convince some paper users of the possibility of higher prices. They have heard the suggestion so often and for so long that they have become hardened in the process. These are the people who treated the threatened strike as a minor and ineffective incident in the transition of things generally. Perhaps the hard fact of a higher price per lb. for papers now bought will help to correct the unappreciative outlook of this particular section.

Paper Market Hardening.

The market has hardened very considerably lately and particularly in regard to wrappings, printings and E.S. writings and banks. Swedish kraft has advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. at the mills, and is now selling from the agent at £65 per ton, with stock quotations at £60 in certain instances. Canadian kraft is on offer at £50 10s. per ton, and English kraft (which is fast improving in quality) at £45 to £50 per ton. The Regulations are having a good effect in turning attention to the British product, and it must be said that English mills are at last doing themselves justice in turning out a kraft wrapping worthy of the name. If there is still any deficiency to be made good, it is mainly in the direction of lookthrough and The lookthrough of the better class Swedish kraft is clean and translucent, whereas most English krafts are dark and blotchy. There is also evidence of unsieved fibre and splinters, etc., on the underside of most of the samples we have seen. In strength, colour, rattle and feel, we are fast approaching the point at which it becomes difficult for the expert to distinguish English from foreign kraft. The competition of the future may very possibly be with our colonial colleagues, whose natural conditions are especially suited to the production on their own doorstep of all the elements which go to make up the production of immense quantities of kraft wrapping on an economic basis.

A Big Paper Mill to be Built

We understand that there is a big new paper mill enterprise on foot for the neighbourhood of London. A well-known firm of paper manufacturers and agents intend to set up a four-machine mill on a site particularly adapted for the purpose. It is anticipated that the new mill will be running by the end of the year.

COUNT that day lost whose low, descending sun sees prices cut to bits, and business done for fun.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 7½d.; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 5½; Country Life, Pref., 12s. 6d.; John Dickinson 25s. 1½d., 1st Pref., 75; Financial News, Pref., 10s. 7½d.; International Linotype, 58½; Linotype, A Deb., 64¾, B Deb., 59¾; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 3d.; George Newnes, 18s., Pref., 13s. 6d.; Pictorial Newspaper, 6 p.c. Cum., 20s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 20s.; Times Publishing Co., 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 16s. 7½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 13½; Waterlow Bros. and Layton, 8½, Pref., 6½; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 13s. 9d.; Wiggins, Teape (5s. pd.), 7s., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref. (5s. pd.), 6s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Weldon's, Ltd.—The profit for the year to June 30th was £261,274, which added to £14,928 brought forward gives a total of £76,202. Dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, and a bonus of 5 per cent. (making 15 per cent. for the year). The sum of £10,000 is placed to business development fund and £5,000 to employees' benevolent fund, leaving £24,202 to be carried forward. For the previous year the dividend was also 10 per cent., but no bonus was passed.

"EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS."—Mr. Robert Wilson, presiding at the annual meeting in Edinburgh, said the wisdom of the policy of raising the price to one penny had been amply justified, in that the price of paper was still so high that a halfpenny paper, even with the large advertisement revenue, would not be able to meet expenses on such a circulation as theirs. Both advertising and sales had shown a large increase during the last year. The report was adopted.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON, LTD.—At the annual meeting of this company, held on Monday, Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart. (chairman) referred to the continued prosperity of the business. Two new publications had been added during the last twelve months—Peg's Paper and Farming. Sir Arthur paid a high tribute to the work of the staff, and mentioned that a considerable number of their employees joined the colours. Mr. Neville Pearson was appointed a director, and Miss G. Stuart Macrae was re-elected a director. The report (recommending a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares) and accounts were adopted.

NEW COMPANIES.

M. H. BIRGE AND SONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to enter into an agreement with M. H. Birge and Sons

Co to carry on the European branch of their business formerly carried on at 46, Bernersstreet, London, and to carry on the business of merchants in, and importers of, wall-papers and other paper, mouldings, and allied substances. The subscribers are W. T. Wallace and H. J. W. Hall. Private company. Directors, W. T. Wallace and H. J. W. Hall. Registered office, 46, Berners-street, W.

R. A. STEPHENSON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers, gummed paper makers, sealing machine manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are H. W. Hutchings and W. H. Chisholm. Private company. The first directors are H. W. Hutchings and W. H. Chisholm. Registered office, 130, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

LAND WORKER PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £200, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and general publishers, printers, lithographers, engravers and advertising agents, etc. The subscribers are R. B. Walker and F. J. Edminson. Private company. Directors W. R. Smith, M.P., R. Green, W. Holmes and R. B. Walker. Registered office, 72, Acton-street, Gray's-inn, W.C.

Jobbs, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £6,000, in 5,940 shares of £1 each and 1,200 deferred shares of 1s. each, as shorthand writers, law and general printers, copiers of manuscripts, documents, plans and papers of all kinds, etc. The subscribers are R. Pownceby and R. P. Knight. Private company. First directors, R. Pounceby (chairman and managing director) and R. P. Knight. Registered office, 53, New Broad-street, E.C.

C. COMBRIDGE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of a wholesale and retail stationer, carried on by Cornelius Combridge at 3, 4 and 5, New-street, 9, Bull-ring, and 142, Broad-street, Birmingham. Private company. The subscribers (each with one share) are C. Combridge, R. S. Setten, and S. H. Warren. Directors—C. Combridge, R. S. Setten, and S. H. Warren.

Joseph Stott, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in papers and all kinds of articles made from paper and pulp, dealers in esparto and other grasses, jute, flax and other fibres, rags and all other materials from which paper can be manufactured, and bleaching and like materials, colouring matters, stains, dyes and pigments, etc. The subscribers are J. A. Stott, and W. Stott. Private company. Directors—J. A. Stott, W. Stott, and H. Stott, and one other person to be appointed by them.

London Etching Co. (1919), Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares (1.500 pref.), to adopt an agreement between the London Etching Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), and this company, and to carry on the business of colour process and half-tone and line engravers, photo etchers, stationers, printers.

etc. The subscribers are G. W. W. Wright-Nooth, and W. L. McNay. Private company. Directors—G. W. W. Wright-Nooth and W. L. McNay (permanent joint managers). Registered office, 3, Holborn-place, High Holborn.

ARCADIAN WAFER PAPER Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to enter into an agreement with W. T. P. Cunningham, and to carry on the business of a manufacturer of and dealer in paper and all products and materials used for the purposes of confectionery, baking and other food trades. Private company. The subscribers (each with one share) are W. T. P. Cunningham and Doris M. Cunningham. Private company. The first directors are W. T. P. Cunningham, W. P. Cunningham, and one other to be appointed by W. T. P. Cunningham. Registered office, 13, Arcadian-gardens, Wood-green, N.22.

Scottish Press, Ltd.—Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, publishers, etc. The subscribers are F. Spedding, W. Lima and W. A. McWhirter. Private company. The first directors are F. Spedding, W. Lima and W. A. McWhirter.

P. N. RISKEY AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, as wholesale paper and board merchants, importers and exporters, printers and bookbinders, engineers, manufacturers of and dealers in stationers' and printers' machinery and plant, stitching wire and sundries, rag merchants, etc. The subscribers are P. N. Riskey and S. Wood. Private company. First directors: P. N. Riskey and S. Wood (life directors),

Ensign Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to acquire, manufacture and sell variable advertising devices, to print and publish (for itself or others) books, pamphlets, journals, newspapers, cartoons, pictures and advertisements, printed and written matter on metal, paper or other material, etc. The subscribers are J. A. Jarrett and D. B. Crane. Private company. The first directors are J. A. Jarrett and D. B. Crane.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

DERBYSHIRE COURIER (1912), LTD.—Satisfaction registered June 27th, 1919 (a) of £500, part of amount registered June 7th, 1915, and (b) of £2,900, balance of amount registered April 25th, 1916.

BRITISH WIRE STITCHING MACHINE Co. (1919), LTD.—Debentures registered June 26th, 1919, of £2,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd.—Satisfaction in full registered June 27th, 1919, of charge for £1,000, registered in September, 1916.

FREDERICK WARNE AND Co., LTD.—Deben tures for £13,500, charged on the company undertaking and property, present and future including uncalled capital, registered June 25th, 1919.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

THE ALNWICK AND DISTRICT LIBERAL NEWSPAPER Co., LTD., (in Voluntary Liquidation). — Notice is given, that a general meeting of the company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Henry Chapman, Son and Co., Barrington-street, South Shields, on September 1st, 1919, for the purpose of having the liquidator's accounts, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, laid before such meeting.

NOTICE is given, that a general meeting of the members of the Post Printing Press, Ltd., will be held at 12, Queen Victoria-street, London, on August 25th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of.

Gazette.

A WORD OF GAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Blakey, Wm. John (carrying on business under the style of Richard Blakey and Son), Stockton-on-Tees, wholesale stationer, printer and haberdasher. Supplementary dividend of 3½d. in the £, payable July 31st, 1919, at the official receiver's offices, 80, High-street, Stockton-on-Tees.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDER.

Adlard, Henry Frederick, printer, 55, Banner-street, City-road, E.C. Date of order, July 25th, 1919, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting, August 8th, 1919; public examination, September 23rd, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.2, 11 a.m.

An Advertisement is always working.



Canadian Paper for Printers.

Interview with Dominion Representative.

Mr. A. L. Dawe, who has come over to assist the Canadian Trade Association in London on the paper and pulp side of its operations, gave a representative of the World's Paper Trade Review his views on the paper situation.

Attitude Towards the British Paper Market.

"We have realised, of course," said Mr. Dawe, "that the British paper market is somewhat at a disadvantage at the present moment in consequence of the upheaval of the war and we want it understood that we are in sympathy with the British papermaker and the position he is in. There is no idea of attempting to flood and capture the market, in the first place because we have not the paper to do it with, and, secondly, because our view point is this: Before the war, Great Britain imported from different countriesneutral, enemy and so on—several hundred thousand tons of paper. Well, all that we are looking for is that Canada should have the opportunity of supplying a portion of that paper which is to be imported."

The interviewer at once acknowledged

this tactful view of the situation and suggested the possibility of competition British paper mills arising from the

Dominion.

Canadian Competition.

"That competition cannot be severe," said Mr. Dawe, "because, as I have mentioned, the amount of paper available is not anything like the pre-war amount of paper imported into Great Britain." Remarking that he did not know how long the arrangement as to the restriction of imports was likely to last, Mr. Dawe added: "The Canadian industry, of course, would welcome Imperial preference. I might mention that for many years Canada has been giving the Mother Country a preference of 10 per cent., the duty on British paper being 15 per cent. as against 25 per cent. on foreign paper, and I think, up to the time the war began, Great Britain received considerable advantage from that.'

Mr. Dawe observed that there was a market in Canada for some of the British grades of paper and there had been one for many years.

With regard to the future of Canadian pulp and paper business, our representative observed that Canada would develop paper enormously, and that, as it grew, competition with the manufacturers in this and other countries would increase.

To this Mr. Dawe replied: "At present all Canadian mills are pretty full with orders. News-print mills are particularly busy, chiefly on account of the tremendous increase in the consumption of newspapers in the United States and Canada, where huge advertising campaigns are being carried on. The business in other lines of paper, such as writings printings and wrappings, is gradually showing an improvement after the slump which ensued upon the armistice, and by the time winter comes business should be in full swing

again."
We were informed that the production of news-print in Canada amounts to 700,000 tons a year, of which 80 per cent. is shipped to the

United States.

Shipping Difficulty.

"Shipping is our trouble," said Mr. Dawe, answer to a question. "It is very diffiin answer to a question. cult to get space, on account of the Government taking 70 per cent. of the freight, leaving only 30 per cent. for a variety of general merchandise, and we are badly handi-

capped in filling our orders."
"Then when the situation is eased, Canadian paper may be expected to come over here to a greater extent," observed the repre-sentative of the World's Paper Trade Review.

"Just as soon as the Shipping Ministry gives licences there are several thousand tons of pulp and paper already sold which will come over," was Mr. Dawe's observation.

Price Question.

An inquiry as to whether he had anything to say in regard to the prices of Canadian

paper led Mr. Dawe to remark:—
"I am not in a position to give them exactly, because I am only dealing with the price question in a general way. Most of our mills have made arrangements for merchandising the goods. But so far as I chandising the goods. But so far as I can see, the British mills have managed to hold their own in regard to prices in a very creditable manner. We, of course, have had our troubles in the last four years with regard to labour strikes and coal shortage. question of the 8-hour day was one which was settled quite a long time ago, and, therefore, is not giving us any bother. There is perhaps one phase of the news-print industry which has not bothered the British manufacturer, and that is price control.

Control Stifles Enterprise.

"In Canada and the United States, the price of paper was controlled during the war. In the case of Canadian paper it was sold at 14d. per lb. up to and including 1916. Later the manufacturers were able to show the Government the justice of their case and to have the price fixed at 178d. per lb., all of these prices being f.o.b. mill. The fallacy of Government Control was shown in the fact that during all this time there was not a single mill erected in Canada for the production of news-print."
"So that control has the effect of stifling

industry?" the interviewer interjected.

"Yes, and now that control is ended many of the mills are engaged in extending their

Some FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

Ganada is the second largest pulp and pulp producing country in the world, and is rapidly overtaking the U.S. which holds first place.

Ganada's first large paper mill was built in 1865 and produced $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of paper in 24 hours. To-day a modern paper mill produces from 250 to 300 tons in the same length of time.

Ganada makes every grade of paper and board used commercially.

Canada's pre-eminence as a paper producing country lies in the possession of hundreds of thousands of acres of pulp-wood forests and of conveniently located water powers.

Canada has the largest forest area of any country in the British Empire.

Ganada has developed water powers estimated at 1,941,700 h.p. besides undeveloped water powers incalculable.

Ganada invites enquirles for Pulp and Paper. Write to A. L. Dawe, representing Canadian Pulp and Paper industry, who will be glad to advise as to source of supply. Address:

A. L. DAWE, c/o Canadian Mission in London, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1.

Ganada Manufactures: Mechanical, Sulphite Unbleached and Fine Bleached, Sulphate Pulps, Newsprint, Printing Papers, Cover Papers, Writing Papers, Surface Coated Papers and Boards, Kraft and other Wrapping Papers, Boards of every description, M. G. Tissue, Toilet Papers, Building and Felt Papers and Wall-board.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

plants by installing new machines and planning new enterprises in different parts of the country. The value of the industry to Canada may be judged by the fact that the output of pulp and paper mills in 1918 was estimated to be worth more than £20,000,000. It is by far Canada's largest exporting industry."

Incidentally Mr. Dawe mentioned that the pulp and paper industry of the Dominion sent 4,000 men to the war.

British Export Business.

With regard to British paper mills recovering their export business, Mr. Dawe remarked: "I am not worrying about that (meaning that there would be little difficulty about this). English mills are essentially export mills; even the smallest have laid themselves out for export packing. There is no doubt, when conditions settle down, that they will find their old markets the same as before."

"But in those markets," suggested our representative, "they will find they will come up against the United States and Canada as

competitors."
"They will find the United States and Canada in most of those markets," was how Mr. Dawe put it, "but the Canadian output of finer paper is not very great, and it is mainly employed for domestic use."

Paper versus Pulp.

When Mr. Becker's suggestion was put to Mr. Dawe, that it was more difficult to ship paper to England than it was to bring pulp over, the official of the Canadian Association replied:—

replied:—
"The only answer I can give to that is, that concerns like Laurentide and the Belgo Pulp and Paper Co. for many years did a large business with Great Britain in paper, and so far as I know there was no real cause for damage claims on any of the paper coming

"Naturally, every country desires to extend the export of the finished product, rather than the raw material. There is no question, of course, that you have to pack paper more carefully. An outstanding example is the Northcliffe Mills in Newfoundland. They are shipping very successfully their output of paper to England, although during the war, owing to lack of vessels, they were unable to do so."

Playing Card Profits.

The gross earnings of the U.S. Playing Card Co. for 1918 were \$1,089,921.83. The net earnings were given as \$944.415.24, after deducting reserves for depreciation on buildings and plant equipment, but before deducting the 1918 federal taxes. The surplus is given as \$2,226,026.01.

The best philosophy consists in not wanting the things you can't get.

Women Compositors.

The Belgian compositors' strike has ended as the result of a meeting of the Association of Master Printers, at which it was dedided to leave the demand for a 36-hour week to be dealt with by each union individually. All the newspapers have again reappeared. It has been decided that the female compositors will not be dismissed, since they cannot be replaced.

Photographic Paper.

A patent taken out by the Kerotype Co., London, relates to improvements in the manufacture of photographic printing paper and transfer processes. One of the rosins is precipitated in the form of a fine grain whilst the other still remains in solution in the remaining solvent in the form of a varnish. The varnish thus dries with a matt surface. waxed basis of paper, etc., is provided with a resinous substratum which is obtained from a solution or suspension in a mixture of solvents of two rosins or a single commercial rosin which comprises two constituent rosins. The solvents are chosen so that, on evaporation of one of particular example, 90 grains of sandarac and 20 grains of mastic are dissolved in a mixture of 4½ oz. of alcohol and 1½ oz. of acetic ether.

Largest Paper Consumer.

According to Mr. R. J. Hoyle the United States is the largest paper consuming and producing country in the world and its annual production is valued at more than \$300,000,000. In 1917, 5,480,075 cords of pulp wood were consumed in the United States at the total cost of \$60,815,057. The fact that New York State consumed 1,056,556 cords or about one-third of the total, shows the great importance of the Empire State in the paper and pulp business. If an acre of virgin land produces 15 cords of pulp wood, which is a liberal average yield, it will require 70,437 acres annually to produce the amount of wood required by New York State.

FOUR COLUMN leading articles are not very common nowadays, but *The Times* had one in which a plan for the solution of the Irish problem was described. The gossips are wondering who wrote this very long "leader," and Mr. Cavin's name has been mentioned. Lord Northcliffe himself is also suggested as the author.

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd.,

Paper Makers

AND

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON."
Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON. Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood.

A TIME SAVER—SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

All who use Paper will find Buchanan's Equivalent Weight Calculator

JUST WHAT THEY WANT!

Inouz	s 10 12	14 16	18	20	25	30	2.5	40		JA.	I DE	SIGNI GOUI	VALE	NT \ W. S.	WEIG BUOM	HT C	ALCUL	ATOR	10	98		
No.	TO SERVICE	Incres	60	8 50	8 4	0 35	30		6	2	0 1	8 1	6	1	12	10	Iwos	CATOR			1	
STANDARD WEIGHT IN LDS	10 12	36 , 36	, 20	20	F.C.	30	T. F	Daw 40	. 1	F Far	8	60 60	70	D.D. 80	90	100	120	140	160	180	200	20 40
WHENT DE LAS	10 15	14 16	1,5	20	25	30	95 Su	40	BUGE	59	5	60	70	80	90	100	120	140	160	150	200	20 40

Equivalent Weights at a Glance.

IN LBS. AND GRAMMES PER SQUARE METRE.

In BOX-WOOD, 12-in. long (Standard Size) £2 2s.
(A 30-in. Rule Can Be Supplied.)

Celluloid Faced, 15.in. long £3 3s.

Supplied only by the Publishers:-

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by GOOGLE

UNITED STATES'

Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, included the following:

Imports. *Printing paper, free ... \$3,288,236 **\$3,060,366** dut... 6,393 Paperhangings 18,134 16,673 Photographic paper... 13,407 34,983 Coated paper ... 2,746 2.437 Wrapping 20,578 31,265 1918-19. July-April. 1917-18. *Printing paper, free... \$27,786,849 **\$**31,243,557 dut... 49,302 33,444 **Paperhangings** 69,738 140,210 Photographic paper... 417,997 171,717 Coated paper... 48,768 84,141 Wrapping 275.777 464,757 • Not above 5 cents per lb. Exports. April. 1918. \$565,056 News-print \$758,447 Other printing paper 666,658 1,350,321 Writings and en-318,079 1,161,139 velopes Playing cards... 62,098 171,180 ... Hangings 42,370 129,658 July-April. 1917-18. 1918-19. News-print \$7,810,723 **\$**8,318,379 Other printing paper 13,546,862 6,230,201 Writings and envelopes 3,542,218 10,949,750 Playing cards... 1,160,132 602,285 493.519 ... Hangings 351,530

Improved Shell Stripper.

Mr. J. Love, manager of the white paper department of Messrs. Lendrums, Ltd., has invented an improved shell stripper, for which he is taking out a patent. The invention seeks to supply what Mr. Love describes as a long-felt want with waste paper merchants,

paper mills and others.

The chief advantages gained by the use of the apparatus are ease and speed of operation, owing to the fact that the carrying devices for the rolls of paper (reel ends) do not have to be lifted aad removed each time it is desired to place a roll into position; greatly increased speed and reduced friction of reeling off because rotation is confined to antifriction bearings and properly machined supporting spindles and surfaces as against the usual bars or spindles. Herein there is a saving in the cost of cones and bars, also great economy of labour in loading and unloading the machine. The invention is supplied with a self-cutter, which is easily manipulated.

At the present time, with the high cost of labour, Mr. Love says the improved machine will be found to be a very valuable asset to the merchant who handles printers' waste and reel ends, as its construction gives every facility for a very large out-turn at the mini-The machine runs practically mum cost. without noise, and requires such a small amount of power that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

Canada in London

Mr. W. C. Powers is sailing from Canada this month for England in order to take charge of W. C. Powers and Co., Ltd., which represents the mills which sell through the

Canadian Export Paper Co., Ltd.

The company represents the Eastern Manufacturing Co. and Groveton Paper Co., in addition to the Canadian Export Paper Co. mills, which comprise the following:-Laurentide Co., Ltd., Price Brothers and Co., Ltd., St. Maurice Paper Co., Ltd., Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., and the Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices. "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPPESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING PASITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three. Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be recknowed for each line.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling. per line.

Miscellaneous.

EMOBILISED OFFICER, with Printing Experience, desires AGENCIES for Printing and Kindred Trade Sundries; good sale-room and office in Manchester.—Terms to J. Liddiard, Church-road, Urmston.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPH-ING and BOOKBINDING BUSINESS for sale; owner retiring; last year's profit over £700; purchase price about £2,500 .- Apply, Hepworth. Stationer, Kidderminster.

JIPERS.—Large, Soft, Coloured Print Rags. 39s. 6d. per cwt., carriage paid; samplebale on approval. - Duxbury, Merchant, 38, 13683 Nottingham-street, Bolton.



turers, and Suppliers to the Bookbinding, Printing, Stationery, Box Mak AMES

crn Card and Electrical Trades.

Gold Leaf, Gold, White,
and Coloured Foils, Blocking
Powders, etc. Machine Tapes
s. any ply for endless bands.

Cyclets, Tapers.
Guard Book Straps and
Handles.
and Electrical Tapes.

dles for Hand and thine Sewing, Coloured tes. Cords, Ribbons. stics, File, Laces.

Calicoes, Needles for Cloths, Machine Se ms. and Tapes. Cord Ibands. Elastics, Fill

inconditions, Buckrams, Calico Jiazed, Label, Holland Clod and Mulls, Glues, Gums, a ewing-on Cords, Headband

> ted Webs and Tapes, ing Wire and Staples.

PRITISH & COLONIAL PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV

LONDON: August 7, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWO PENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

(AMERICAN).

(BRITISH).

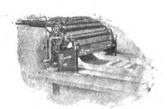
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



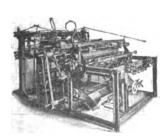
Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



Smyth No. 4 Sewer.
(Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine.
(Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs, or 2-32's from the one sheet).

, Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting
Machine,
(Most advanced Guillotine on the World's Market).



Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

The above machines are the latest production of the various American factories and the most advanced type of their kind on the World's Markst

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:—

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4, ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

BRITISH & COLONIAL

August 7, 1919.



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

We have LARGE STOCKS of PLAIN and EMBOSSEDS.

MAIL YOUR ORDERS.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

6, 8 & 8a, Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER;

Manchester Telephone No.: City, 4164.

Telegrams: Swiftness, Manchester

TO THE TRADE.

LITHOGRAPHIC Pictorial Posters (Commercial, Theatrical & Cinema), Show Cards, Maps, Plans, and Labels.

We print up to 64 by 44 (in one sheet).

OFFSET PRINTING.

SKILLED ARTISTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.

Allow us to quote you for your next order.

H. & C. GRAHAM, Ltd., 196, 198 & 200, Camberwell Road, S.E.

"CANADIAN" BLACK HAVE PUSHED TO THE FRONT. INCS SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co., Ltd. Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.

Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

BY ADVERTISING IN THE RECOGNISED

AND OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM.

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer,

Offices: -58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV.

LONDON: August 7, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Organisation.

Address by Mr. F. A. Perry.

At the last meeting of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association Mr. F. A. Perry, the president, delivered the fol-

lowing interesting address :-

Allow me, on behalf of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association, to welcome all master printers present to-night who have not hitherto seen their way clear to join our association. We hope your presence here is an indication that you are willing to co operate with your brother printers in your own locality, provided we are able to prove to your satisfaction that it is your interest to do Now, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, I contend that printers recognise a good thing as quickly as men of any other profession, because no matter how small a stock of commonsense and liberality of thought a man may have possessed when he entered the ranks of printerdom, yet the very nature of his craft does develop in the master printer many of the qualities which make for breadth of thought, acumen, tolerance, patience, receptivity of new ideas, and generally those qualities which fit a man to conduct a business of so trying a nature and one which makes such great demands on a man's clearness of perception as ours does. Therefore I am going to appeal to your commonsense and shrewdness in this matter to night. Unfortunately for the printer, his environment does also develop his character on egotistic and individualistic lines, and does not always encourage the cultivation of the more sympathetic and social propensities which some other trades and professions engender.

Concentration on Detail.

A printer's business is so exacting, and concentration on detail is so necessary, that the master printer fills his days with work and

his nights with worry, with the result that he thinks he has no time to cultivate the acquaintance of his printer-neighbour, and ignorance being always the parent of misconception, his view of his neighbour is a distorted one, and the image in his mind is a caricature with the worst elements exaggerated, rather than a true portrait. By the operation of that law which causes our thoughts to gather to themselves similar thoughts, and permits antagonisms to create other antagonisms, in nearly every case where a printer has not met and known his nearest competitor he unconsciously appraises that neighbour in a manner unjust, and sets an altogether false value upon his neighbour's character and disposition, a value far below the assessment which a better acquaintance invariably proves to be a more correct one.

It is most important that we should be on good terms with our competitors. It is important, both for our own sake and for theirs, and even in the long run for the community. Any person's good will is a real living, active force, acting and re-acting upon all, and creating an atmosphere of sympathy mutually beneficial.

United we Stand.

President Wilson, speaking at Manchester a few months ago, said that men had been too long embarrassed by international antagonisms, but they were now finding that the interests of each meant the interests of all. Machinery must be provided to bring about goodwill and friendship amongst the nations, because unless they could learn each other's minds they could not be friends. What the President said about nations is true of individuals, and particularly true of individuals with a community of interests, such as a body

of men pursuing the same occupation. Unfortunately distrust and isolation have emphasised the points of repulsion rather than the points of attraction, but just as in the evolution of the State the antagonism of individuals had to be subordinated to common action in defence of the commonweal, so to-day the dangers of isolation in world are bringing trades the business and sinking the small together dividual interests in order to secure the greater advantages common to all. machinery for promoting friendship amongst the nations has been created but has yet to be tested. The machinery for securing friendship amongst printers is an accomplished fact. Throughout London there exists a chain of Associations so that a printer in any locality has at his service an association designed to bring about in his trade that identity of interest to which the President referred. It has passed the realm of experiment and is showing solid results. Gentlemen, these local master printers' associations are bringing master printers together. We are meeting each other in assemblies such as this, and we are creating an atmosphere of faith in each others' integrity. As a result we are trusting each other, and the fact that our neighbour trusts us and expects a certain line of conduct from us puts us on our honour, and thus we become the men we believe ourselves to be, and our confréres expect us to be,

The Printer and His Customer,

Now let us pass on to the more tangible but scarcely less valuable benefits which the Association has to offer its members. First it standardises practices and customs in our trade, and by so doing it educates our customers not to make unreasonable demands on We discuss and pass resolutions on trade practices, and codify rules of practice under certain conditions, so that when a customer makes a request for a service not generally included in the price we charge for our work, we know the minds of our competitors in the matter, and are pretty sure that they will not, for instance, keep a job standing for six months without charge on the bare possibility that the customer may require a reprint at some future time. The member of an association has learned that the type represents capital and that if that capital does not earn interests in use it should earn rent whilst being held in reserve.

Again the member of his Association knows that if he purchases paper to be used for his customer's jobs, he is entitled to a profit on that paper, and that if his customer supplies the paper the customer is not getting the full profit he is entitled to on the work unless he makes provision for such special circumstances in his charges. Recently a blow has been struck at the practice of customers thus robbing the printer of legitimate profit, and many members of this Association have decided not to undertake work under such conditions except under special circumstances. The associated printer does not fear his customer going to his competitor and getting a

lower price for the job he has done for so many years, and the price of which he has found it necessary to increase to keep pace with rising wages, shorter hours and inflated material charges and expenses. He knows that if he puts his imprint on his work, that imprint will be respected, and that his competitor will see in it a notice not to trespass, and will thus help him to maintain a legitimate charge.

Many Advantages.

He knows that there is a costing committee always at work adjusting the hourly rates for all operations to rising costs so that if he has not himself seen the wisdom of installing the Costing System and getting his own hourly rates he still has a guide to the average rates in other works, and by charging them does not go so far astray as he probably would had he not those rates to regulate his charging.

He has at his service a skilled staff of experts on legal, technical and economic questions who will answer his questions as to law and practice and assist him to follow a safe and normal course in all his goings.

He can obtain special discounts for outwork such as for instance process engraving a concession to members of the Association which outsiders do not enjoy and which will probably be extended in the purchase of other goods in the near future.

He will form friendships in the trade and have the re-assuring knowledge that in times of stress and pressure his brother printer will help him to get out his work and he will have the satisfaction of being able to reciprocate when his competitor is similarly situated.

And finally his outlook on his brother craftsmen will be changed. He will not be able to love his printer enemy, because the man he has hitherto regarded as his enemy, he will find, has become his friend. If he is of a pugnacious disposition and not happy unless he is fighting someone he will have to look outside the ranks of his profession for a foe, and if he will play the game and observe the rules there is no reason whatever why there should ever arise any dispute or difference with his competitor which cannot be settled in a ten minutes interview.

An Earnest Appeal.

Gentlemen, I am not drawing a fancy picture. I am stating actual facts and am prepared to prove every statement I have made to-night. And to secure all these benefitsmoral and tangible—you are asked to pay—what? One guinea a year for the current year! In the future it may cost you a little more. If there were no visitors from 24, Holborn, present I would tell you what I think the service is worth, but in their presence, for your sake, I forbear! I am reminded, however, of the man who stood on London-bridge offering genuine golden sovereigns at a shilling each and failing to find customers. I That is a way wonder if he was a printer? printers have of under-rating their wares, and printers follow in association their practices

in business life. Can we wonder that the public follows our lead and takes our work at our own valuation. Our Association is offering golden service at a nominal fee, far below the value of that service. Those of you who are on the lookout for bargains have one here. Join the Association for a trial year, and during that year leave no stone unturned to induce your competitors to come in. The time you may spend will yield a hundredfold return. The trifling fee you pay will be the best investment you ever made.

Come into the Fold.

I said just now that the master printer was an intelligent man with reasoning powers above the average. I have given reasons why I think every master printer should join this Association. Mr. Keliher and other speakers will follow and tell you of some advantages I have omitted. Unless you have some good reasons to put forward for not joining this Association I shall hope you will not leave the room to-night without giving in your name. If you know any reason or impediment why you should not join us, you are asked to declare it, and I am confident that your prejudice will be removed and your objections met. The most frequent reason adduced is: "I don't see the need of the Association. I have hitherto got along very well without it." That may be true, but you would have got along very much better with its aid. If you have been in business many years there probably was a time when you got along very well without the telephone or the typewriter, or the loose-leaf ledger, without a filing system or methodic organisation. Our printer predecessors got along very well with the Stanhope, Albion or Columbian press. But the day came when first the steam engine, then the gas engine, and now the electric motor became necessary; when modern machinery replaced primitive practices, and where is even the most conservative and old-fashioned printer to-day who fails to recognise the superiority of such appliances over the methods of a century ago. Modern methods have become a necessity not only if we are to progress but if we are to exist. And the day has come when the printer outside this Association is a back number, handicapping himself in the race for business, and most certainly severely handicapping himself in the race for profits. The printer outside his trade association is outside the scope of many benefits and advantages which cannot be mentioned here. He does not know what he is missing because he has not experienced or realised the good things which are offered him. I ask you to try membership for a year, because I know if you give it a fair trial you will not go back again to isolated action. You will not plough lonely furrows with your single horse after experiencing the advantages of team work harnessed for mutual help with your neighbours.

Give it a Fair Trial.

Let me give you one word of warning here. To reap the full benefits of the Association, it is necessary that you do something more than merely join and pay your subscription. You cannot complain that a book is of no use to you if you merely purchase it and put it on your shelves and never read it, or merely read it and fail to use the knowledge it contains. You cannot learn to swim by joining a class, paying the instruction fee and never going into the water. You cannot gain strength by investing in gymnastic apparatus and not And you cannot get the full benefits of this Association unless you make use of the Association, attend its meetings, participate in its activities, and bear your share of its work. I should probably surprise you if I told you the time some of the members of this Association spent in your service. but it is done because these members feel it is worth while, and because he gets most benefit from the Association who gives most service to it. That is the law of all progress and the law of all service, and that is the only way to reap the full benefits of membership of this Association.

The Empire Paper Mills. Ltd.

This company has been formed with a capital of £300,000, to take over the Ingress Abbey Paper Mills, Greenhithe, formerly the property of the Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Ltd.

The registered offices and selling offices of the new company are situated at 34-40, Ludgate hill, E.C, and the directors are:-

Rt. Hon. Viscount Rothermere.

F. E. R. Becker. Arthur Baker.

Stanley Cousins.

A. E. Linforth.

W. E. Roome.

It is well known that these works, with deep water pier and railway sidings, are situated on the banks of the river Thames, and are considered to be one of the finest

paper mills on this side of the Atlantic.

The policy, it is anticipated, the directors will pursue will be that of increased produc-tion. The mills are laid out for the manufacture of rag, esparto and wood papers, and

in addition coated papers.

It will be apparent that a mill so close to London, with water, motor and railway transport facilities, must be a considerable advantage to the paper industry in the south of England.

Discount on Paper,

The disagreement between Chicago printers and paper dealers on discount terms has been practically settled. The 2 per cent. discount is being generally observed, but not the tenday period. When convenient and possible, printers are expected to take care of their paper bills before the tenth day of the month.

Trade Notes.

MR. D. W. CARROLL, a member of the staff of the *Financial News*, died on Tuesday. He was fifty-one years of age.

MR. EDWARD ELTON, formerly of Edenfield and Bury, and later a sporting journalist in Manchester, died last week in his 68th year.

In commemoration of peace, the Oxford University Press have issued a Victory edition of the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING has presented £10,000 to the £500,000 fund which is being raised to establish a Degree of Commerce at the University of London.

The late Mr. Leonard Upcott Gill, part proprietor of the Bazaar Exchange and Mart, and formerly governing director of L. Upcott Gill and Son, Ltd., has left estate valued at £8,424.

MR. WATTS, a member of the L.C.C. Education Committee, states that his actual experience is that boys on leaving the public primary schools read print very badly and manuscript not at all.

THE Christian has completed its 60th year. Mr. R. Cope Morgan edited the paper for over 40 years, and his son, Mr. George Morgan, is associated to day with the Rev. Dr. Stuart Holden in the editorship.

The death has taken place in hospital at Tregaron, Cardiganshire, of Mr. R. Hughes Williams, a well known Welsh journalist and fiction writer. Mr. Williams was the author of a large number of Welsh stories, some of which he published in book form. He was 45 years of age.

WRITS have been issued against the Daily News, Limited, by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis on behalf of the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P.; by Messrs. Bull and Bull on behalf of the Right Hon. Walter Long, M.P.; and by Messrs. Fowler, Legg, and Young on behalf of the Right Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, M.P., and the Right Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, M.P., for alleged libels in statements relating to investments made by them in Russian securities.

The Tunbridge Wells Advertiser published a special edition in which the Peace day celebrations in that Borough were well illustrated with half-tone blocks. The copies of the paper, including an extra edition, were quickly sold, and the demand for more was so insistent that a "Souvenir Booklet" of 16 pages was printed to supply the demand for the pictures. This was a well got-up quarto, printed in chocolate ink on good paper, and was an extremely creditable production.

JOURNALISTS' UNIVERSITY COURSES.—The University of London inaugurates next session at the suggestion of the Institute of Journalists and the Appointments Branch of the Ministry of Labour a course of journalism which covers

a wide range of knowledge. The general control of the journalism courses and diploma has been entrusted by the Senate to the Jöurnalism Committee of the University, which includes, Dr. W. L. Courtney, Sir Sidney Low, Mr. J A. Spender, and representatives of the Institute of Journalists and the National Union of Journalists.

THE death has taken place suddenly, of Mr. Sinclair Sutherland, wholesale stationer, of Sheffield.

MR. GEORGE ROBERTS, the Minister of Food, explains in the current issue of the Typographical Circular how his official connection with the Typographical Association, as its Parliamentary representative and organiser, has come to an end.

MANY machine minders on newspaper rotaries will be pleased at the better-class sheet now being turned out by the mills. The re pulping of waste made a hard, brittle sheet, liable to crease and break. With more wood pulp being available the waste is not being so extensively used.

TENDERS WANTED.—For the printing of minutes and reports of committees, schedules of accounts, etc., for the Insurance Committee for the West Riding of Yorkshire; particulars from Mr. Arthur Flather, 6, Bond-street, Wakefield. For the supply of printed matter, books, and stationery required by the Darwen Corporation for twelve months; tender forms from the Borough Treasurer, Church street, Darwen.

A FIRM of art publishers in New York and Boston, with wholesale connections throughout the United States, desire to represent a few wholesale manufacturers of stationery, fancy goods, etc., on a commission basis, and are prepared, if necessary, to finance shipments of orders and guarantee accounts. Further information will be supplied on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 4, Queen Anne's-gate-buildings, London, S.W.1. (Reference No. 260).

Printing Exhibition in Birmingham.—An interesting exhibition of commercial printing was held this week at the galleries of the Birmingham Society of Artists. It was arranged by the Design and Industries Association, and the exhibits were of a most comprehensive character. Specimens of almost every kind of commercial print ng were displayed, and, by contrast, one was able to appreciate the wonderful advances that have been made in comparatively recent years in coloured posters. and in artistic commercial printing. The Association which was formed during the war, aims at the development of British industries through the co-operation of the manufacturer, the designer, and the distributor, by means of exhibitions of the best current examples of commercial products by forming trade groups composed of the three classes named, and by enlisting the support of schools of art and technical institutes. The exhibition claimed a good deal of attention from the printing trade.

BRITISH & COLONIAL

BOOK-PLATES FOR ALL—A London publishing firm has recently commissioned a lady artist to design sets of book plates to be sold at a popular price.

"G.A.S.," which is the house journal of Messrs H. Churchman and Co., printers. 7, Wilsonstreet, E.C., is an &pp. octavo, full of interesting matter, weil edited and nicely printed.

MR. ALFRED FOWLER of the American Bookplate Society, Kansas City, U.S.A., is planning to issue a series of bookplate brochures, the first of which will be a catalogue of Stanley Harrod's bookplates, with illustrations of seven of his artistic creations. The edition will be limited to 250 copies.

A Post Card Action.—An action was brought last week before the Lord Chief Justice by Mr. Michael Besso, carrying on business as M. and R. Besso, who delivered a million illustrated post cards at the Bulldog Sailors' and Soldiers Club. The plaintiff sued Sir Fredk. Milner, as president, Major-General Landon, as a former member of the Advisory Council, and a Mrs. Leslie, as secretary of the club for the price of the post cards -£2,375. Lord Reading found that the goods were supplied to Mrs. Leslie, and that the plaintiff had given credit to her alone. Judgment was entered for Sir Frederick Milner and General Landon, and for the plaintiff on his claim against Mrs. Leslie.

Personal.

SIR HERBERT MORGAN presided at a dinner given at the Ritz, last week, to Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B., on his appointment as Director of the London School of Economics.

SIR CRCIL HARRISON (Federation of Master Printers) is among the signatories of the report which has been prepared for the Federation of British Industries as the reply of the employers of the country to the demands of Labour.

MRSSRS. HAROLD SPALDING AND Co., paper-makers' agents, have removed from 12, St. Bride-street, to Vulcan House, 56, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4.

VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE is sufficiently recovered from the effects of his recent operation to leave London He has gone to Scotland, where he proposes to remain until October.

THE KING has approved of the Lord Mayor, Sir Horace Brooks Marshall, being sworn a member of the Privy Council. Sir Horace is principal of the firm of Horace Marshall and Son, publishers.

SIR THOMAS WHITTAKER, first chairman of the Royal Commission on Paper, has been appointed chairman of the Select Committee on Land Values Duties.

Gration Works Ourings.

The staff of the Grafton Printing Works (Hill, Siffken and Co., Ltd.) held their annual outing the other Saturday, the scene this year being Southend. The weather was on its best behaviour, and the party took full advantage of the opportunity to see and admire the many improvements that have been made on the front since the last time all were together at Southend, a week or two before the war started.

Mr. H. C. Hill presided over a large gathering at the dinner, with Mr. E. Hill in the vice-chair, and after the fare was disposed of, an excellent programme of toasts and songs was enjoyed.

The toast of "The Firm" was proposed by Mr. J. W. Cox and was responded to by Mr. H. C. Hill. who in the course of a very interesting and effective speech tendered hearty thanks to the staff for their loyal and active co-operation during the trying years of the war and with the return of their men from the army, a number of whom were present with them again. He looked forward to the future with perfect confidence. The establishment of the "house committee" and the "house journal" he mentioned as evidences of the recognition of that spirit of mutual interest and good will which, if carefully developed, would ensure the firm a successful time in the future.

The ladies of the staff had their outing the same day, and spent a very pleasant time at Loughton, the journey being made by road. Telegrams of a congratulatory nature was exchanged between the two parties during the day, and the smooth working of the arrangements of both sections reflected much credit on the respective stewards.

Defrauding His Employers.

On Friday last, at the Marylebone Policecourt, Frederick William Badger, case-room overseer to Messrs. George Pulman and Sons, Ltd., printers, Thayer-street, London, was charged on remand with stealing £1,000 belonging to the firm. Mr. George Pulman. managing director, said the firm employed about 260 hands. Recently the firm was approached by some of the men with the object of obtaining recognition of the trade union. Inquiries in the office showed that only 65 per cent. of the men were members of the union. The men claimed that the percentage was 90, and as a result of further inquiry, the defendant was called upon to account for nine men who appeared in the firm's books, but could not be traced. His reply was "They do not exist." Four compositors in the employment of the firm were called to show that various sums of money alleged to have been drawn by the defendant on their behalf when they were not at work had not been paid to them. The defendant was committed for trial. An application for bail was refused.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 6d.; Cassell and Co., $7\frac{10}{12}$; J. Dickinson and Sons, 27s.; Ilford, Pref., 16s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Illustrated London News, 4s., Pref., 13s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 23s., 23s., 23s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., Pref., 16s. 9d.; Edward Lloyd, 18s, 18s. 9d.; Mansell Hunt, 35s.; Millar and Lang, Pref., 15s.; George Newnes, Pref., 13s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 71s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.; A. M. Peebles, 58s. 9d.; Roneo, 36s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 23s., Pref., 82s. 6d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Def., 17s., 17s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 10\frac{1}{3}\$; Weldon's, 37s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 10\frac{1}{2}\$d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL DAILY POST, MERCURY AND ECHO.—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.—The directors announce a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum for the six months ending April 30th, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 8 per cent. for the year, against 5 per cent., and leaving £10,000 to be carried to dividend reserve, £10,000 to general reserve, and £8,411 forward.

Weldons, Ltd.—The twenty-first annual ordinary general meeting of Weldons, Ltd., was held last week, Mr. A. Γ . Hollingsworth presiding. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he was glad to inform the shareholders that the balance-sheet before them was a record in the history of the company, the net profits being more than double those at the time of its formation. The net profit, after providing for all expenses, depreciation, etc., stood at £61,274, which would enable the Board to propose not only the continuity of the dividend of 10 per cent., but this year to add a bonus of 5 per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year.

NEW COMPANIES.

W. Holmes and Smith, Ltd. — Registered with a capital of £12,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers and publishers carried on by W. Holmes, Ltd., at the Otto Printing Works, Lightburne-road, Ulverston. The subscribers are H. S. Phillips and J. F. Lord. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered office, Otto Printing Works, Lightburne-road, Ulverston.

Anglo-French Booksellers, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in 1,900 6 per cent. non-cum pref. shares of £1 each, and

2,000 deferred shares of Is. each, to print, publish, and circulate books, newspapers, music, magazines, journals, periodicals, pamphlets, pictures, engravings and other literary and art works, especially those produced or manufactured in France and her-colonies. The subscribers are H. D. Dauray and C. Stephens. Private company. The directors are not named. Registered office, 8, St. Martin's-place, W.C.

CROMPTONS (STUBBINS), LTD. — Registered with a capital of £120,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of cigarette paper manufacturers carried on at Stubbins Works, by James R. Crompton and Bros., Ltd., and to carry on the business of cigarette paper manufacturers, rag and paper stock merchants, manufacturers of paper of all kinds, manufacturers of wood pulp and other materials used in the manufacture of paper, etc. The subscribers are R. Crompton and W. P. Stericker. Private company. The first directors are J. R. Crompton, F. Hawke, A. Nuttall, R. Crompton, jun, and A. S. Newton. Registered Office, Stubbins Mill, Ramsbottom, near Manchester.

W. B. SAUNDERS Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a publisher carried on by the W. B. Saunders Co., of West Washington-square, Philadelphia, U.S.A., at 9, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of medical, surgical and other books, periodicals magazines, etc. The subscribers are F. B. Saunders, W. L. Saunders, jun., W. D. Watson, R. W. Greene, W. A. Pierce, J. F. Hagen, A. E. Leonard, and C. G. Perkins. Private company Directors: F. B. Saunders, W. L. Saunders, jun., W. D. Watson, R. W. Greene, W. A. Pierce, J. F. Hagen and C. C. Perkins. Registered office, 9, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, W. C.

WOODLEY, WILLIAMS AND DUNSFORD, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £9,990, in £5 shares, to acquire the business of newspaper proprietors carried on at Taunton by a firm with a similar name, and to enter into an agreement with W. A. Woodley, Ada M. Bilderbeck, W. H. R. Saunders, Sarah E. Williams and J. T. U. Dunsford. The subscribers are W. A. Woodley, J. T. U. Dunsford, Mrs. A. M. Bilderbeck and Mrs. S. E. Williams. Private company. The first directors are W. A. Woodley, J. T. U. Dunstord, Mrs. A. M. Bilderbeck and Mrs. S. E. Williams.

R. G. C Panels, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £14,000, in £1 shares (7,500 ordinary and 6,500 deferred), to acquire the business carried on by the Railway Guides Co., Ltd., and certain of its property, and to carry on the business of railway publicity agents and contractors, advertising agents and contractors, owners and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, periodicals, and railway guides. The subscribers are P. P Ornstien and B. A. Levinson. Private company. Directors, A. F. Hastings, G. H. Drewett and P. P. Ornstien. Registered office, 395, Cityroad, E.C.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case as isfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Charles Matthew Wiggins and Joseph Wardley, carrying on business as machine rulers, at 14 and 16, Old Swan-lane, under the style or firm of Wiggins and Wardley, has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from June 30th, 1919. Charles Matthew Wiggins will continue to carry on the business in partnership with Joseph Albert Wardley, under the style of Wiggins and Wardley, by whom all debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDERS.

Griffiths, Walter, newspaper proprietor, 5, Stockwell-terrace, London. Date of order, July 30th, 1919, made on creditor's petition.

First meeting, August 13th; public examination at 11 a.m. on October 17th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.2.

Haworth, Lawrence Edward (carrying on business as Haworth and Son), paper merchant, 60, Carnarvon-road, Blackburn. Date of order and of adjudication order, July 28th, 1919, made on debtor's petition.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Crocker, John and Co., papermakers' agents, 125-129, Edmund-street, Birmingham. First meeting, 11.30 a.m. August 12th, at official receiver's offices, 191, Corporation-street, Birmingham. Public examination September 15th, at 2.30 p.m., at the Court House, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Lotinga, William, journalist, lately carrying on business at 161A, Strand, London, W.C. Last day for receiving proofs, August 18th, 1919. Trustee, Albert H. Partridge, 3, Warwick court, Gray's inn, London, W.C.1.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Curtis, William, photographic post card maker and publisher, Kilnsey, near Skipton, Yorkshire. First and final dividend of 20s. in the pound, and 4 per cent. interest. Payable August 12th, at the official receiver's office, 12, Duke street, Bradford.

GERMAN firms are already again offering to sell litho stones in this country.

THIRTEENTH EDITION.



NOW READY.
Price 35s. Nett.

By Appointment.

KELLY'S DIRECTORY

of

Stationers, Printers, Booksellers and Publishers,

TOGETHER WITH

The PAPER MAKERS and all other Trades connected therewith,

in

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and WALES,

And the Principal Towns in IRELAND, and the ISLE OF MAN and CHANNEL ISLANDS.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES LTD.,

182-3-4, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1.

Digitized by GOOGLE

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Fall page 8 by 5% ins.)

Whele Page ... £3 10 0
Half Page ... 1 17 6
One-eighth Page 12 0
One-third Column 15 0
Quarter Page ... 1 0 0
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.

Discounts according to Number of Insertions. Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott.
Lancachire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIN, Vasterlanggstan
56, Stockholm, Swedes.
United States—Locatwood Trade Journal Co., 10,

East 89th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4. COPIES May be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, 5t. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1919.

Current Topics.

Newspaper Sources of Information.

An interesting and important point was established in the Appeal Court last week, when the Court declined to interfere with the rule excepting newspapers from the necessity of disclosing the sources of their information. The application arose out of the action which Mr. A. Lyle-Samuel, M.P., for the Eye Division of Suffolk, is bringing against the National News, Odhams, Ltd., and the Victory House Printing Co., Ltd., for an alleged libel contained in the newspaper. It was published on the eye of the election, and dealt with the private life of the candidate, including the death of his late wife in an asylum,

his bankruptcy, and his marriage to the present Mrs. Samuel. Lord Justice Banks said it was not for him to discuss the good taste or justice of publishing such articles as that complained of. All he could say was that there was a rule excepting newspapers from the necessity of disclosing the sources of their information Under those circumstances the appeal should be dismissed. Lord Justice Scrutton concurred, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed. The opinion expressed by the learned judges, it is hoped, will have so ne weight with those who conduct our newspapers. The British Press has a reputation which we hope will long be upheld, and while in the course of justice some unsavoury investigations may have to be made, it is hoped on the other hand that newspapers will not go out of their way to disclose matters which are of no public interest but only appeal to bad taste.

The Healthy Printing Office.

A PLEASING and noticeable feature of the last few years is the great improvement that has taken place in the sanitary conditions of most printing offices, and there are now but few of the old, unclean, dirty and germ -laden work-rooms that used to be a common feature of the trade, and which were quite unsuited for the purpose of working in, to say nothing of their not being in a proper state for the economical and speedy execution of work. But little thought was, in times which most of the older men can remember, given to the health and comfort of the worker, who toiled under conditions so bad, that he was often driven to drink to stimulate his energies, and with most disastrous results to himself and family. Now that state of things has departed, and employers vie with each other in erecting premises of a sound hygienic construction, where there is plenty of light and plenty of air to keep their men healthy while at their work. This change of conditions while benefiting the worker also benefits the employer, for in a healthy, well arranged modern workroom, the work goes on to completion in a steady, rapid fashion, and contentment and health is noticed in the faces of the employees, while the waste and confusion that reigns in a badly planned, badly-ventilated building is absent, and the result is a greater output, a greater profit for the firm. It is every employer's duty to keep his premises in a fit condition for the health, comfort and convenience of his workmen, and by so doing he will reap much satisfaction and a better turn-out of work.

Some FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

Ganada is the second largest pulp and pulp producing country in the world, and is rapidly overtaking the U.S. which holds first place.

Ganada's first large paper mill was built in 1865 and produced $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of paper in 24 hours. To-day a modern paper mill produces from 250 to 300 tons in the same length of time.

Ganada makes every grade of paper and board used commercially.

Canada's pre-eminence as a paper producing country lies in the possession of hundreds of thousands of acres of pulp-wood forests and of conveniently located water powers.

Ganada has the largest forest area of any country in the British Empire.

Ganada has developed water powers estimated at 1,941,700 h.p. besides undeveloped water powers incalculable.

Ganada invites enquiries for Pulp and Paper. Write to A. L. Dawe, representing Canadian Pulp and Paper industry, who will be glad to advise as to source of supply. Address:

A. L. DAWE, c/o Canadian Mission in London, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1.

Ganada Manufactures: Mechanical, Sulphite Unbleached and Fine Bleached, Sulphate Pulps, Newsprint, Printing Papers, Cover Papers, Writing Papers, Surface Coated Papers and Boards, Kraft and other Wrapping Papers, Boards of every description, M. G. Tissue, Toilet Papers, Building and Felt Papers and Wall-board.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The bookbinding trade is settling down after its industrial discussions and settlements, and good business is the order of the day. Corporations, banks and public companies are convinced that paper has touched low level, and they have ample assurance that the cost of making account books will not be less that it now is, hence the general desire to place orders and press for execution. Binders themselves may well look at their costs in doubt, especially if they are not equipped to know the facts and figures. Recent advances and concessions to labour have made it necessary to advance the hourly rate for every process and machine used in the production of ruled and printed books. Some houses are finding that the output of work has shrunk in relatively greater proportion than the concession in hours per week. Particularly does this apply in the case of establishments whose organisation is not constructed to keep track of production and cost. It is vitally important that, with the improved payment and conditions of labour, better production should result. Otherwise, the cost of making books will reach a figure that will effectually stem the demand, and correspondingly make the cost of production still greater

The market for materials has undergone no profound change since our last notes appeared. Leathers are not too plentiful, and prices are no easier. The probability is that exports will claim a large share of our available material and thus maintain the high price for a long time to come. We have heard of anglo-hides quoted at 1s. 1od. per foot, imitation pigskin at 1s. 5d. per foot, basil at 1s. 3d., rollers at 1s. 1d., skivers at 71d. to 9d. Glue remains at its last month's figure as also do threads and tapes, gold leaf and imitation leathers. Calico and fabrics generally have advanced from ½d. to 1d. per yard, despite an earlier promise of reduction. The latest quotations we have seen for fine white calicoes, figured the price at 81d. and 9d. per yard. The pre-war price was between 2d. and 2 d. per yard.

Dutch strawboards can be bought for forward delivery (4/6 weeks) at £15 10s. per ton plus loss on Exchange. This price is for 8 oz. to 1½ lbs. board, and is subject to buying the regulation proportion of English board. For stock supplies of foreign board, taken without English board any price is asked. We have heard of prices ranging between £25 and £35 per ton being paid for small lots of Dutch strawboards taken from stock. This is a matter of sheer exploitation, and we cannot conceive how some binders can be so blind to their own interest. There are several English mills now making a boxboard of a vastly improved quality, and the price is quite reasonable. From one market in particular we have

had samples of strawboard equal to that produced in Holland and made from real straw.

Millboards are easier now to secure, and hand-made boards are obtainable at £52 per ton. Machine-made boards are quoted from £35 to £45 per ton according to quality. Marble papers are as scarce as ever, and prices remain at the same high figure. No English substitute is available, and many binders are finding it economical and satisfactory to use unglazed English self colour printings and thin cover papers. There is an excellent opening for an English imitation marble paper, and good business is assured, but nobody appears anxious to entertain the proposition.

A new leather substitute has recently made its appearance on the market under the descriptive title "Levrine." The material is handled by Reddaways, whose experience in marketing products of this kind is second to none. In character, "Levrine" has a similar appearance to the coated fabrics already in popular favour, and as the price is strictly competitive, its place on the market should be assured. Bookbinders are turning more and more to these substitutes for leather for every class of work, and as the price of the real stuff becomes more prohibitive the demand will increase for an equally serviceable deputy.

At the annual meeting, the other day, of Kelly's Directories, Ltd., Mr. E. Festus Kelly, the chairman of the company made an inter-esting speech on the company's work during the year in the course of which he gave the following particulars of two of the directories issued by the firm. The price of the "London Directory" before the war was, to subscribers 32s. 6d., and this price has been increased, to subscribers, to 50s. Those prices are gross; that is, they are not the net amount the com-pany received. To take the net amount of the complete volume of the "London Directory' for this year, the increase, after allowing agents' commission, was 14s., and the pre-war cost of the binding was 2s. Id. (one volume), and the cost per copy of binding the last edition was 9s. 71d. (three volumes). The price of the "Merchants' Directory" before the war was 30s., and this price has been increased to 35s., making a net increase in price to the publisher of 3s. The pre-war cost per copy of binding this book was is. 9d., and the cost per copy of binding the last edition was 4s. 1od. The cost of binding is, of course, only one item of many which have been increased.

The supply of books to the navy was productive of great enjoyment to the men of the lower deck, and served to dispel the monotony

of the long months of service afloat. One serious problem, however, that faces the navy librarian is the damage to books from dampness. Books that happen to be left around the decks are almost ruined in a short time, which makes maintenance costs heavy. Commander C. B. Mayo, of the United States Navy, has referred to the bookbinding committee of the American Library Association an inquiry as to whether it is possible to make books practically waterproof, not only as to the covers but with waterproof edges as well. This committee, of which Joseph L. Wheeler, of the Youngstown Public Library is chairman, would like assistance in experimentation and investigation by publishers and bookbinders. The greatly increased use of books by men in the navy and the possibility of continuing the book service on board the ships on a larger scale, makes it highly important to find a reliable method of making books waterproof.

United States bookbinders are asking for increased wages, especially in Washington (D.C.), where the cost of living has increased enormously through the action of profiteers, insomuch so that the present rate of 60 cents (half-a-crown) has become virtually a lower wage than was paid in pre-war days, with the working binder in a worse position than he then was. The new wage scale demanded by the men asks for a considerable increase on present wages, and when this is added to the increasing cost of materials it is going to make the prices of binding very high indeed.

A correspondent wants to know what is the finest finish for book edges, should they be coloured or gilt? Well it is a matter of taste and also of expense, and often the colour of the edges is chosen to harmonise with the contents of the book. For instance the sprinkled edge bespeaks the presence of didactic contents -the school book, the text book, the work on technology, etc. The coloured edge forms, when burnished, a beautiful exterior; in red expressive of tale or poesy, and in black, of course, suggestive of solemn thought, devotional exercises and communion with one's inner self. Black edges chime most artistically with a black morocco or velvet covering having broad silk registers and carved clasps of dull silver. A richly burnished black edge is greatly prized by the book lover, and is even more costly than a gilt one, requiring as it does more skill and more labour, and setting off the snowy whiteness of the margins with admir-An extremely richly tinted edge able effect. is obtained by first colouring in carmine and then gilding thereon. Such an edge almost always bespeaks contents of a deeply devotional character, being used upon the Scriptures, in fine bindings, and upon fine editions of prayer and hymn books.

The object of bookbinding is to cover literary productions so as to protect and preserve them, while neglecting none of the

means fitted to embellish this enveloper whether of perfection of workmanship or of the brilliancy and, above all, the choice of designs destined to adorn the cover of the book, all this work remaining, of course, in proportion and harmony with the merit, the value, and the nature of the volume. the invention of printing, binding scarcely existed as a separate art; it was only an art when the goldsmith, the jeweller, the enameller, or the ivory worker was called upon to enrich the cover proper. But the missals and manuscripts of those days were immense in size and weight. In the middle ages a book was worth an estate, and a psalter, for instance, was transmitted from owner to owner with lengthy legal formalities, or even bequeathed by will in usufruct.

The high prices of book cloth may be expected to continue, the present price of cotton showing no signs of a coming fall, while the present high wages have come to stay. Book cloths are a very necessary portion of the material used by the binder, as the majority of books nowadays are cloth bound, and as the cost of that material is more likely to go up than down the prices charged for bookbinding are not likely to become lower in the future. This will cause the present prices of books to become even higher than they are now. The public have now to pay more for all articles and, let us hope, they will not begrudge a little advancement in the price of their books.

Map-Mounting.

An old and experienced bookbinder, recently interviewed on the subject of mapmounting, gave it as his opinion that, although there might be more modern methods of doing this class of work, the following was far and away the best way to carry out the work, if good results were desired. He said: "It is better to mount maps on the finest linen, as it takes up least room It should be in the thickness of the book. cut a little larger than the map itself, with a further piece left, on which to mount the extra piece of paper, so that the map may be By mounting a map on a guard thrown out. the size of the page, it may be kept open on the table beside the book, which may be opened at any part without concealing the map; by this method the map will remain convenient for constant reference. The map called 'throwing out' a map. should be trimmed at its back first; then pasted with rather 'thin paste' made with arrow-root, the pasting board removed and the linen laid on, then gently rubbed down and turned over, so that the map comes uppermost; the white paper should then be placed a little away from the map, and the whole then 'well rubbed down' and laid out flat to dry. To do this work the paste must

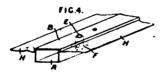
BRITISH & COLONIAL

be clean, free from all lumps, and used very evenly and not too thickly, or when dry every mark of the brush will be visible. When the map is dry it should be trimmed all round, and folded a trifle smaller than the book will be when it is cut, otherwise the folds will be severed when the edges are being cut. For all folded maps or plates a corresponding thickness should be placed in the books where the maps go, or the fore-edge will be thicker than the back. Great care must be taken, that the guards are not folded too large, so as to overlap the folds of the map; it they do so, the object of their being placed there to make the thickness of the back and fore-edge equal will be defeated.

Some Bookbinding Patents.

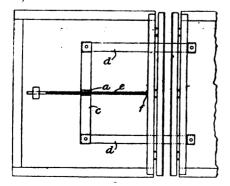
In a locking-follower for a loose leaf binder of the kind in which the locking mechanism is contained within a hollow box formed of two channelled members the channelled A, B, are secured together by bushed





eyelets or tubular rivets E. the bushes F forming distance-pieces. The box may be secured to the covers by rivets passing through the eyelets E, or by glueing to the covers a strip H of binder's cloth, which is held in position between the channelled members. The invention is patented by Mr. P. Macmaster and Barr Engineering Co.

In a loose-leaf binder of the kind in which flexible thongs d are tightened by a screw-actuated cross-bar c, the nut a is mounted on



the cross-bar so that it may swivel. A collar or enlargement f may be provided on the

serew e, against which the nut a abuts when the thongs are fully extended. By these means, the tension in the two thongs is equalised, and bending of the screwed rod e is avoided. The invention is patented by Mr. A. Kenrick and others.

Mr. Reginald J. Lake

Presentation Portrait Scheme.

Mr. Alfred F. Blades, president of the Federation of Master Printers, has issued a letter in which he outlines a proposal to present Mr. Reginald J. Lake, who lately retired from the position of director of the Federation, with his portrait in oils. All who are concerned with the craft will agree with Mr. Blades that Mr. Lake's retirement ought not to be passed by unnoticed and that some tangible recognition of his great work for the printing group of trades should be presented to him as a testimony of the affection and esteem in which he is field by the whole of the trade.

It is recalled that Mr. Lake was president of the Federation in 1905, and ten years agobecame secretary and later on director. During all these years, to quote Mr. Blades, "he gave of his best, he never spared himself, he never thought of his own convenience, and he/ gave up even his week-end rest in order to keep up with the work at No. 24, Holborn."

"It may be," adds the letter, "that the president and the past-presidents in the discharge of their duties have seen more of his great qualities than the members of Council or the trade in general, but, however that may be, I believe that the members feel that in losing his services, the Federation is parting, not only from one who has served them magnificently, but from one who is an old personal friend to many, and who is revered and admired by all. His departure leaves a great gap, which will be difficult to fill, his lifelong knowledge of trade conditions and transactions was invaluable and his high example of devotion to duty was a model for us all."

It is proposed that a portrait of Mr. Lakein oils should be painted by Mr. Hacker, A., and presented to him at a complimentary dinner as early as possible. The cost of the painting will be about £525, and Mr. Blades now makes an appeal for this amount. It is suggested that a firm's subscription should be limited to £10 10s. It is also intended to have printed the finest quality photogravure reproductions of the painting (size of print 17½ in by 10 in, on paper 27½ in by 20 in.), signed by Mr. Lake, at a cost of 10s. 6d. each, for those who desire to have a black, and-white picture of their old friend.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., and Mr. H. Pearce have taken out a patent for casting engine cylinders.



BRITISH & COLONIAL

If, when printing, a difficulty arises regarding INKS—write to us!

We shall be very pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice.

We are not only makers of the finest printing inks, but have a staff of experts constantly investigating such subjects as the action of inks on various kinds of paper, the right consistency of inks for different purposes, the use of reducers, driers, etc., difficulties in litho offset work and other new processes, etc.

We have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes. Our range of colours and tints for litho, letterpress, offset, photogravure and other inks is unrivalled.



11, 17 & 18, Tooks Court, Furnival Street, E.C. 4.

CH. LORILLEUX & CO.,

MORRIS & BOLTON, Ltd.,
11, 17 & 18, Took's Court, E.C. 4, & Stratford, E.

New Street, E.C. 1, and Newington Green, N. 16.

ROBERT K. BURT, Papermakers' Agent and Merchant. 19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E,C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.



HAROLD HOOD

AUCTIONEER & Valuer to the Printing Trades, Borough Road E., Middlesbrough.

Ask for my Valuation and Sale Terms

"THE LAUREATE" Fine Art Platen Presses

NO PLATEN MACHINE In the WORLD IS EQUAL to the "LAUREATE" for MULTIPLE COLOUR and FINE HALF-TONE WORK.

& "COLTS ARMORY"

SOLE AGENTS for John Thomson Presses:

P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd.,

THE MOST POPULAR PLATEN MACHINE FOR ALL-ROUND HIGH-CLASS

HENRY STREET,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

T.A. Actitiity.

THE Typographical Association recently did missionary work in Bacup, which has resulted in all the printers becoming members of the "T. A." They are attached to the Rochdale Branch and are receiving Grade 3 rates of pay. Mr. J. E. Howarth, the Rochdale secretary, conducted the negotiations, assisted by the executive council.

There has been some little difficulty over the interpretation of that part of the holidayswith-pay agreement relating to the amount of money a man is entitled to for a week's holiday wage. A man working on the 'stab rate of pay, of course, gets a full week's wage The difficulty arose over men on 'stab rate. who, received extra money for special work or worked regular overtime. The Typographical Association executive have given a ruling on the matter to the effect that "Members are entitled to charge the rate ordinarily received for a 48 hours week. Overtime worked in excess of 48 hours is not chargeable." The "ordinarily received" is to include any bonus or overtime charges due to late hours which are a permanent arrangement, but nothing is to be paid for hours worked in excess of 48.

The Manchester branch of the "T A." and the master newspaper owners have had under consideration details of the wages and holidays-with-pay agreement, and the machinemen's rules. Rotary minders and extra money men, and the custom to pay linotype operators 2s. extra after a month's engagement were all discussed. The newspaper owners agreed to the retention of the extra 2s. to operators and a 5s. advance to the rotary men pending a conference on the machinemen's rules.

WARNING FROM CANADA.—The secretary of the Typographical Association has received a letter from the secretary of the Regina T. A. warning printers from taking up situations in Canada, especially the west. He says the state of trade is very bad owing to a general sympathetic strike affecting 25,000 workers in Regina. There is also unrest in the printing industry, the printers negotiating for new rates of pay not receiving very favourable consideration.

Miller Platen Record.

A successful result has attended the demonstration of the working of the Miller platen machine with automatic feed at Bristol. It was on show for 17 days, during which time about 50 firms inspected it from Bristol and adjacent towns and 36 machines were ordered. This, we believe, constitutes a record for the sale of any machine approximating to the price, considering that the largest order was for three machines only.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58. SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GRRS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSS-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be reckoned for each line,

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

CHEQUES and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL and GILLIS.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MANAGER, for a large Mission Press in South India; a young unmarried man with knowledge of Process Block Making or of Machining preferred; a competence guaranteed with the opportunity of useful and honourable service in training Indian workmen; no preaching required, but competent workmanship with the Christian spirit in managing men and business is essential.—Apply to Rev. E. W. Thompson, 24, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

viscellaneous.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPH-ING and BOOKBINDING BUSINESS for sale; owner retiring; last year's profit over £700; purchase price about £2,500.—Apply, Hepworth, Stationer, Kidderminster.

SPECIALIST'S BRANCH, with Office, Workshop, Stock-room, seek AGENCY for France for Tools, Accessories, Stop-Cylinder Machines, Platen Press, Two-Revolution Press, Rotary Press, Perforating Machines, Stitching Machines.—Address, Société Rènova, 14, Rue Monte Cristo, Paris, 20e. 13685

WIPERS.—Large, Soft, Coloured Print Rags, 39s. 6d. per cwt., carriage paid; sample bale on approval. — Duxbury, Merchant, 38, Nottingham-street, Bolton. 13683

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.

WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED

AND STATIONER

Published Weekly.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

NUMBER 7.

LONDON: August 14, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE :

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET,
GRAY'S INN ROAD,
LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills, Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

Before Buying Your Paper

WILL YOU GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY
TO QUOTE YOU?

YOU MAY SAVE MONEY.

We have Large Stocks of:-

Bags, Wrapping Papers,
Brown Papers,
Imitation Art & Art Papers,
Parchments, etc.

"News" is our speciality.

Reels from 128 ins. down to \(\frac{1}{8} \) of an inch wide.

"Toilet Papers."

THE FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

21-27, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV. NUMBER 7.

LONDON: August 14, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Coloured Process Inks.

A Plea for Their Standardisation,

At the recent convention of the photoengravers of America Mr. Wm. J. Wilkinson, general manager of the Zeese Wilkinson Company, of New York, made the following remarks on the "Standardisation of Colour Process Inks":-One acquainted with the printing of four-colour process plates manufactured to-day, he said, realises the great desirability of an effort on the part of the manufacturing photo-engravers to standardise process inks to such an extent as to make more perfect results possible. Practically every manufacturing photo-engraver in America has adopted a scale of colours of his own choice, which he uses with more or less regularity in the proving of his plates. There is a great variation in these selections, and the result is that, when several sets of plates made by various concerns have to be printed on one sheet, the printer is confronted with the greatest difficulties, and it is quite impossible at times to match any of the proofs in an attempt to strike happy mediums between the various shades of inks used.

It has been a habit in the past for printers to supply the engravers with inks which will ultimately be used on a certain job. In many cases the ink bought by the printer is purchased in large quantities, often at far lower prices than good process inks can be obtained for.

The underlying principle of the three and four-colour processes has been practically lost sight of; that is, that these processes are photo-mechanical, and that the inks to be used to reproduce copies in three and four-colours should be adapted to a scientific standard—and not merely be "yellow," "red" and "blue," but yellow, red and blue of particular hues and shades which will work harmoniously together and at the same time

reproduce the copy with the least possible hand work on the plates.

The four main factors in the selection of process inks ought to be: first, the shade or colour; second, the permanency of these inks when exposed to daylight; third, the consistency; and fourth, the printing qualities. The shade is of the greatest importance. It seems to me that the American Photo-Engravers' Association should appoint a committee to determine by scientific methods the shades which should be standardised and should be universally used all over the United States to reproduce copies, either in three or four colours. Only then will the engraver get the most perfect results, and he will incidentally save himself the trouble of re-etching the plates to a greater extent than is necessary when the proper shades of inks are used.

As far as the permanency of inks is concerned, it is a known fact that several of the inks made of aniline dyes are not permanent, and will fade when exposed to the daylight. How often have we seen posters of which the entire red has disappeared and a sickly picture, consisting of blue and yellow, remains! There is no question but that inks can be made in any shade which has permanency and which will not fade when exposed to sunlight. It is therefore evident that only such inks should be used.

As to consistency, a great difference in the appearance of a picture can be made with too thin or too heavy ink. If the plate is proved with thin ink, a large quantity of it has to be used in order to bring out the solids properly; we will find that in the deeper shadows the plate will be almost completely filled up and the high-light dots show considerably larger than they appear on the plates. Inksshould be of such consistency that

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

they will have the maximum amount of covering strength when the plate is merely given a thin film, without making it necessary to pile on more ink than the plate will properly carry. Due to the fact that inks of similar consistency cannot be used on the various types of printing machines, it becomes evident that it would be desirable to manufacture inks of such consistency as is proper for the various machines used for printing purposes. Proving is universally done on platen presses and heavier inks should be used than those for flat-bed presses; and again, this ink will be considerably heavier than the ink used on rotary presses. In my estimation, therefore, three grades of a consistency should be adopted to cover these three contingencies. There is no great difficulty connected with making inks of exactly the same hue and shade of slightly different consistency. If ink of the same consistency used for proving on a Universal press is used on the cylinder press, the printer will have great trouble in rolling the ink out and inking his forms; for this ink will be too thick, and there usually will be added some reducer. By adding this reducer the printer will also reduce the shade of the ink, and it is therefore necessary that the ink-makers produce an ink of exactly the same shade while of a softer quality. This pertains also to rotary printing.

The fourth and last requirement of process ink is that it should have the proper printing qualities, that it will produce all the shades of the plates without filling in, and interpret and reproduce the plates on paper exactly as

they are.

I have written to the various ink manufacturers, asking their views on the subject. They tell me that they are very desirous of co-operating with the photo-engravers in order to adopt the proper standard for process inks. There are houses which carry from thirty to forty different shades of so called "process" inks to-day for their various clients. In my estimation, intelligent co-operation would eliminate a great amount of trouble and tend to bring down the cost of process inks. would suggest and move that the International Association appoint a committee consisting of various practical photo-engravers, who, together with representatives of the leading ink houses, work out the standardisation of colour process inks. After adoption of the proper shades, formulas should be distributed among ink manufacturers to be followed and used in the manufacturing of process inks; not only as far as the shades are concerned, but also as far as the consistency is concerned. It would save a large amo int of money by supplying only standard inks to the manufacturing colour plate engravers, and a great deal of hand work now necessary on plates could be eliminated. This, in my estimation, is the proper solution of the problem, and I submit it herewith for your approval.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wilkinson's remarks, which were rewarded with hearty applause, it could be plainly seen that he had struck the key-note to one of the most im-

portant topics before the Convention. He had covered the subject so completely that there was really no room for discussion, and the Convention accepted his recommendations in the following manner:—Moved by Mr. C. C. Cargill, seconded by Mr. Oscar Kohn and others, that Mr. Wilkinson's recommendation to appoint a committee to bring about the standardising of colour process inks be adopted and that such a committee be appointed by the president. The motion was carried unanimously.

Two Coals Beller Than One.

A writer in the American Printer says:—
"There are good reasons why two impressions would be better for some jobs of presswork than a double rolling of ink. Take a solid background plate, for instance, to be run on a platen press. Double rolling of the form will perhaps supply enough colour for the occasion, yet there is apt to remain delicate streaks, and possibly some weak spots which have not covered nicely. Two printings—one over the other—cutting down on the ink—will give a firm, solid result, and the monotonous labour of handling the throw-off is avoided.

"The principle is much the same as painting. Two or three thin coats of paint, one over the other, will give better results than one extra heavy coat. It is the same with printing ink so far as solid plates and very large bold type are concerned. Print placards containing lines of big type (but no cuts) with two impressions, and the second coat of ink will gloss beautifully. In most cases, large plates containing letters and detail in reverse (white) must be double rolled to eliminate streaking, but even some reverse plates will turn out better with two printings.

"The average form to be worked on rough, or dark, cover stock should be printed with double impression, the first printing being permitted to dry before the second is applied. With a little varnish added to the colour, a high gloss can be obtained in this way. On dull finish stock, a good effect can be had from the use of gold in two impressions. The double roll is tiresome and slow, and it should be avoided whenever possible. Try two impressions instead, but be careful about register. 'Two coats of ink are better than one' in certain cases."

A British patent has been granted to Mr. T. B. Kendell, Shoreditch, in respect of guillotine knives. In guillotine machines of the type in which the cutting blade is detachably secured in a holder which is adjustably mounted in the machine carrier, the blade is provided with studs adapted to be received by holes in a holder to which it may be secured by cotter pins.

Some printers are born artists—others could not daub paint on a barn effectively.

Standardisation.

Further Arguments in its Behalf.

Standardisation of paper is still in the air, and the opportune time is slipping by for bringing the scheme to earth. No greater headway appears to have been made in the United States than in this country, for it is suggested by Mr. Wm. Bond Wheelwright, of Appleton, Wis., that a joint committee be appointed to work out "a rational and a national basis for standard quality in papers." This gentleman, in The Paper Mill, makes the following suggestions on the subject:—

Before the benefits of standardisation forced upon us by the war have been forgotten in the scramble for business, let us pause for consideration. Why not build upon the foundations of sensible trade customssensible trade standards? Such quality standards as exist to-day in papermaking only represent the accomplishments of certain individuals whose grades are imitated by newer if original competitors. Competiton in almost all classes of paper has led to confusion, both of terms and quality, and to a multiplicity of grades. The result is bewildering, the dealer's stock is burdened with an unreasonable and frequently an unbalanced variety of items, consequently, the general expense of manufacture and distribution is increased.

Take bond papers for example. It is difficult even to define the term. Originally Crane produced a fine quality of writing paper made strictly of linen rags, without mineral filler or other adulterants. It was used by a certain printer of stock certificates, who on his reorder is said to have asked for some more of that "bond" paper. To-day the catalogue of a certain typical paper merchant lists sixteen alleged "bond papers" comprising 316 stock items. The number of items carried in each grade varies from 1 to 110. Now as the only raw materials used in making these papers are linen and cotton rags and bleached sulphite wood pulp, the number of grades offered in the trade is beyond reason. Their existence is the result of competing mills edging in between recognisably different grades with an intermediate priced line.

If there were a reasonable interval between prices, the differences in quality would be readily appreciated, but as it is, experienced paper men are often at a loss to classify samples or to identify their own papers except by the water marks. The extremes in values in the price list quoted range from 16½ cents per pound to 45 cents per pound. In other words, an 8½ by 11 letter sheet in No. 20 substance weight of the best rag bond is worth five mills as against one and sixty-five one hundreth mills for the cheapest sulphite sheet. The absurdity of 14 intermediate prices is more striking when translating price per pound into price per sheet unit, particularly when it is realised that the cost of dictating and

typing the average business letter and printing the heading is far greater than the price of the stock, and is practically as costly on the cheapest as on the best.

In buying cigars a man usually has a definite idea of what a smoke is worth to him, whether it be a ten, fifteen or twenty-five cent cigar; why should we not arrive at our paper standardisation on the same basis, permitting competition on general stock orders to be decided between qualities consistent with a reasonable scale of prices? Suppose we arbitrarily adopt six grades of bond papers, requiring each to pass certain minimum specifications as to quality and priced consistently as follows:

Standard Bonds - Substance No. 20 - Paper 17 by 22.

Grade.				Price Per M Sheets.	Per lb.
No. 1 Linen	•••	•••		\$ 20	\$0.50
No. 2 Rag		•••		12	.40
No. 3 Rag				16	.30
No. 4 Rag				8	.20
No. 5 Waterma	rked	Sulphi	te	7	.171
No. 6 Unwaterr	narke	dSulp	hite	6	.15

Suppose we alse agree to a "limitation of armaments" as to size, weights and colours. Trade customs have already decreed that bond papers be carried in three sizes, and their half sizes if desired: 22 by 34, 24 by 38 and 28 by 34; in the following substance weights: 13 (usually carried in 17 by 22 only), 16, 20 and 24. Colours limited by the War Industries Board to five have been increased again, in one case to twelve. For most purposes five is sufficient, but ten should be liberal, and might well be established as a limit. A well-balanced stock line could be adopted as follows:—

TENTATIVE TABLE OF REGULAR STOCK ITEMS.

Grades.		Weights.	Items.
	22 by 34.	28 by 34.	24 by 38.
No. 1 linen	13-16-20-24	-20-	-20-24 7
No. 2 rag	18-16-20-24	-20-	-20-24 7
No. 8 rag	13-16-20-24	13-16-20-24	18-16-20-24 12
No. 4 rag	18-16-20-24	-16-20-24	-16-20-24 10
No. 5 sulph	18-16-20-24	-16-20-24	-16-20-24 10
No. 6 nulph	-16-20-24	-16-20-24	-16-20-24 9
Grade.		Coloured.	
Ne. 1 linen	-20-		
	2 colours		2
No. 2 rag	-20-		
	10 colours		10
No. 3 rag	-20-		
_	5 colours		5
No. 4 rag	-16-20-		
	ŏ colours		10
No. 5 sulph	13-16-20-24	13-16-20-24	-16-20-24
-	10 colou rs	10 colours	10 colours 110
No. 6 sulph	-20-		
	5 colours		5
			_

Here we have 197 items in six qualities as contrasted with the jobber's list of 316 items, sixteen different brands.

The adoption of such a plan, while calling for many readjustments, is not so radical as might seem at first, and in addition to establishing definite national standards of quality offers the following advantages. The manufacturer would produce more efficiently because his attention would be concentrated on

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

a few lines, resulting in increased production, greater uniformity, and better workmanship. His incentive would be quality, not price, as list prices would be standard for given qualities, and workmanship and service would determine his success. His advertising and selling cost would be reduced, as less sampling would be required and greater turnover effected.

The premium would not be based upon price cutting, so the temptation to scrimp on quality and break into the market by introducing unnecessary intermediate grades

would be gone.

In spite of the standardisation there would be plenty of latitude for individuality in the colour texture and feel of papers, which otherwise conformed to certain physical and chemical specifications. The paper merchant would give better service at a lower cost, since his investment could be reduced and his turnover increased. His salesmen would have a more intelligent knowledge of his lines, as there would be readily appreciable differences in value, and there would be far less information to be absorbed. Hypocrisy and deception, which present conditions force upon them, would be tremendously decreased. The printer would receive and share with his customers the benefits enumerated. His competition would be fairer as substitution of "almost as papers would be next to impossible without the client's consent. Paper represents on the average 30 per cent. of the cost of a printer's work, and introduces a very uncertain element into competition. The chances of losing a job through the ability of a rival to figure a cheaper stock on the order would be minimised by standardisation, and the printer's success under competitive conditions would rest where it belongs, on his ability as a printer. His selling would be simplified, as with only six grades to select from it should prove easier to crystallise the customer's idea as to stock. Finally, the consumer would receive the benefits accruing from improved service, quality and more efficient manufacturing and merchandising.

If the allied trades will consider this proposal from a liberal point of view and with a keener appreciation for the ultimate advantages rather than the immediate and temporary inconveniences of readjustment, it is certain that this plan amplified to comprise all grades of printing papers will be promptly

undertaken.

The plan is right and the moment opportune, for we all still remember the benefits which emerged from Government restrictions as accepted by the trade, and stocks on hand, which have since the armistice of November 11th been replenished only on a hand-to-mouth basis, are reduced to the smallest minimum consistent with good judgment.

WITH the object of helping local authorities in regard to housing schemes, the Ministry of Health have decided to issue a new journal called *Housing*, the first number of which was published last week.

Austrolian Notes.

(By Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Although a number of labour-saving machines has been installed in the Government Printing Office at Melbourne as the result of the visit to America of Mr. A. J. Mullet, it is not proposed to reduce the number of employees. The new machinery will perform much of the work previously done by girls. About 100 girls are employed in the department, but according to Mr. Mullett they are in strong demand by young men contemplating matrimony. The result is that the staff is constantly being depleted, and in future the vacancies will not be filled. Included in the new printing machinery is a Kelly press, which dispenses with hand feeding, the work being done automatically. Much labour will be saved by the installation of a gathering machine, which is used in the production of telephone directories. The machine gathers up the pages of the directory in proper sequence, and completes 40 books a minute. Other improvements embrace stapling and binding devices.

The report of Messrs. W. E. Smith for the last half-year, after writing off £568 for depreciation, shows a profit of £4,398, which, with £69 brought forward, makes £4,468 available. A dividend of 9d. per share is recommended, absorbing £2,812, together with the transfer of £1,500 to the reserve fund, making that fund £11,000, and the carrying forward of £155.

To express their regret at his resignation and their appreciation of his many fine qualities, the employees of the Melbourne Age office entertained the head printer, Mr. Harry Clarke, at a social in the Masonic Hall. Mr. Clarke, who entered the printing department of the Age 49 years ago, has held the position of printer for the last 28 years, and is now retiring from active association with the office. Mr. Sanderson, father of the chapel, presented Mr. Clarke with a gold watch, a wallet of notes, a walking stick, and a case of cutlery.

DAMAGE estimated at £50,000 was caused by a fire which broke out at the printing works of Marchant and Co., Kent-street, Sydney. A mysterious explosion occurred shortly after the fire started, which, it is thought, was caused by a bomb. The explosion evidently occurred close to a wall, for a big hole had been blown through the brick work, and all the windows in the room were smashed.

AFTER 52 years in the service of Messrs. Walker, Way and Co., printers, of Melbourne. Mr. Edwin Lee has retired. His retirement was marked by a presentation from his fellow employees, and an expression of appreciation for services rendered from his employers.



The Bookstall Co. Proprietary, Ltd., has been formed in Melbourne with a capital of £10,000, divided into shares of £1 each, to take over and carry into effect an agreement between the Victorian Railways Commissioners and Messrs. A. M. Gillam and J. G. Pyke for the conduct of bookstalls at stations on the Victorian railways and to carry on business as publishers, stationers, etc.

At the last general meeting of the Victorian Master Process Engravers' Association a resolution was passed binding members individually and collectively not to buy any machinery, zinc, copper, or process material of German or Austrian manufacture for a period of ten years from the date of the signing of peace. The New South Wales Master Process Engravers' Association has also passed a resolution in support of the Victorian Association.

SOME knotty legal problems arise from time to time under the Workmen's Compensation Act. One of these is in relation to the case where an injured workman subsequently commits suicide. The question then arises, can the dependents claim compensation? The Courts have held that suicide cannot be proof of accident without strict evidence of insanity resulting from accident. If, however, the insanity was a direct result of the accident, and not an indirect result caused by brooding over it, it may be an accident. In a recent case in New Zealand a widow claimed compensation for the death of her husband, who was employed by defendant as a linotype operator. Whilst attending an engine used for generating gas he slipped, and fell against a brick wall. When he got home his medical adviser prescribed rest. After the accident he was dazed, and at times only half conscious, irritable, and complained of dizziness. A few days later he went out for a walk, but never returned, his body being found three weeks later in the river. A post-mortem examination disclosed a clot of blod in the head on the site of the abrasion. The court held that the evidence was amply sufficient to establish the insanity of deceased as a result of injury to his brain, and that he had committed suicide. Judgment was accordingly entered in favour of the widow for £529.

There have been a great many deaths in the printing world of late, and among them we may note the following:—Mr. J. H. De Courcy, managing director of the Freeman's Journal. Arriving from Ireland as a lad. Mr. De Courcy joined the printing staff of the Freeman's Journal, and was associated with that paper for nearly 60 years. Eventually he acquired an interest in the proprietary, and on the death of Mr. J. B. Blakeney he was appointed to the position of manager. There were few better-known figures in Sydney publishing circles.

Mr. John J. Hayes, who for the past 61 years had been associated with the Sydney

Evening News, died on June 9th. Mr. Hayes was 82 years of age, and joined the staff of the Empire—which was subsequently incorporated with the Evening News in May, 1859. During the latter years, Mr. Hayes was connected with the advertising side of the business.

MR. ALEX. MACDONALD has also died. He had been nearly 35 years on the composing-room staff of the Sunday Times and associated papers. He was born in Cirencester (Eng.) in 1862, and worked on the London Echo and Birmingham Daily Post, almost immediately on his arrival in New South Wales, attaching himself to the Sunday Times, on which he worked to within a fortnight of his death.

The death has also occurred of Mr. W. Norman Macleod, business manager of the Bulletin, after a brief illness. Mr. Macleod was the eldest son of Mr. William Macleod, managing director of the Bulletin, and was 36 years of age.

MR. W. S. MITCHELL, died at the age of 74 years. He ranked among the pioneers of Australia, having arrived with his father from England in 1854. He entered the printing industry with Goodhugh and Co. Subsequently he joined the firm of Ferguson and Moore, and after leaving that partnership he was associated with Mr. A. H. Massina for more than 40 years. In more recent years he established the firm of Mitchell and Cassey.

One of the oldest and most respected residents of Auckland, Mr. John Batger has died at his residence, Mount Eden, aged 82 years. He went to New Zealand considerably over half a century ago, and soon after his arrival in Auckland established, with the late Mr. Edward Wayte, a bookseller's and stationer's business in Queen-street.

The estate of the late Sir James Fairfax, senior proprietor of the Sydney Morning Herald has been sworn for probate at £558,306.

Special memorial services have been held in St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, to honour the memory of those connected with journalism and the printing industry who have fallen in the great war. Newspaper proprietors, the Victorian Master Printers' Association and the Australian Journalists' Association co-operated in arranging the details of the services, which were on the lines of the one that was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in February, in memory of British journalists and printers who died on active service. An "in me-moriam" booklet, containing the order of the service in each cathedral, and the names of the fallen, was prepared for the occasion through the generosity of the Master Printers' Association, and copies were given to the relatives of the men who paid the supreme sacrifice.

BRITISH & COLONIAL

Trade Notes.

THE late Mr. John Michael Cleland. managing director of John Cleland and Son, Ltd., manufacturing stationers, printers, etc., Belfast, has left estate of the value of £26,302.

The first number of the Women's Liberal Magazine has just been published by the Women's National Liberal Federation. It is edited by Mrs. C. F. G. Masterman.

THE August issue of Flying is a "Peace Number," and is a fine paper profusely illustrated with interesting pictures relating to flying and flyers, and the literary matter is varied and readable, while appropriate fiction tempers the heavier articles.

On Saturday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner at the Mansion House 400 members of the staff of Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son, Temple House, of which firm the Lord Mayor is the head. The opportunity was taken to present the Lord Mayor with his portrait (by Mr. F. O. Salisbury) as a mark of the staff's regard.

Accusing journalists of encouraging Consumers' Leagues against dealers, and of being the cause of the action now being taken by the public against the cost of living, dairymen and egg and butter merchants assaulted a journalist in Thalles, kicked him, threw him to the ground and then trampled on him. Eventually he was rescued by the police in a badly mauled condition.

On Monday, a party of British journalists, representing the London and Provincial Press, arrived in Denmark. They were entertained at luncheon at the Foreign Office, the Foreign Minister, M. Eric de Scavenius, said that he was happy to welcome so many distinguished representatives of the British Press. He felt sure that the visit would be successful, and would happily promote good relations between Denmark and the United Kingdom.

Under the recent wages and hours national settlement scheme between the Typographical Association and the Master Printers' Association, either masters or men can apply for their particular town to be regraded. There are several applications pending from both the masters and the men. With the applications must be sent a reasonable statement as to why regrading is desired, based upon local conditions such as cost of rents, produce, rates and the relative valve of money as compared to adjacent towns and the wages of the staple industry of the district.

The new house organ of the Avenue Press (L. Upcott Gill and Co., Ltd.), Drury-lane, W.C.2, is entitled A.P. Pennings, and is a quarto of 24pp., with cover. The literary contents are excellent, and are well illustrated with half-tone blocks of interest to the firm's staff. A bright and lively production got up in a style one would expect from the

Avenue Press, and creditable to all concerned in its get up.

The late Mr. Henry Walker, publisher of the Chemist and Druggist, has left estate of the value of £18,155.

THE TECHNIQUE OF PRINTING —A scheme has been entered into in Birmingham by which master printers are sending boys from their works to technical school classes for instruction in typography during the best hours of the day for three days a week. Machines for photo printing and other processes are to be installed by the municipal authorities representing the technical school and the school of art, and classes are being arranged for boys to have twelve months' whole training on leaving the elementary school in such technical processes as the trade may desire. After that, manufacturers undertake to apprentice the boys. By this means it is hoped to raise the standard of printing in Birmingham.

A METHODIST PRINTING OFFICE.—The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists' Connexion has taken over the printing works of the Welsh Publishing Co., Carnarvon, as a going concern. A good deal of connexional printing has been done for years in various parts of Wales, and in order to meet the growing needs of the denomination, it was felt that the time had come when the Connexion should have a printing press of their own. The Welsh Publishing Co. were already printing three denominational periodicals - Y Traethodydd, Y Daysorfa. and Trysorfa'r Plant—in addition to other periodicals and books and reports, and they employ a large number of printers and bookbinders. The Connexion's weekly paper, Y Golenad, is printed by contract by a Carnarvon firm, and when that contract expires, the paper is to be printed in the works acquired by the Connexion. The office is recognised by the Typographical Society.

BRITISH TRADE WITH BRAZIL. — Mr. E. Hambloch, H.M. commercial secretary at Rio de Janeiro, will be at the Department of Overseas Trade between August 11th-27th, during which time he will be pleased, so far as other calls upon his time permit, to see, by appointment, representatives of British firms interested in matters relating to the development of Anglo-Brazilian trade. Applications for interviews should be addressed to the Latin-American Section of the Department of Overseas Trade, I, Queen Anne's Gate-buildings, Dartmouth-street, London, S.W.I.

In the August Pearson's Magazine Georges Carpentier gives an account of "How I Train to Fight." A number of officers and men contribute to the symposium, "The Weirdest Stories of the War," an amazing collection of supernatural experiences, which leaves one with the impression that what is sometimes known as the "sixth sense" must be possessed far more widely than is usually supposed. Barry Pain, Jessie Pope, H. M. Bateman, Ralph Stock, and George Robey are responsible for other items in a delightful holiday number.

Digitized by GOGIC

"THE COMPOSITORS' AND PRINTERS' HAND-BOOK," which is just published by the London Society of Compositors, is an excellent reference manual for the printer that should become a pocket companion to every man who desires to excel in his trade. It deals with impositions of all sorts, display and lay-outs, gives trade tables, wages and overtime tables, explains the point system fully, and provides a mass of hints and information of the greatest service to the practical printer. The book, which is of 64pp, is compiled by Mr. C. E. Coveny, the financial secretary of the L.S.C., who is to be congratulated on the manner in which he has squeezed so much information into a small space.

"WALTER HAZELL" 1843-1919, is the title of a book that has been printed for private circulation by Mr. Ralph C. Hazell, who in its pages gives a most interesting account of his late father's career and his many activities in connection with philanthropic and social subjects. The late Mr. Walter Hazell was a man of broad sympathies, an earnest worker, a model employer, and was loved and respected by all who had the honour of his acquaintance, and his son's book sets out in simple but attractive manner the chief features of his career Should any of the late Mr. Hazell's personal friends desire to obtain a copy, they may get one on application at Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney's offices, 6, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, E.C.

THE IMPRINT.—James Rostron and Norman Rostron, trading as James Rostron and Son. printers, Wortley-grove, were summoned at Leeds for failing to print their name and address on circulars printed by them. J. Rostron appeared and pleaded guilty to the offence. The Stipendiary Magistrate asked the defendant if, in pleading guilty, he understood that he was liable to a penalty of £5 on each of the 10,000 circulars printed, which would make a total of £50,000. Defendant: No sir. I did not. Superintendent Blakey said that defendants' premises were visited on July 3rd, and James Rostron produced a copy of a circular of which they had printed 10,000. In answer to a police officer Rostron said he did not think it was necessary to print the name and address of the firm on the circular. The offence was at once admitted, and defendants placed no difficulties in the way of the police. Defendant, who said the same thing was done by every printer in Leeds, was fined 40s. and

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE AT BIRMINGHAM.

—The annual conference of the Institute of Journalists will take place in Birmingham, on Friday and Saturday, September 12th and 13th. The Lord Mayor of that city (Sir David Brooks) has granted the conference the use of the City Council Chamber; he will give the journalists, of whom a representative attendance is expected from all parts of Great Britain, a civic welcome, and in the evening there will be a reception by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Council House and Art Gallery; and on the Saturday, at the Grand Hotel, the members and delegates will

be entertained to luncheon by members of the Birmingham and Midland District of the Institute. Apart from business concerned with the administration of the Institute, and of the Orphan Fund, etc., the chief topic for consideration at the conference will have relation to the question of journalists' minimum salaries. The proposal is to raise the previous minimum.

Birthday Honours.

Among those chosen for the King's Birthday Honours, the supplementary list, published yesterday, contains the following:—

Baron.

Sir Edward Richard Russell, formerly editor of the Liverpool Daily Post.

Knights.

George Fenwick, J.P., founder and for over thirty years director New Zealand Press Association.

Charles James Jackson, J.P., F.S.A., author of leading text books on gold and silver.

John Young W. MacAlister, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., president of Library Association.



Fuel Folly.

SIR,—How badly our country needs business management! Here is a simple example of the want of commonsense.

We need fuel. We need paper. The paperbuying firms—even those that still advertise refuse to buy old paper. To-day I have, in answer to an advertisement, a condescending letter to say that one firm might consent to remove some, if it "proves sufficiently interesting."

Now we may well hesitate to ask Government to compete with firms that are already doing their work well. Such competition injures the firms, and generally results in bad work (as with the telephone), and in loss, nominally to the Government, actually (as always) to the taxpayers.

But, when firms are not doing some important work, then Government might well start it.

Why not offer prizes for the best formula or formulas for turning waste paper into fuel?

Failing Government, I believe there is a fortune for a syndicate that would pay a fair price for the hundreds of tons of valuable waste paper that are now waiting to be sold. It might be called the Payfuel Co., Ltd.

Yours faithfully,
EUSTACE MILES.

August 6th, 1919. Google
Digitized by



FORTY-FIRST YBAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: \$407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 5% ins.)

Whole Page ... £3 10 0

Half Page ... 1 17 6

Third Page ... 1 6 0 One-eighth Page 12 6

Quarter Page ... 1 0 0 One inch in Column 15 0

Quarter Page ... 1 0 0 One inch in Column 6 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.

Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. Herry C. Willmott.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIN, Vasterlauggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lookwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
East 89th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLOMIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LAME, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsarents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Industrial Unrest.

INDUSTRIAL unrest is the immediate cause of an unsettled feeling in every sphere of business. The peace question is settled, and the period has arrived when we might have looked forward to a resumption of business on a normal scale. Instead, it is to be feared that conditions are more uncertain and abnormal tham at any time since November. There is no incentive to go ahead, despite the fact that almost every manufacturing concern is well booked up with orders. Prices are uncertain, transport is unreliable, and there is a general atmosphere of levity that augurs badly for serious business. It is one thing to

state that the war is over, and its terminative celebration duly honoured, so now to business, but we are finding that it is another and very different proposition to get on with busi-The way we are going corresponds to interminable industrial conflict and chaos. What appears now to be a vital necessity is a general all round clearing of the air, a national ventilation of existing grievances. and a set policy of compulsory settlement. After that, firm and strong dealing with trouble makers, malcontents and exploiters. We are not of those who lay all the blame at the labour door; there are more elaborate doors which effectually bar the way to trouble generators of a very much higher order. It is the fact that labour is aware of their existence that makes for perpetual discontent in the labour world. On their own account labour and capital in each particular sphere of manufacture and production have reached the stage when they begin to understand and appreciate each other better. Other things being equal, we should now be enjoying something like a contented and profitable co-partnership. But other things are not equal, hence the trouble. The national policy is weak and vacillating; extravagant promises have been made and not kept, because they were impossible when they were made. Exploiting has been the order of the day since 1915, and has neither ceased nor given promise of cessation. That section of the business populace which neither capitalises nor labours has gathered and stored more plums than have fallen to the lot of the capital (or generator of labour) or labourer. Between the producer and the consumer we have had, and still have, not a distributing agent, but a string of middlemen. wonder that there is a popular discontent which stands in the way of our reaping the fruits of mutual confidence and comradeship which should have followed from the seeds of direct inter-dependence between workers and administrators.

Hand Made Paper.

We are glad to know that the question of wages in the hand made paper trade has been settled, on a basis which we believe is satisfactory to both sides. The conference at the Ministry of Labour the other day was quite a model of its kind, and if only all labour disputes were dealt with in the same reasonable mood and with the same happy result there would be a good deal more hope for the future industrial prosperity of this country. There was in evidence at the conference that community of

Digitized by GOOGLE

interest and confidence which prevents unnecessary difficulties arising. The representatives of the workpeople, we understand, put their cause with a good deal of force, tempered by moderation; while the case of the employers was presented by Mr. H. G. Spicer in a thoroughly sympathetic manner. There are always at least two sides to a question, and these were ventilated at the conference by each party, and the correct course was finally adopted midway between the two extremes.

Higher Wages and Shorter Hours.

THERE have been innumerable expressions of -opinion, of late, as to the effect upon trade and production of the higher wages and shorter hours that are now becoming the rule in all trades, and it is admitted by the majority of thinkers that, provided the workers of the country "put their backs into their work," as they say in the north, the new conditions will, on the whole, prove beneficial. Engineering, in a recent issue, discussed this subject and pointed out that "while the industrial outlook causes grave anxiety there is no need for wild alarm, for if all parties will accept the new conditions in a new spirit they need not involve higher productive cost. If properly understood and met they are an incentive to modernise production, and they place an added premium upon efficiency. In the daily discussions upon the future of industry the chief factor seems to be disregarded. This is the fact that, of all men, the engineer holds the key to the apparently insoluble problein. He has always been rather timid in pressing his claims, and his opportunity has been restricted in that he has not been encouraged to apply fully those labour-saving devices which use human energy economically. . . . The present incentive is nearly as powerful as national necessity, and granted the power to apply mechanism and management in unstinted measure, the future can be made secure. If labour is ensured against want, poverty and dispossession, it should not be reluctant to allow the more intensive methods whereby the wealth it requires can be created. Shorter hours, increased wages, better conditions, can all be afforded, but only by the combination of real effort coupled to the fullest extension of mechanism. The hope of the future is the engineer. Individual prosperity, as well as national solvency, lie in the co-operation of the engineer with the scientist, and without new invention or radical departure, but by universal and intensive application of the known and proven, vast strides in the power of wealth creation can be made. Priority must be given to necessity and luxury must be penalised. It is clearly useless to attempt to solve industrial trouble with the idea of individual aggrandisement; labour is not interested in the creation of profits in which it has no share."

The Cost of Composition.

An American printer has been going into the subject of the cost of composition, especially that which is executed on the modern composing machines, and his investigations have shown that, taking into consideration the hand-work required to complete the pages for press, there is more time spent than is allowed for in many costing systems. "All composition," he says, "should be considered as a finished product, no matter what process is employed to produce it. If printers would study the cost of composition on the basis of the finished product there would be a big change in the composing-room methods of many establishments, and a decided increase in efficiency. The system of composing-room management and equipment which places the finished product on the press at the lowest cost, quantity considered, is the best and most profitable; no matter whether it carries a high cost per hour for one of its units or not. Composition must be considered as a whole to get correct results in cost finding. This is one reason why the hour costs as published by the various organisations from time to time have so little value. Were it possible to get the cost of completed composition ready for press in some form that would permit of easy calculation, such as the basis of a square inch of printed surface for certain classes of matter, it would mean much more as a guide to pricemaking and comparison of efficiency than the present method of hour costs, which is of little value unless the character of the work and of the equipment is also given, together with the production percentage." While not endorsing in their entirety the foregoing remarks there is sufficient of a hint in them to cause printers to reflect as to whether or not they are charging sufficiently for their composing-room output.

"THE COMMON CAUSE," the staid and admirably informative journal which, as the organ of the N.U.W.S.S., fought so long for women's suffrage, is thinking of transforming itself into a paper of more general interest. It is felt that there is room for a live and alert weekly paper dealing especially with matters of importance to women.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s.; Cassell and Co., 7\(\frac{2}{8}\); Country Life Pref., 11s. 3d.; Ilford, 20s., 20s. 3d., Pref., 17 s.3d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 9d., Pref., 13s.; International Linotype 6o\(\frac{1}{2}\); Linotype A Deb., 62\(\frac{1}{2}\); Edward Lloyd, 18s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; George Newnes, Pref., 13s. 3d.; Roneo, 37s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 23s.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Def., 17s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 13\(\frac{1}{4}\), Pref., 10\(\frac{1}{4}\); Weldon's, 37s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 3d.

NEW COMPANIES.

RUPERT PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of a printer, engraver and publisher carried on at Leicester under similar style. The subscribers are J. B. Upton, and J. G. S. Browett. Private company. The first directors are J. B. Upton and J. G. S. Browett.

WILLIAM NASH, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £100,000, in £1 shares, to enter into an agreement with Alice Nash, Thos. H. Nash, Hy. F. Higgs and Wm. Nash, for the acquisition of the business of a paper manufacturer formerly carried on by W. G. Nash at the Cray Valley Paper Mills, St. Paul's Cray, Kent. The subscribers are Wm. Nash, and Hy. F. Higgs. Private company. The first directors are Wm. Nash, Hy. F. Higgs, and Ernest F. Barham, St. Paul's Cray. Registered office, Cray Valley Paper Mills, St. Paul's Cray, Kent.

WILLIAM SESSIONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to enter into agreement with Mary Sessions and W. H. Sessions, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers and bookbinders formerly carried on by them under the style of "William Sessions" at the Ebor Press, Northstreet, York. The subscribers are W. H. Sessions and Mrs. E. M. Sessions. Private company. Director, W. H. Sessions. Registered office, Ebor Press, 3, North-street, York.

R. L. Shirley and Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares (7.500 pref.), to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, cardboard, paper, fibre, wood, metal, and other materials, stationers, printers, lithographers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are Miss R. L. Shirley and J. Lofthouse. Private company. The first directors are Miss R. L. Shirley, F. J. Shirley and J. Lofthouse. Registered office, 31, Holloway-road, N.5.

PORTSMOUTH RETAIL NEWSAGENTS' ASSO-CIATION, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as newsagents, stationers, printers, etc. The subscribers are V. L. Jenkinson and J. E. Moore. Private company. Directors, V. L. Jenkinson (managing director) and J. E. Moore. Registered office, 2, High-field-street, Portsmouth.

TRYAD Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £750, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of advertising devices, printers, publishers, advertisers, advertising agents, etc. The subscribers are G. J. Thompson, and T. Ford. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered office, 4 and 5, Adam-street, W.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

W. GRIGGS AND SONS, LTD. (printers).—Satisfaction in full registered June 26th, 1919, of charge for £5.000, registered January 10th, 1907, and of all moneys due under charge registered November, 1916.

WIGGINS, TEAPE AND Co., LTD.—Satisfaction in full registered July 1st, 1919, charge for £100,000 registered February, 1904.

C. ANGEL AND SONS, LTD. (show-card makers).—Land registry charge on land and works known as Willmott House, Old Kentroad, S.E., registered July 1st, 1919, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L. J. C. and M. Bank.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The partnership Between Ernest Palmer Ada Alberta Palmer and Ernest Albert Palmer, carrying on business as waste paper merchants, at 158 and 190A, High Holborn, W.C.I, under the style or firm of "E. Olyett," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from June 30th, 1919. All debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received or paid by Ernest Palmer and Ada Alberta Palmer, and the business will be carried on in the future by Ernest Palmer and Ada Alberta Palmer.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Edwin Riley Bashame and Alfred John Tyler, carrying on business as advertising agents and publishers, at 53 and 54, Chancerylane, W.C.2, under the style or firm of the Associated Publishing Co., has been dissolved

Digitized by GOOGIC

by mutual eonsent as from July 3rd, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Edwin Riley Bashame, who will continue to carry on the business under the style of the Associated Publishing

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER. Rosoff, Barnett (lately trading as the Process Art and Commercial Printing Co.), 13, Haguestreet, Bethnal-green, London, as printer and stationer. Date of order and of adjudication order, August 2nd, made on debtor's petition.

First meeting of creditors on August 22nd, at 11 a.m., at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Public examination, October 21st, at the same place.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

Brawn, Wilfrid John, printer and stationer, carrying on business at 112A, Highcross-street, Leicester. Trustee, John H. Burton, 1, Berridge-street, Leicester; appointed July 31st,

ADJUDICATIONS.

Griffiths, Walter Noel, newspaper proprietor, 5, Stockwell-terrace, London. Date of order August 2nd, 1919. Petition filed July 7th, 1919

Crocker, Jonathan, and Crocker, Lucy Alice (trading as John Crocker and Co.), papermakers' agents, 125-129, Edmund-street, Bir-Date of order July 31st, 1919. mingham. Petition filed July 2nd, 1919.

FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE. APPLICATION

Curtis, William, photographic post card maker and publisher, Kilnsey, near Skipton, Yorkshire. To be heard at the County Court, Manor-row, Bradford, on October 14th at 10.30 a.m.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Bradley, Walter Sidney (separate estate) printer and publisher, trading with Arthur Edward Bradley and Charles William Bradley as C, W. Bradley and Co., printers and publishers. Final dividend of 6s. in the £ payable at 63, Coleman-street, London, E.C.. August 26th, 1919:

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., as secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, represents 4,000,000 organised workers.

MR. ROBERT DONALD, it is announced, has acquired the interests of Mr. Dudley Docker and of others in the Globe, and will shortly take over the direction of the paper.

MR. A. Eddington, for many years The Times correspondent in Edinburgh, and for 43 years on the staff of the Edinburgh Evening News, has recently retired from active journalism.

The 'Times" Sports.

On Saturday the annual sports of the Times Athletic Association were held at the London County Athletic Grounds, Herne-hill, and the sports attracted over 3,000 spectators. Mrs. Stephen Walter presented the prizes at the end of the meeting. The results of the chief events were:

100 Yards Flat Handicap.-R. G. Lovell

(scratch), 1; A. Maitland, Jun. (10 yards), 2; R. Delamere (8 yards), 3. Time, 10\frac{1}{2} sec.

100 Yards Veterans' Handicap.—A. Betts
(4\frac{1}{2} yards), 1; H. J. Bedford (6 yards), 2; H. Stidworthy (scratch), 3. Time, 111 sec

Half-Mile Bicycle Handicap.-W. E. Sanford (40 yards), 1; B. Hines (25 yards), 2. Time, 1 min. 11 sec.

100 Yards Ladies' Handicap.—Miss Holyoke

(5 yards), 1; Miss Deakin (4 yards), 2

Quarter-Mile Flat Handicap.—R. G. Lovell (scratch), 1; B G. Coward (20 yards), 2. Time,

Ladies' Half-Mile Walking Race.—Miss I. Wright, 1; Miss E. Moore, 2.

Inter-Departmental Relay Race.—Compos-

ing room Night Team, 1.

Two-Mile Bicycle Handicap.—H. H. Bourne (300 yards), 1; W. Sanford (300 yards), 2; J. S. Manning (350 yards), 3. Time, 4 min. 50} sec. One Mile Flat Handicap.—A. C. Pritchard

(100 yards), 1; G. Johnson (25 yards), 2; F. W. Haynes (90 yards), 3. Time, 4 min. 55½ sec. Obstacle Race.—W. R. Gardner 1; A. J.

Law, 2.

One Mile Walking Race.-F. G. Easto (scratch), 1; A. C. French (125 yards), 2. Time, 7 min. 50} sec.

A concert and dance followed in the evening, the programme of music being given by the Times concert party.

There has been issued from the offices of the Gravesend and Dartford Reporter a handsomely got up quarto booklet of 68 pages with an art paper cover having the title design worked in red and blue. It is intended as a peace souvenir, and contains a concise history of the war from the date of its outbreak, August 4th, 1914, till the signing of the armistice on November 11th, 1918. graphies of the various leaders, together with their portraits, are given, and there is an interesting account in detail of the Gravesend and district air raids. There is a list of fallen heroes who hailed from the district and many of their portraits are given, filling page after page of the book. There is also a deal of local information as to hospitals, red The booklet cross work, and other matters. is a credit to all concerned in its production and at the low price charged, threepence, it should have an extensive sale and be preserved as an interesting memento of the great war. Digitized by GOOGIC

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Monthly Meeting.

The above Association held its deferred monthly general meeting on Tuesday evening last, at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4., the president, Mr. A. J. Daines, occupying the chair. The meeting was not so large as usual-no doubt due to the holiday season—nevertheless considerable enthusiasm was shown by the members present in the varied interests the Association has in hand. After the secretary, Mr. Geo. A. Eden, had read the minutes of the last general meeting, which were duly confirmed, some correspondence was dealt with.

The secretary announced that a letter affecting the future position of overseers had been sent to the Master Printers' Federation, and one similar in terms had also been sent to the London Chamber of Commerce. Both these bodies had cordially replied promising

to give an early consideration to the matter.

The following is the letter sent to the Master Printers' Federation:—
"July 26th, 1919.

A. E. Goodwin, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Your interest is earnestly solicited in an appeal for equitable salaries for overseers consistent with the increases accorded to journeymen and the more difficult supervision existing.

Apart from the high cost of decent living, the overseer suffers from loss of prestige by his subordinates near approach to the same level of remuneration, and the consequent undermining of his authority affects adversely the output of his department.

With some laudable exceptions, for which we thank the individuals of your Federation, overseers' salaries and privileges have not been advanced proportionately with that of the staff, and this is contended to be neither just nor reasonable, while a word to your members to this effect would be productive of results which are confidently anticipated.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I remain on behalf of my Association, faithfully yours,

Geo. A. Eden, General Secretary."

A letter was also received from Mr. F. C. Peacock containing the annual balance sheet of the Bookbinders' Pensioners, the letter conveying thanks for the donation which the Association last year granted to this deserving charity. On the motion of Mr. J. Walker, seconded by Mr. J. Lee, a further grant was made this year of three guineas to the same object, to which Mr. C. W. Atkins, on behalf of the Bookbinders' Pensioners, expressed his thanks to the Association.

The following new members were next elected to membership: -Mr. H. R. Laxton (binding)-Merivale Press, Cowcross street; Mr. G. A. Rutherford (platens)—McCorquodale's, Cardington-street. The president, in extending a welcome to the new members on behalf of the Association, said that although the Association was not known as a brotherhood, they would find in its ranks all the elements that go to make up true brotherhood.

The report and balance-sheet of the annual outing was next submitted which showed a small deficit, this being made good by a grant from the Entertainment Fund.

The proceedings then terminated.

London Master Printers' Association

Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society.

Limitation of Overtime.

The following agreement arising out of conferences between the above associations has been ratified, and bears the signatures of officials of the two associations.

That the limitation of overtime shall constitute 32 odd hours or three nights in any four weeks, with a maximum of nine odd hours or one night in any one week subject to the following rule regarding all night

One customary full night per week may be worked provided no other overtime is done by the member during the week in which he works a night, and provided that the member is absent from work the following day, and that an unemployed member is engaged for the day following or the day preceding the night worked; a member so temporarily employed to be paid at the ordinary casual rate for the hours actually worked. A member so casually engaged shall be subject to deduction of lost time, if the Society has been notified by 12 noon the previous day that a man is required.

It is further agreed that the Society undertakes to make special arrangements in the case of houses engaged on weekly periodical work where a twelve hour night is insufficient. Such special night is insufficient. arrangement to apply to the house concerned, and not to be considered applicable to any other firm without an understanding with the Machine Managers Society.

This Agreement to become operative on and from the first pay day of September, 1919. Signed on behalf of the London Master Printers' Association.

J. J. Keliher, president. W. WHYTE, acting-secretary. Signed on behalf of the Printing Machine Managers Trade Society

W. E. BAULCH, chairman. B. T. EMBLETON, organiser.

An ass may have wealth, but that don't change his breed.

Digitized by GOOGLE

TENDERS WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.

THE BERMONDSEY BOROUGH COUNCIL invite Tenders for GENERAL PRINTING for six or eighteen months from 1ST OCTOBER, 1919. Forms of Tender and other particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Tenders addressed to the Town Clerk and endorsed "Tender for Printing," must be submitted not later than 12 NOON, WEDNESDAY, 3RD, SEPTEMBER,

FREDK RYALL. Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Spa Road, Bermondsey, S.E. August 5th, 1919.



METALLIC POWDERS

WE MANUFACTURE **ALUMINIUM POWDERS**

IN GRADES AND COLOURS TO SUIT ALL PURPOSES.

Our Powders are of the Highest Quality, Regular, Highly Polished, and do not Tarnish.



Send your

enquiries to

Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & Co., Ltd.,

CENTRAL COMMERCIAL DEPT. 8, GRBAT GEORGE ST., WESTMINSTER, S.W.1. Telegrams: "Arwhitcoy Parl, London." Telephone: 4010 Victoria.

DISTRICT OFFICES.
BIRMINGHAM—158-161, Great Charles St. MAN'HESTER—5, John Dalton St. GLASGOW -137a St. Vincent St. LEEDS-Pearl Chmb Bast Parade. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE-Pilgrim House, Pilgrim St



BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC

LONDON, S.W.11

Head of Chemical Department-J. WILSON, M Sc., F I.C.

Two or three years full t me DayCourses in Chemistry, Physics Mathematics, Engineering Subjects, and Paper Technology for youths with a good general education, preparatory to their entering a papermili or wholesale paper warehouse, For full details see Day Technical College calendar, on application to the Secretary,

PAPER MAKING.

Mr. SHELDON LEICESTER. Twelve Lectures and Laboratory Classes on Monday Evenings 7.15—9.45. September to Christmas. Commencing September 29th, 1919. Fee 7/6.

PAPER TESTING.

First Years' Course - Mr. SHELDON LEICESTER.
Twenty-five Lectures and Practical Classes—Friday evenings,
7 15.—9.45. Commencing Friday October 3rd. Fee 10/Second Years Course—M. D. R. DAVEY.
Twenty-five Lectures and Practical Class—Wednesday
evenings 7-9.30. Commencing Wednesday, October 1st.
Fee 10/-.

COMMERCIAL PAPER COURSE.

Mr. SHELDON LEICESTER.

Twelve Lectures, Monday evenings, 7,30-8.45. Commencing January 920. Fee 7/o.

Detailed Calendar Price 6d. posts free 10d. Abridged cal-

endar gratis on application to the Secretary

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices. "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, B.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

- IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us the day prior to publication to insure insertion in the current issue.
- SITUATIONS VACANT, REPFESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED OF FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three. Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Right words to be reckoned for each line.
- ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.
- LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line
- PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.
- CHEQUES and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL and GILLIS.

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPH-ING and BOOKBINDING BUSINESS for sale; owner retiring; last year's profit over £700; purchase price about £2,500.—Apply, Hepworth, Stationer, Kidderminster.

IPERS.—Large, Soft, Coloured Print Rags. 39s. 6d. per cwt., carriage paid; sample bale on approval. - Duxbury, Merchant, 38, 13683 Nottingham-street, Bolton.

India.

Titaghur Paper Mills—Directors Report
Lower Output—Higher Costs of Production—New Paper Mill Planned—
Sabal Grass—Possibilities of Bamboo
—New Plant for Pulp Manufacture.—
The Indian Press Act.

(By Our Calcutta Correspondent.)

THE report of the directors of the Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd., for the nine months ending March 31st, states that output has been lower than in recent years owing to difficulties in obtaining supplies of raw materials. Costs have been on the ascending scale, owing not only to the high price of supplies, but to their steady deterioration in Plans are still under preparation quality. for the construction of a new paper mill as soon as warranted by circumstances. It has been decided, however, that before such a scheme can proceed steps must be taken to improve resources in regard to Indian raw materials in order to put the industry on a sound economic footing.

In a circular to the shareholders the directors state that their staple material has been sabai grass, but this grass has become increasingly difficult to obtain, necessitating the employment of other and less suitable material or of importing wood pulp at a high cost

In these circumstances the directors have arrived at the conclusion that if the mills are to continue working successfully the resources of the company must be extended. Investigations and experiments have been carried out at the mills at Titaghur with certain species of bamboo. The results have proved beyond all doubt that this bamboo is eminently suitable for conversion into good white paper, and at a cost which compares favourably with that of pulp prepared from other Indian materials and that of wood pulp imported prior to the war. The Government has given certain concessions which will enable the company to build a mill for the purpose of converting bamboo into pulp, and the directors propose to proceed immediately with the erection of the same. The mill will be equipped with the most up-to-date pulp mill machinery, selected by experts in conjunction with technical experts at home. Orders are now waiting to be placed with a well-known firm in Great Britain.

The Press Association of India has sent the following cable to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and Lord Sinha, Under-Secretary of State for India and acopy of the same to each of the following persons:

—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, secretary to the Congress Deputation in England, the presi-

dent, Empire Press Union, the president, Institute of Journalists, Colonel J. Wedgwood, M.P., Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., Lord Clwyd, Lord Carmichael, the chairman, British Congress Committee, the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea and Mr. B. G. Horniman:—"The Press Association of India begs to invite attention to the repression of the Indian Press under the Press Act, 1910, resulting in the suppression of legitimate expression of Indian opinion and creating a great alarm in the public mind. The Act since its enactment has penalised over 350 presses and 300 newspapers, demanded securities amounting over \$40,000 and proscribed over 500 publications. Owing to the demand of security, over 200 presses and 130 newspapers have not started.

"Since 1917 the Act has been even more rigorously administered. Leading influential Indian-English journals like the Amrita Bazar Patrika, the Bombay Chronicle, the Hindu, the Independent, Tribune, the Punjabee, and leading vernacular papers like Basumati, Swadeshmitran, Vijaya, Hindvasi, Bharatmitra, have been subjected to its rigours. Several Indian newspapers are arbitrarily barred from the different provinces. On the other hand violent provocative writings in the Anglo-Indian Press are entirely immune. Government refused last September an open inquiry into the operation of the Press Act urged by Indian members in the Imperial Council. Legitimate criticism on the Rowlatt Act, the Punjab Martial Law and other grievances, is crippled by executive action. Influential journals are disappearing because of the existing Act and its administration. The unventilated expression of public opinion is bound to drive discontent and unrest underground. The extreme and unjustifiable severity to which journalists are subjected is painfully evidenced by the arbitrary deportation of Mr. Horniman, editor Bombay Chronicle, and president of this Association. The Association presses for the repeal of the Press Act urgently."-Signed, MANILAL CHHAGANLAS MODI, secretary, Press Association.

We have received from Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd., a specimen of their new sample book of papers. If anything will help to create confidence in the printing and sta-tionery trades, sample books will. The difficulty of buying paper cannot be realised except by those who daily go through the task of scouring the country for samples and prices of present make. For five years or more the word "regularity" has found no use in the paper trade. The sample book is the paper trade symbol of regularity, and for this reason we are doubly glad to have a house such as the one named finding itself in a position to create and issue a collection of samples of their various makes which can be called permanent and representative. The samples are made upon the loose leaf ring book principle. classified, tabulated and specified in English and metric figures. The binding is particularly strong and an attached leather tab permits the book to be hung if desired.



DICKINSON

FOR

BOARDS.

COATED BOARDS.
PULP BOARDS.
PASTE BOARDS.

JOHN DICKINSON & COLTD

PAPER and BOARD MAKERS,

Mills: CROXLEY, APSLEY, NASH and HOME PARK, Herts.

MILLS SALES OFFICE, 65, Old Bailey, London. E.C.4.

Foreign Paper Imports.

Question of Extra Licences.

The Paper Import Restrictions Department state that before granting a licence for the import from without the British Empire of any class of paper beyond the proportionate licence to which purchasers of British paper are entitled under the regulations they require to consider the full circumstances of each case, including the possibility of a British paper serving as a substitute for a particular grade not obtainable within the Empire.

Free licences are not automatically granted, even for such classes of paper as greaseproofs of particular substances, and importers are advised to ascertain whether the goods will be allowed into the country before placing an

order for foreign paper.

The Paper Import Restrictions Department give notice that, in view of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient supplies of certain cardboards within the British Empire, they are prepared until further notice to grant import licences to the extent of 250 per cent. of British purchases for cardboard of the minimum substance of 25-in. by 30-in., 4-oz. per sheet. This notice does not apply to pulp board (other than wood), ivory board, and paste board.

De-Inking Process.

An invention by Mr. W. M. Osborne consistsessentially in an efficient method whereby paper reduced to pulp may be relieved of ink and colouring matter without injuring the fibre, the materials used so acting upon the pitches of the pulp as to render it substantially a sulphite fibre after the ink has been entirely removed.

In carrying out the process, the old printed papers are placed in a digester, nearly filling it, and there is added a weak solution of sulphurous acid, to which is added sodium carbonate in powdered form to cause the necessary reaction. In the reaction the carbon dioxide gas will have great effect upon the pulp, and sodium sulphite will be formed during the reaction, and will act as a bleaching agent. Good results may be obtained with two parts of the sulphurous acid to one part of the solution of sodium carbonate.

After the ingredients have been placed within the digester, steam is applied, causing a circulation of the papers, slowly at first, until the temperature and pressure rises, after which the contents of the digester are cooked rapidly, retaining as long as possible the gases which are given off. When the stock has been sufficiently treated the digester is blown, the stock washed and screened, and it is then ready for direct use and for pressing into laps.

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON." Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN,
Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON.
Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood.

Canadian Pulp and Paper

Record Exports.

The exports of pulp, paper and pulp wood from Canada for the year ending March 31st, 1919, were the largest on record for any year. Official trade returns show the value of these exports at \$99,259,166, compared with \$71,821,500 in 1918, and \$52,975,457 for 1917, a gain of \$37,433,666 over 1918, and of \$46,283,700 over 1917, as follows:---

740,203,709 Over 1	· · ·		
	1917.	1919.	1919.
	Dol s.	Dol s .	Dol s .
Paper Pulp—chemical Pulp—mechanical	26,123,215	87,865,380	49,165,795
	14,032,920	19,133,818	80,226,856
	6,371,133	6,487,079	4,479,915
Pulp wood	46,527,268	63,486,222	83,872,566
	6,448,189	8,339,278	15,386,600
Total	52,975,457	71,825,500	99,259,166

For March, the concluding month of the year, exports jumped \$1,694,668 over those of March, 1918.

1010

Paper				Dols. 4.830,224	Dols. 5.970.598
Pulp, chemi Pulp, mecha		•••	•••	1,190,082 600,675	2,041,838 226,554
Pulp wood	•••	•••	•••	7,8 9 0,991 560,520	8,289,086 1,408,148
Total	•••		•••	7,951,511	9,646,179

Exports of printing paper led all other grades in quantity and value. In 1918-19 Canada exported 13,248,542 cwt. (approximately 662,427 tons), valued at \$40,718,021. This is an increase of 1,146,677 cwt. (approximately 57,334 tons) over last year. Other grades of paper exported were: Paper board, \$3,037,279; wrapping, \$2,452,296; photographers' paper, \$1,302,886; wall-paper, \$360.567; felt and roofing, \$310,778, and miscellaneous, \$983,968. All showed a substantial increase over last year.

Exports of chemically prepared pulp in 1918-19 amounted to 8,332,730 cwt., valued at \$30,226,856, as against 5,385,010 cwt., valued at \$19,133,813, in 1917-1918, an increase of 2,947,920 cwt. in quantity and \$11,093,043 in value. Exports of mechanically ground wood pulp showed a falling off for the year of 802,968 cwt. in quantity and \$2,007,164 in value, as compared with the previous year. The figures being, 1917-18, 4,311,694 cwt., valued at \$6,487,079; 1918 19, 3,508,726 cwt., valued at \$4,479,915.

valued at \$4.479915.

The United States led as the best customer for pulp and paper, the United Kingdom, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand following in the order named.

Canadian printing paper exported in 1918-19 was distributed as follows:—

		CWt	Vaiue. Dols.
United Kingdom		9,310	38,434
United States	•••	11,880,069	36,031,358
Australia	•••	643,101	2,081,911
New Zealand		242,336	662,402
Other countries	•••	478,726	1,703,866
•		18,248,542	40,718,021

The chief foreign markets for Canadian pulp during the year were:

Chemical Pulp.		Cwt.	Value. Dols.	
United Kingdom	•••	140,864	611,399	
United States	•••	7,414,825	26,256,265	
Japan		639,997	2,775,486	
Other countries	•••	187,744	588,706	
Mechanical Pulp.				
United Kingdom		2,528	8,033	
United States		8,453,149	4,418,555	
Other con tries	•••	E0 046	58,327	

France, which imported from Canada 626,285 cwt. of mechanical pulp, valued at \$471,040, in 1917, took none at all in 1918 or 1919, while exports to the United Kingdom of both chemical and mechanical pulp fell off from a total of 1 163 224 cwt., valued at \$3,057,422, in 1916-17, to 142,892 cwt., valued at \$614,432, in 1918-19. This was due entirely to lack of shipping facilities. Shipments of both paper and pulp from Canada to England should show a constant increase from now on, we are informed.

New Paper Container.

Paper packages of a new kind are to be turned out at a plant set up by the Drake Process Machinery Co., Cleveland, Ohio, who, however, will give chief attention to the machines for making them.

The material that will go into the making of these containers, says The Paper Mill, is pulp of a grade inferior to that used in board production. The processes of turning the pulp into the finished product are (1) air compression, (2) heat, (3) pressure.

The air compressor is used to create the necessary pressure to force the pulp and water, a mixture of half pound of pulp to two quarts of water, into the moulds. The heated air is used to harden the container before it leaves the mould. The mould opens and closes twice every minute, so that a new container, ready for use, is delivered every thirty seconds. Officials declare that the number of moulds, and their shape and size is unlimited, and the operation can be increased to as many kinds and numbers of packages as is desired by extending the delivery system of the machine and adding the required number of moulds.

The machinery now being manufactured will turn out moulds of various thickness so that practically any weight of container required can be produced by this process. Provision in new models now being designed has been made for colouring and waterproofing the containers by mixing materials for that purpose with the pulp when it is mixed with the water.

It is stated that the container business will be revolutionised if for no other reason than because of the extreme cheapness of production. Experiments have shown that 1,000 pint milk bottles can be produced from 50 cents' worth of material, while it costs in Cleveland \$10 to gather up 1,000 glass milk bottles.



Gummed Paper Tape sticks like wax, it is much cheaper than string and much safer than sealing wax.

SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Gummed Paper Makers,

BRIDEWELL PLACE,

Mill: CAMBERWELL. SURREY.

LONDON, E.C.4.

"CANADIAN" BLACK HAVE PUSHED TO THE FRONT. INCS SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co., Ltd. Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.

Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

BY ADVERTISING IN THE RECOGNISED

AND OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM,

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer,
Offices: 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, R.C.4



TISH & COLONIAL PRINTER FOUNDED PUBLISHED STATIONER 1878. WEEKLY

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 8.

LONDON: August 21, 1919.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

"THE LAUREATE" Fine Art Platen Presses

NO PLATEN MACHINE in the WORLD is EQUAL to the LAUREATE for MULTIPLE COLOUR and FINE HALF-TONE WORK.

&"COLTS ARMORY"

SOLE AGENTS for John Thomson Presses:

P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd.,

THE MOST POPULAR PLATEN MACHINE FOR

HENRY STREET.

ROAD, LONDON,

Telephone: CITY 460.

Telegrams: "PAPETIER-CENT-LDN."

WALTER MAKIN & CO.

Papermakers' Agents and Merchants,

HILL. E.C. 4. LUDGATE 57-59,

Specialities:

WHITE & S.C. PRINTINGS. GREASEPROOFS. WRITINGS. CARTRIDGES. BANKS.

STRAWBOARDS. BROWNS.

KRAFTS. M.G. POSTERS. IMITATION PARCHMENTS. VEGETABLE PARCHMENTS CAPS, ETC.

Before Buying Your Paper

WILL YOU GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY
TO QUOTE YOU?

YOU MAY SAVE MONEY.

We have Large Stocks of:-

Bags, Wrapping Papers,
Brown Papers,
Imitation Art & Art Papers,
Parchments, etc.

"News" is our speciality.

Reels from 128 ins. down to \(\frac{1}{8} \) of an inch wide.

"Toilet Papers."

THE FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

21-27, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR,

VOLUME LXXXV. NUMBER 8.

LONDON: August 21, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Half-Tone Printing on Rough Paper.

A Process Engraver's Talk to Printers.

The following address on this subject was given by Mr. C. A. Stinston, vice-president of the American Photo-Engravers' Association, at the recent convention of that body:—

The mere mention of my subject to you printers probably makes you expect the realisation of the dream which every printer has had since half-tones became a commercial success. The effects possible with half-tones when printed on the usual coated stocks; the detail with all the natural effects; the accuracy with which they reproduce difficult subjects, whether the subject be a portrait or an intricate machine—these have made the printer desire that it might be possible to combine with these qualities those to be attained by using distinctive papers.

Thanks to the efforts of the engraver, spurred on by the insistent demands of the ambitious printer, we now have half-tones for printing successfully on stocks other than coated or super-calendered.

It strikes me as being peculiar to ask a photo-engraver to talk to you about printing on rough stock. It would seem more fitting that I should talk to you about the difference between these and the ordinary kind of half-tones, rather than their use. However, on second thought, it is perhaps logical enough, I suppose, because the photo-engraver could not know how to handle a half-tone to fit given conditions if he were not familiar with those conditions.

When we think of half-tones, we quite naturally think of coated stock, although in recent years, with the continued advancement of the art, we have seen them printed on dull-finished and uncoated papers.

In speaking of printing half-tones on rough stock, we shall assume that the mechanical

equipment is in good shape, that the press is right, prefectly level, and that it does not rock like a boat in a storm.

Rough-stock printing is really a small problem to the good workman. A little time and experience will enable him to produce results as good as on the usual stocks. The first thing to be carefully watched is the thickness of the paper. It must be uniform, no matter what stock it is. To help on the good work, here is where the paper man enters—the rough stocks must be standardised as to thickness. If they are not, if the printer starts out with a paper varying in thickness, he is hopelessly handicapped, especially if half-tones are a part of the form. I must caution you also to beware of water-marked papers.

The second essential is the right quality of ink. It should be of heavy body, with lots of colour, not tacky, with the least amount of oil necessary to carry it properly. If there is too much oil, it is bound to "squeeze" and look lighter on account of the extra heavy impression.

The pressman should have very little trouble, especially if he is using one of the patent, up-to-date processes of make-ready. Some pressmen claim that a soft impression is best for this class of printing, while othersclaim that they get the best results when they use a hard impression.

The make-ready depends on the kind of paper used, and the details of its working out are to be determined by the experience and judgment of the pressman. If he is using the old-fashioned make-ready, our experience suggests that the solids and middle tones should be cut from the same stock as that on which he is to print, and make the overlay the same as for for an ordinary good half-tone. If

PRINTER & STATIONER

there are breaks in the high lights, a few sheets of tissue paper will build these up. Some pressmen use patent overlays in addition to the above.

Rough stocks are very dusty, and the forms should be washed more often. It will therefore take from ten to twenty per cent. more time to run the job. If your presses are equipped with vacuum cleaning attachments this trouble will be reduced to a minimum.

So much for the printing. Now for a word about the half-tones themselves. It has been said that "some music is not so bad as it sounds"—we might say that some half tones are not so bad as the printing looks. We are often asked, "Do you make the half-tones different for rough-stock printing?" Our answer is, "Yes." In most cases the negative is different, in both the high lights and shadows. The etching is always different, and requires a much clearer dot and a greater depth than the ordinary half-tone; this depth is required especially in the middle tones and

When a half-tone has reached the fourth man who handles it, the etcher, he has to clean the surface of the print thoroughly. This is because, when developing the print, there is a thin film of the enamel solution, or scum, as the etchers call it, that adheres to the metal, and this has to be removed. There are various solutions and methods to remove this scum, all more or less effective. A few years ago a photo-engraver, understanding chemistry, worked out a solution that, if handled properly, removes every trace of this foreign substance or scum from the print. gravers are not using this solution, but those who are know that as soon as the plate is placed in the iron solution the etching begins on every part of the plate at the same time, and the result is a clean dot with fifty to seventy-five per cent. more depth, especially in the middle tones and shadows. If all this scum is not removed before the plate is immersed, the iron solution will have to gradually break through it, which means that the etching in the wider bare spots—the high lights—begins before the etching starts in the middle tones and finally the shadows, and, in most cases this scum breaks away irregularly and leaves a bad-edged dot, which gathers a little ink, and the printer knows what that does to his form.

The engraving should be backed properly on either patent base or solid metal. Wood, as you know, is likely to shrink, swell, or warp, and is not solid enough for the impression needed for rough stock printing.

To get the best results in half-tone printing, the engraving should be made for the particular kind of paper that is to be used. A half-tone made for coated stock seldom runs well on dull or uncoated paper, and vice-versa, a half-tone made for dull or uncoated stock doesn't usually look well on coated paper. Determine definitely the particular paper you are going to use, then order the engraving to print properly on that paper.

Recently we received an order to make an engraving for an uncoated paper. Seventeen additional plates were made by another engraver, who received no instructions about the kind of stock to be used. The printer thought that all engravings were alike, the only difference being in the price. When the pressman started his work only one of the eighteen worked properly on the stock-well, you know the rest.

The New Scottish Scale.

An agreement has been reached between the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades and the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, under which Scotland, for the purposes of wages, has been classified into four grades -A, B, C, Dand the standard rates of wages were raised substantially. Grade A includes Edinburgh, Glasgow, Airdrie, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Greenock and Hamilton; Grade B-Aberdeen and Inverness; Grade C-Ayr, Coupar-Angus, Dunfermline, Falkirk, Kirkcaldy and Perth; and Grade D-All towns with a population of 20,000 and under, unless specified above. The following standard specified above. rates of pay have been made operative since the first pay day in August :-

Male workers—(A). 72s. per week; (B), 70s.; (C), 68s.; and (D), 66s.

Female workers—(A), 33s. per week; (B),

31s.; (C), 29s.; and (D), 27s.

Pending readjustment of piece-work rates, the same amount of advance as received by 'stab workers shall be paid to piece-workers.

It was subsequently agreed between the Scottish Alliance and the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, Female Section, that the same rates of pay be paid to the female workers in the other branches of the industry in the respective grades. In all the female departments the period of training was fixed at five years, with varying rates of wages. Negotiations are proceeding regarding the wages of the compositors and the machinemen. These workers, whose standard pay is 66s., are likely to be put on the same scale as the bookbinders. The Edinburgh and Glasgow areas include all towns within a ten-mile radius of these cities.

JAPANESE PATENT LAW.—According to a report published in the Osaka Asahi, the Japanese Government has established a committee for the revision of the patent laws under the chairmanship of Mr. Inuzuka, the Vice-Minister of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Three business men will have seats on this committee, which is to meet shortly at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in order to prepare a bill for the next session of the Diet. The four existing patent laws, i.e., patent law, designs law, utility models law, and trade mark law, will be revised separately.

Digitized by GOOGIC

Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.

In accordance with Regulations made under Section 18 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, by the Minister of Labour, and dated October 31st, 1918, the Trade Board established under that Act for that branch of the box trade in Great Britain which is engaged in the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material, give notice, as required by Section 3 (5) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that they propose to vary the general minimum time rates at present fixed for female workers from 5½d. to 8d. per hour, and for male workers from 9d. to 18.1½d. per hour, and to vary correspondingly the general minimum time rates fixed for younger female and male workers.

The Trade Board also propose to fix piece work basis time rates for female workers of 8½d. per hour and for male workers of 1s. 3½d.

per hour.

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the above proposals to vary and fix which may be lodged with them within two months from August 8th, 1919. Such objections should be in writing and signed by the person making the same (adding his or her full name and address), and should be sent to the secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from whom full particulars of the Board's proposals may be obtained.

Press Cables.

The report of the committee appointed by the Newspaper Conference and the Empire Press Union, just issued, has made the follow-

ing suggestions:

(1) That immediate steps be taken to improve the existing cable services by reducing the wordage of Government messages and otherwise relieving the congestion on the wires; (2) that every possible assistance be given by the Government to cable companies to enable them to repair their lines; (3) that an adequate system of wireless be established as soon as possible; (4) that a second cable be laid without delay as part of the All-Red Route from Bamfield to Norfolk Island and certainly in the first instance from Bamfield to Fanning Island; (5) that better use be made of the ex-German Atlantic cable; (6) that subventions be granted to reduce rates between all parts of the Empire; (7) that the deferred Press rate be resumed; and (8) that investigation be made respecting the Government use of cables for the transmission of speeches of most inordinate length.

The committee takes the opportunity to refer to the creation of the suggested Imperial News Service under Government patronage,

which, the report says, could only be a form of propaganda and an interference to which the Press have the strongest possible objection, as being a scheme leading to corruption and inefficiency.

The Cost of Make-Ready.

Entirely too large a part of time of the pressman is consumed in the operation known as make-ready while presses stand idle; that is, as far as the production of printed sheets is concerned. In the average job-plant this make-ready time is easily one-third of the total press-room time. One composing-machine manufacturer claims that all new type will save one-half the make-ready time and add it to the available running time. If this is a fact, and it seems that it could easily be tested, the saving would be equal to adding seventeen per cent. to the productive capacity of the press-room.

Make-ready is caused by the imperfections in the level or height of the forms, and imperfections in the parallelism of the press, mainly the former. In fact, there are few presses that will not print a perfectly level form with but little make-ready. A small part of it is due to setting the guides and making register; while another fraction is caused by affixing the overlays, which should be made from proofs taken on a proof or job press while the press is running on another

form

This brings us to the thought with which we started out. Why do any make-ready while the press waits except the placing of the form, setting the guides, attaching the make-ready sheets and setting the fountain? Why can not the make-ready be done on special machines of less productive value which could do this work while the real presses were producing the saleable work? It is easily conceived that one of such make-ready machines could do the make-ready and registering required for several presses and at a much lower cost.

This is practically done by a special process in some of the large magazine plants running rotary presses, but it seems as though it could be profitably done in the commercial printing plants with the result of getting a greatly in-

creased press-room product.

Of course this would be a problem for the press-builder to solve, but it is a minor one compared with those he has already overcome. It is certainly worthy of careful consideration as it would give better work, because of the more careful make-ready that would be possible in a lesser time, and it would give greater production—possibly as much as twenty-five per cent.—because the time required to put the make-ready on the press would be reduced to less than a fourth of the present time lost in this way.—The In land Printer.

Some Paper Topics.

There is little or no change to record in either prices or conditions during the past few days. The stiffening tendency has apparently become a completed process and normal rates are now in operation. For how long they will last there is no certainty no more than there is any certainty in anything at the present time. For a spell the paper trade is free from internal strife and apparently we can carry on with undisturbed business so far as our own industrial problems are concerned. But there can be no real business until the general industrial conditions become more settled and the various sects cease to chase round a vicious circle in search of money.

In most trades, and certainly in the paper and allied trades, labour is now being adequately compensated and the hours and working conditions are infinitely better than could ever have been hoped for before the war. There is plenty of work to be got at and the prospects are decidedly good for both masters, men and customers. Only internal trouble can mar the success of our future and the avoidance of this is surely not too difficult a proposition to put before those in whom is vested the responsibility of steering a fair course. Between and among masters and men we want a common sanity and spirit of satisfaction and co-operation for the sake of themselves, their dependents and the country we represent.

The Government announced their trade policy before the recess. This made rather interesting reading, although of a disappointing character. In March of this year the Government spokesman (or rather two of them, for both Sir Auckland Geddes and Mr. Bridgeman made the pledge) announced that September 1st was the ultimate point to which the current policy could be carried without further consideration. Of course the policy in regard to paper at that time was one of free import and no restrictions. At a later date the findings of the Paper Inquiry Committee led to the present restriction of import and system of licences. As a direct result of the action taken practically every paper mill in the country is booked with orders to its fullest capacity.

When the Board of Trade announced the new regulations no mention of a terminating date was named but it was tacitly understood that the regulations were framed with the avowed object of tiding the trade over the transitional period, whatever that may mean. The common understanding is that until British papermakers are able to cope successfully with foreign competition no change of policy will be made. The question arises, are they able now to engage successfully with foreign competition and the answer is that we are no more able to produce certain lines of paper at the same low cost as certain countries as we were during the war or before the war. In the realm of high-class writing and printing papers generally, we can hold our own as we always did, but it is a difficult matter to draw a precise line dividing the qualities in which we would be successful and those in which we would fail against the foreigner.

Altogether it is very doubtful whether the question of relaxing the Paper Regulations will be raised for a long time ahead, and then only to consider the inauguration of tariff reform. Since the committee issued its findings in April, the cost of producing paper has not gone down but up, and any arguments that stood good then, hold good still in greater degree. One point, however, may be noted, the cost of producing paper and pulp is advancing in every other country as well as our own. Presumably when the industrial ferment dies down, as it ultimately must, we will all find ourselves in much the same relative conditions as we were accustomed to when it first began.

The British paper mill which makes the types of paper hitherto imported from Scandinavia will find itself at the same disadvantage in cost of production as compared against the Swedish and Norwegian mills. If the intention is that we are not going to have the foreign stuff then it is not by organisation or industrial skill that we shall keep it out but by artificial trade barriers of the kind we are gradually becoming accustomed to.

In a paragraph in last week's notes we drew attention to the need for an English-made marble paper. It has been forcibly driven home to us during the last few days that there is another and even more lucrative line of papermaking which we are sadly neglecting while an unprecedented opportunity presents itself. Of course there are very sound reasons at the moment for a certain amount of apathy in regard to new or fresh ventures, the one fact that every mill has as much as it can do to keep close behind its present volume of orders explains a lot. That, however, is no reason for not looking ahead. We have repeatedly urged the need for investigation and research as a separate branch of papermaking. a futurist section concerned not so much with immediate customary business as with development. It is strange how little we have learnt during the war. What are our big firms doing and what is the Papermakers' Association doing, not to found a central training and research college, or even adopt the Man-chester College of Technology papermaking department?

The line we refer to is cover papers for which there is a good demand and small supply, the latter a surviving remnant of the last imports from America. The authorities decree that English mills can make almost all the cover-paper specialties which so far have only been produced in America. The big advertisers in the country ran almost exclusively on American products for their artistic covers. Prices have always been stiff, but the papers have been superlatively good. English mills have certainly made cover papers, but we have not yet met the samples which made any attempt to compare against the lines associated with the Strathmore Paper Co. for

instance. We do not embody the essential character, nor do we secure the feel and variety of tints that mark the American cover papers as the best fitted for modern advertisers

There is not the slightest doubt at all that it we laid ourselves out to tackle the proposition, we could within a year or two make everything the American mills make and do it quite as well and more economically. But we shall most certainly have to commence in the laboratory.

H. A. M.

Foreign Paper and Board.

Revised Regulations as to Import.

Under date August, 1919, the Paper Import Restrictions Department have issued revised rules to be observed by applicants for proportionate licences to import foreign paper and board in respect of British purchases. They cancel the previous issue and are as follows:-

- (1) Original British invoices (either of manufacturers or merchants) dated on or after May 1st, 1919, must be submitted. Duplicates cannot be accepted. N.B.—In cases where orders have been on a British mill's books for six weeks or more, and reasonable quantities have not been delivered, the Department is prepared, on the production of pro forma invoices, to consider an application for a licence to import a proportionate quantity of foreign paper. Such quantity will be placed to the debit of the applicant's licence account subject to cancellation of the debit by the production of the actual invoices received on delivery of the paper from the British mill.
- (2) Merchants' invoices must be accompanied by certificates, supplies of which can be obtained from this Department on application. Manufacturers' invoices require no certificate. N.B.—These certificates should be applied for from the merchant at the time of placing the order with him. The signature thereof by the merchant entails a debit of the proportionate foreign tonnage to the merchant's licence account.

(3) The invoices relating to paper falling under clauses 2, 3, 5 and 6 of the Paper Import Regulations must be kept separate.

(4) Separate summary statements of the invoices relating to each of the above clauses must be given, indicating the description and weight of the paper shown on each invoice and totalling the weights.

(5) Invoices relating to finished articles, such as bags or cardboard boxes, must not be included in any application. N.B. —It has, however, been decided that persons who purchase heavy bags from British mills may ask the mills to give them a monthly certificate as to the

quantity of British paper which they may have purchased from them in the form of bags, and that the purchaser may be granted a proportionate licence on such certificate. This concession does not apply to purchases of bags from merchants.

(6) Invoices relating to printing or writing paper, even though used as wrapping paper, must not be included in applications for licences to import wrapping paper. N.B.—This does not apply to news off-cuts, which are classed as

wrapping paper.

(7) "Middles," which are less than substance 25 by 30 ins., 4 ozs. per sheet, are classified under clause 1 of the Paper Import Regulations. Invoices for such "middles" must not be included in applications for licences to import card-

board or wrapping paper.
(8) Applications for licences to import cardboard (i.e., paper falling under clause 6 of the Paper Import Regulations) must in every case where the substance is not shown clearly on the invoices contain a guarantee that none of the items included on the British invoices are less than the minimum substance now permitted for all classes of cardboard specified as included under clause 6 (i e., 25 by 30 ins., 4 ozs. per sheet).

(9) Board, which is excluded from clause 6 because the substance is less than the substance allowed (vide paragraph 8 above), is classed as wrapping paper (clause 5) and invoices for such board can be included in applications to import wrapping paper. N.B.—This of course does not apply to coated board (clause 3) or to the other classes of board specifically referred to in clause 6 as being ex-

cluded therefrom.

New British Palents

Applications.

Airne, C. W. Instantaneously-drying ink and manufacturing same. 19,198. Bartman, A. B. (Bartman). Paper clip or file.

19,635.

Bradshaw, J. G. Baling presses. 18,875. Cartwright, J. T. Loose-leaf binders. 19,207. Collins, F. Adjustable music-sheet support and holder. 18,693.

Copeland, H. Mounts for letterpress print-

ing plates. 18,575. Creed, F. G. Printing apparatus for reproducing in ordinary printed characters telegraphic messages. 19,424.

Florey, L. T. Pencil for shading, etc., artistic

work. 19,162. Haddon, C. Means of attachment for show cards, tickets, etc. 18,802.

Jaeger, C. S. R. Combined pocket cases and remembrance tablets. 18,806.

Johnson, R.C. Playing cards. 19,269.

BRITISH & COLONIAL

Trade Notes.

THE late Mr. John Wilson Adams, of Kingston-on-Hull, printer and stationer, has left estate of the value of £51,292

WHILE trying to stop two runaway horses drawing a van in the Minories last Friday afternoon John Harris, a printer, residing at Downs-place, Peckham, was run over and killed.

The strike of paper tube makers at Castleton, Lancashire, for increased wages, has been settled, and the workpeople have again returned to work. Various advances have been granted them according to their grades of work.

Danish journalists and the British journalists who are now visiting Denmark have sent a telegram of greeting to Queen Alexandra, describing her as "the dearest link between the two kindred nations."

THE strike of printers at Rome which has lasted six weeks, still continues, another attempt to settle it having failed, through, it is said, the obstinacy of the leaders of the men's confederation.

THE death is announced of Mr. J. R. Nisbet, a director of Messrs. Hay Nisbet and Co., Ltd., printers, Glasgow. For many years past he resided chiefly in London, but he visited Glasgow regularly in the interests of the printing and publishing business.

THE "T. A." REPORT.—The 130th half-yearly report of the Typographical Association is very satisfactory both numerically and financially, considering the period of transition through which the trade is passing. The membership shows an increase of 610. Several new branches have been organised and old ones extended during the half-year. There are still well over 6,000 members serving with H.M. Forces.

The Palestine News, an army paper and the only publication allowed in Palestine, recently suspended publication. The Arabic and English editions have been taken over by a French society, and the Zionist Commission is publishing the Hebrew edition. There is also being published in Jerusalem an Arabic weekly magazine, and the Daily Palestine Mail in the Hebrew language is announced to appear shortly, with weekly editions in Arabic and English.

TENDERS WANTED. — For the supply of printing, stationery and books for the Barking Town Urban District; particulars from the clerk's department, Public Offices, Barking. For printing agenda papers, minutes and reports, and other papers for the Wilts County Council; conditions of contract may be obtained on application at the office of the Clerk of the Council, Trowbridge. For printing for six or eighteen months for the Bermondsey Borough Council; forms of tender from Mr. F. Ryall, town clerk, Town Hall, Spa-road, Bermondsey, S.E.

THE drath is announced of Mr. William John Snowdon, at Gateshead. The deceased was formerly a well-known Newcastle journalist, and was chief reporter at one time of the Newcastle Journal.

THE late Sir Edward Daniel Walker, of Darlington, senior partner in Messrs. Walker and Wilson, wholesale newsagents and advertising contractors, has left estate valued at £44,234, with net personalty £10,028.

The death has taken place of Mr. William Dickie, editor of the Dumfries and Galloway Standard. Mr. Dickie, who was 62 years of age, and was connected with the Standard from his early youth, was an authority on Burns, and a prolific writer on historical matters connected with Dumfries.

WAYZGOOSE.—The employees of the Western Mail, Cardiff, had their wayzgoose, the other day, to Cheddar, in Somerset. The party numbered 130 and included Mr. Robert J. Webber (manager and director), Mrs. Webber, Miss Emsley Carr, Mrs. William Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Armstead (Ely Paper Mills), and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Shepherd. A most enjoyable day was spent.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS REGULATION BILL proposes that all advertisements on land or buildings should be subject to regulations, while power is given either to regulate or to prohibit those which do not relate to the land or building on which they are exhibited. Power is also given to prohibit moving or flashlight advertisements. Local authorities may prohibit "alien" advertisements in rural and residential areas, and regulate those in the business parts of towns or villages. Powers are given by clause 4 to deal with advertisements of a repulsive or demoralising character.

The Printers' War Memorial.—Arrangements are being made to lay the foundation stone of the Printers' War Memorial Wing to the Caxton Home, Limpsfield, at an early date. Donations and promises of support have reached £3,500; but owing to increased cost of building, a further £2,000 is required to complete the scheme, including the erection of a Roll of Honour, on which over 1,500 names and particulars will be inscribed. Towards the raising of this sum, the committee of the Home have arranged for an afternoon concert at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W., on Saturday, November 18t, when a popular musical programme will be provided.

"NEPTUNE," the Antwerp newspaper whose plant was almost completely destroyed by the German bombardment in October, 1914, and which was issued weekly in London throughout the war in French and in English has, since its return to Belgium been published once every week. Repairs to the plant having now been effected, Neptune will in future appear daily. A unique feature of the journal will be a daily English supplement, which, while giving British residents and travellers in Belgium as complete a resuméas possible of home news, will aim chiefly at forming a connecting link between the two Special attention is given to countries. shipping and commercial intelligence.

Personal.

At a conference, last week, representing the London and Provincial Press, held at the offices of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, a resolution was passed on the motion of Lord Burnham, seconded by Sir George Riddell, congratulating Sir Edward Russell on his peerage. Lord Burnham said that there was no man connected with newspapers who did not feel that sterling merit and life service had been fitly rewarded, and Sir George Riddell said there was no man in the profession who deserved the honour more.

MR. WILLIAM MORTON FULLERTON, the well-known American journalist and author, has been promoted to be an Officer of the Legion of Honour, "for his eminent services to the French cause in America, Great Britain, and Italy through his Press campaigns."

MR. COMYNS BRAUMONT, who has been responsible for the editorial control of the World for the past few months, is relinquishing the position in order to take up further responsibilities on other of Messrs. Odhams' group of publications.

Printed Telegrams.

The wider application of the Baudot installation to post office telegraph systems has been restricted during the years of the war, but one has recently been started on the London-Dublin service, giving a total of eight channels—four either way—each working at a speed of 30 words per minute.

The Baudot installation is the name of the electrical appliance by which telegrams are mechanically printed at the office of receipt. From the moment when the key is pressed in the sending office to the printing of the corresponding letter in the receiving office less than one-third of a second elapses. At present some 20 such circuits are working.

This system is chiefly used in sending Press and commercial telegrams, but it is likely to change eventually the entire aspect of inland telegraphic working on main lines.

Evils of War Unrest

A warning note is sounded in the annual report of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, which states the union, in common with others, has much to fear from hasty and ill-advised action, arising out of the unrest produced by war conditions. It is pointed out that reforms cannot be accomplished at once, and that it is inadvisable to throw a way

by hasty action advantages that have been sohardly won. Referring to the necessity for increased output, it is not to be expected, says the report, that the output can in every case be maintained at its former rate until the economies and improved methods of working that generally follow a reduction of hours have had time to take effect. It is also necessary to convince those from whom increased exertions are required that an increase of work means increased reward for their labour.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

- IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us the day prior to publication to insure insertion in the current issue.
- SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING PASITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three, Shillings for 24 Words or under, One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be reckeded for each line.
- ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded nost free.
- PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.
- CHEQUES and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL and GILLIS.

Situations Vacant.

A FIRM of Trade Journal Printers require the services of an Experienced COMPOSITOR for Displayed Advertisements, Make-up, etc.—Box 13687.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in the office of a Newspaper Printing and Publishing House.—State age, experience and salary required.—Box 13688.

Machinery for Sale.

RELIEF STAMPING MACHINE for sale; Steam Power driven; good running condition.
—Apply, J. Price, 24, Great New-street, Fetter-lane, E.C.4.

Miscellaneous.

GENCIES FOR SCANDINAVIA.—Swedish Gentleman, with excellent references, in London for about a fortnight, desires A FEW FIRST-CLASS AGENCIES in the Stationery and Allied Lines for Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland; has sound connections with Stationers and Typewriter Dealers throughout Scandinavia; speaks English, French, Russian, German and Swedish. Only first-class firms need apply.—Box 13689.

Digitized by GOOGLE



FORTY-FIRST YBAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)
Whole Page ... £8 10 0 1

Whole Page ... £3 10 0 S. d. Half Page ... 1 17 6 One-eighth Page 12 6 One-third Column 15 0 Quarter Page ... 1 0 0 One inch in Column 6 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HEMRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIN, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—LOGEWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10,
East 89th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Dublin Printing Trade Dispute.

Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made by the officials of the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom, and the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, P.C., M.P., London, chairman of the Trades Union Congress, to settle the dispute in the Dublin printing trade, an end of the trouble does not appear to be nearer, and representatives of the employers and of the men, are not hopeful of an early termination of the present condition of affairs. Mr. Blades and the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman attended a meeting of the Dublin Master Printers last week, and, having reported the result of a meeting with representatives of the men, they expressed regret

that they had not been able to effect a settlement. Both gentlemen, when interviewed subsequently, expressed disappointment at the failure to reach an agreement, and the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman said that at the meeting of the masters it was decided that they were unable to meet the men in conference again to consider their present proposals. The strike is inconveniencing the public to a serious extent, and at a meeting of the Dublin Corporation the Lord Mayor said he had received a letter from the city treasurer, as secretary to the housing committee, stating that the business of promoting the building schemes now in hand was being greatly hampered by reason of the printers' strike which rendered it impossible for the committee to get their reports and plans printed. Alderman T. Kelly said the Corporation was seriously handicapped by the holding-up of the work, and it was up to them to have direct labour, not only in the printing, but in the other crafts in connection with the housing scheme. Under the circumstances, he moved: "That the Housing Committee be empowered to make temporary arrangements for the printing of the reports and plans for the Marino Scheme, and that the Workshops Committee be asked to report as to the advisability of having municipal printing works established in the municipal workshops." The motion was carried by 23 votes to 8. Commenting on this one of the Dublin newspapers says: - "One would think that there were no printers in Ireland except the houses affected by the Could not these urgent reports be The absurdity of the printed elsewhere? suggestion will be seen from a moment's consideration of the time and money it would take to get together the necessary plant for a printing works. We can safely state that the strike would be ended months before the Corporation could have its printing works started. What guarantee would the Corporation have that a strike might not arise there as well as in other printing houses? As a scheme to waste the money of the unfortunate ratepayers and provide jobs for friends of the corporators there is much to be said in favour of the project. It has nothing else to recommend it."

The Small Printer.

A good deal has been said recently about the small printer, and doubts have been freely expressed as to whether he is a necessity or not. The question has even been debated as to whether he should be exterminated or cultivated, and there is much difference of opinion on the matter. There is a good deal

Digitized by GOOGLE

to be said for the small man, he may need education himself in the matter of prices, but he educates the public and creates buyers of printing, thus putting his customers into the road that often leads to big contracts with the larger houses. Instead of trying to crush out the small printer an effort ought to be made to bring him into the fold and get him to join a local master printers' association, if that could be done without jeopardising his business by tying him down to observe hard and fast rules in his work. Meeting his fellow-craftsmen would do much to raise him out of his rut and the instruction and advice he would get would be of advantage both to himself and the craft in general. It will be better, and cost less, to educate the small man than to institute a campaign of underbidding with the object of crushing them out of business.

Paper imports and Exports.

The following figures show the value of the imports and exports of paper, etc., for the month and for the seven months ended July.—

JULY.

	• • •	•••	•••	£ 1,020,103
Exports	•••	•••	•••	323,160
Re-Export	s	• • • •	•••	24,102
Seven	Mo	RHTH	ENDED	JULY.
			•••	£5,038,553
Exports		•••	•••	
Re-Export	S	•••	•••	45,082

The imports last month were £510,785 higher than for July of last year, whilst the exports give an increase of £65,478. As regards reexports more movement is now taking place, the advance in favour of last month amounting to as much as £20,597. The seven months' imports (as compared with the corresponding period of last year) show an increase of £1,730,615, exports an advance of £452,603, and re-exports an addition of £20,042.

tieavy Arrivals of Colonial Reel Paper.

There was an increase of over 211 per cent. in the total quantity of paper (661,882 cwts.) imported into the United Kingdom last month as compared with July a year ago. The most important development was in reel paper, the receipts amounting to 217,275 cwts. as compared with 22,609 cwts. The shipments from Norway and Sweden were under 25 per cent. Of the total, whilst those from Newfoundland accounted for over 34 per cent., and from "other countries" (we take it that Canada is embraced) nearly 40 per cent. An increase of 128,099 cwts. was recorded in the imports of \$trawboards, last month's arrivals amounting

to 216,205 cwts., the sources of supply not being specified. The demand for packings and wrappings also shows a steady expansion, last month's imports amounting to 127,324 cwts, an increase of 62,102 cwts, compared with July of last year; nearly 90 per cent. of the supplies came to hand from Norway and Sweden. Printings and writings not on reels were imported to the extent of 21,164 cwts., an increase of 11,076 cwts., about half of the trade being controlled by Norway. Hangings are beginning to come forward, the supplies last month amounting to 612 cwts., whilst other printed or coated papers, received to the amount of 1,264 cwts., chiefly from Belgium and the United States, show an increase of 240 cwts. as compared with July of last year. The imports of mill and wood pulp board last month were 71,835 cwts., a comparative increase of 48,743 cwts.

British Paper Exports go chiefly to Foreign Countries.

JUDGING by the shipments of printings and writings the principal outlets for British paper are foreign countries, notably France. export trade is, unfortunately, still very contracted, home mills being well occupied on local orders, and in this respect foreign manufacturers are looking to British paper exporters and merchants to draw from outside sources in order to regain the business they held before the war and to supply the pressing requirements of overseas markets. True, the exports of British paper show an increase last month of over 85 per cent. compared with July, 1918, but the total quantity, viz., 79,808 cwts., is not likely to arouse any feeling of enthusiasm. The actual increase of 36,738cwts.in exports is chiefly accounted for by larger shipments of printings, packings and wrappings, and writings, viz., 15146cwts., 15,141 cwts., and 5,238 cwts. respectively. Of the 32,157 cwts. of printings exported last month, 21,372 cwts. went to foreign countries and only 10,885 cwts. to British Possessions. So far this year, compared with the corresponding period of 1918, heavy decreases are shown in the exports of printings to Australia, South Africa and India. Our exports of writings last month amounted to 12,865 cwts., foreign countries taking 7,413 cwts. and British Possessions 5,452 cwts.

ADVERTISING is the education of the public as to who you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent, or commodity.

Digitized by

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s.; Associated Newspapers, Ord., 20s., Pref., 21s.; J. Dickinson and Co., 24s. 10½d.; Ilford, 20s.; Illustrated London News, 4s. 3d., Pref., 13s. 0d.; International Linotype 50½; Lady's Pictorial, Pref., 47s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 63, B Deb., 57½; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 3d.; Mansell, Hunt, 37s. 0d.; George Newnes, Pref., 13s. 4½d.; Roneo, 37s.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 22s.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 22s. 7½d., Def., 19s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 1½d.; Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Pref., 6½; Weldon's, 37s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

George Newnes, Ltd.—The report for the year ended June 30th last states that the profit, after providing for all necessary reserves, directors' fees and allowances to employees, is £81,741; £33,271 was brought forward, making £115,012. Out of this the dividend on preference shares and an interim dividend on ordinary shares have been already paid, absorbing £35,000, leaving £80,012. The profit sorbing £35,000, leaving £80,012. constitutes a record in the company's history. It exceeds that of last year by £12,315. The directors propose to place £20,000 to reserve, thus increasing the reserves to £80,000, and that £5,000 be set aside to form a sick and pension fund for the staff. They also recommend the payment of a final dividend of to per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year, as compared with 10 per cent. last year. This will leave £35,012 to be carried forward. Owing to the expansion of the business the company's premises have become inadequate for manufacturing purposes, the directors have therefore decided to build an up-todate factory to cope with increased printing requirements, and hope to commence building at an early date.

NEW COMPANIES,

COLLEYS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £35,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manutacturers of tramway and other printed tickets, telegraph coils, toilet paper, etc., and to enter into an agreement with Colley's Patents, Ltd., and its liquidator. The subscribers are J. Holland, H. Becker, C. V. Fisher-Rowe, W. W. Colley, and F. E. R. Becker. Private company. The first directors are W. W. Colley, C. V. Fisher-Rowe, J. Holland, H. Becker, and F. E. R. Becker. Registered office, 3-12, Marine-street, Bermondsey, S.E.

PRESS STUDIOS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to buy, sell, supply and deal in designs for advertisements in all mediums, for reproduction in news-

papers, journals, periodicals, magazines and other publications in any language, etc. The subscribers are H. D. Teanby, and C. G. Godfrey. Private company. The first directors are H. D. Teanby, and C. G. Godfrey. Registered office, 69, Fleet-street, E.C.

LEONARDSON AND Co., LTD. — Registered with a capital of £3,500, in 2,000 "A" pref. shares of £1 each, 110 "B" pref. shares of £10 each, and 8,000 def. shares of 1s. each, to acquire the business of a photo engraver, artist, designer, and technical photographer carried on by G. S. Coles, at 12, Betterton-street, W.C., as "Leonardson and Co." (subject to liabilities) for £1,000. Private company. The first directors are S. Spooner, and G. S. Coles. Registered office, 12, Betterton-street, Drury-lane, W.C.

Doncasters, Ltd. — Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, as printers, publishers, lithographers, electrotypers, engravers, typefounders, bookbinders, newspaper proprietors, etc. The subscribers are H. Richardson, and A. Ramsay. Private company. Directors—F. B. Toplis, H. Richardson, and J. Blank.

FRANK A. SNELL Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of a general printer carried on as "Frank A. Snell" at 18-19, Whitefriars-street, E.C., and to adopt an agreement with H. M. Snell. The subscribers are H. J. Snell, T. Sharland, and E. E. Snell. Private company. Directors—H. M. Snell, T. Sharland, and H.J. Snell. Registered office, 18-19, Whitefriars-street, E.C.

"Jewish Guardian," Ltd. — Registered with a capital of £25,000, in £10 shares, to establish and publish a newspaper or newspapers for the purpose of circulating general news of interest to British Jewry, and of maintaining the cause of Judaism, and ventilating all matters appertaining thereto, and of upholding the principle that Judaism is a system of religion, and that persons professing the Jewish religion in no respect constitute a separate political entity or nationality. The subscribers are Sir Chas. S. Henry, Bart., M.P., and F. D. Benjamin. Private company. The first directors are Dr. Israel Abrahams, F. J. Lazarus, L. Magnus, and C. Goldsmid Montefiore. Registered office, 140, Fleet-street, E.C.

G. AND W. FRAZER, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh, with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers and stationers carried on by G. Fraser as "G. and W. Fraser." at Belmont Works, 8 and 10, Belmont-street, Aberdeen, and elsewhere. The subscribers are G. Fraser, G. T. Fraser, G. R. Fraser, and E. C. Fraser. Private company. The first directors are G. Fraser, R. Laing, and W. A. Reid. Registered office, 8 and 10, Belmont-street, Aberdeen.

FOY AND WEBB, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 1, Brook-street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, as "Foy and Webb," to carry on the business of

BRITISH & COLONIAL

general printers, stationers, box-makers, en gravers, lithographers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. M. Foy. The subscribers are J. M. Foy, W. J. White and W. Ellis. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

CULLINGFORD AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares (1,000 6 per cent. cum. pref.), to take over the business of booksellers, stationers and printers carried on by R. W. Cullingford, A. H. Cross and F. J. Bloom at Colchester and Manningtree, Essex, as "R. W. Cullingford and Co." The subscribers are R. W. Cullingford, A. H. Cross and F. J. Bloom. Private company. The first directors are R. W. Cullingford, A. H. Cross and F. J. Bloom (all permanent). Registered office: 156, High-street, Colchester.

PRINTERS' BRONZE POWDER Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in 5,000 6 per cent. cum. pref. shares of £1 each and 100,000 ord. shares of 1s. each, as manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in bronze powders for printing, gilding, ornamenting and other purposes, etc. The subscribers are W. A. Rayner and G. Day. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors.

KING AND HUTCHINGS, LTD. – Registered with a capital of £50,000, in £1 shares, to take over the businesses (a) of newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers carried on by C. E. King and J. S. King at Uxbridge and elsewhere, as "John King," and (b) of printers, wholesale and manufacturing stationers, etc., carried on by W. J. Hutchings, Ltd., at Hillingdon Press, Vine-street, Uxbridge. The subscribers are F. Lewis and E. St. J. Clode. Private company Directors: C. E. King (chairman), J. S. King, H. C. Hutchings and L. T. Hutchings (all permanent). The two first named are managing directors. Registered office: Hillingdon Press, Vine-street, Uxbridge.

AT-A-GLANCE CALENDAR Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business carried on under the style of the "At-a-Glance Calendar Publishing Co." and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, advertising agents, etc. The subscribers are J. F. Bennet, S. C. Bennet and W. S. Bennet. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors.

A. ROMANES AND SON, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the newspaper known as the Dunfermline Press and West of Fife Advertiser, and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, etc. The subscribers are J. A. Romanes and W. Kirk. Private company. The first directors are J. A. Romanes and W. Kirk. Registered office: New-row, Dunfermline.

Baines and Scarsbrook, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares (27,000 6 per cent. cum. pref. and 3,000 def), to take over the business of printers, publishers, lithographers, stationers, etc., carried on as "Baines and Scarsbrook," at Fairfax-road, Swiss Cottage, Hampstead. Agreement with

F. Scarsbrook, T. Baines, Sarah Baines, Phoebe L Beardon, Elizabeth A. Baines, and Ellen P. Baines. The subscribers are F. Scarsbrook, T. Baines, Miss E. A. Baines, and Miss E. P. Baines. Private company. First directors—F. Scarsbrook, and T. Baines (both permanent managing directors), Miss E. A. Baines, and S. Goss. Registered office, 75, Fairfax-road, N.W.6.

Wanstead Box Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on in Leeds or elsewhere the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of rigid and folding boxes in cardboard, wood and metal, or composition, etc. The subscribers are P. G. Peacock, and P. M. Wilson. Private company. P. G. Peacock signs documents as director. Registered office, 182, Cardiganroad, Leeds.

CHISWELL WASTE PAPER WORES, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £250, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 60, Chiswell-street, E.C., by H. Corper as the "Chiswell Waste Paper Works." The subscribers are P. N. Riskey, and L. A. Riskey. Private company. Directors: P. N. Riskey (life director), and L. A. Riskey.

SOUTH WALES JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over, as from July 1st, the business of the South Wales Journal of Commerce, to adopt an agreement with Sybil Viscountess Rhondda, Margaret Haig Mackworth, Viscountess Rhondda of Llanwern, and Sir Humphrey Mackworth, the executors of the late Viscount Rhondda, of Llanwern, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are Lord Rhondda, and A. E. Harrison. Private company. The first directors are not named.

MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD.-Registered with a capital of £140,000, in £1 shares (60,000 pref. and 80,000 ordinary), to take over the business of newspaper proprietors carried on by G. Vaughan Morgan and P. Vaughan Morgan, as "Morgan Brothers," at 42, Cannon-street, E.C., including the goodwill and copyright of the Ironmonger and the Chemist and Druggist. The preference shares confer the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at 71 per cent. per annum and to priority as to repayment of capital. Preferential shares confer votes only under special circumstances. The subscribers are G. Vaughan Morgan and P. Vaughan Morgan. Private company. The governing directors are G. Vaughan Morgan and P. Vaughan Morgan, each of whom may retain office as such while holding 5,000 ordinary shares. Registered office, 42, Cannon-street, E.C.

Burlington Engraving Co., Ltd. – Registered with a capital of £5,000, in 5,000 to per cent. cum. pref. shares of £1 each, to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers are C. W. Palmer and H. H. Palmer. Private company. C. W. Palmer signs as "director." Registered office, 324-326, Goswell road, E.C.

BRITISH & COLONIAL

Toppings, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer, bookseller, stationer and parcels agent carried on by S. T. Topping at I, Wood Gate, Loughborough, as "Topping and Sons." The subscribers are S. T. Topping and S. T. Topping, jun. Private company. The first directors are S. T. Topping and S. T. Topping, jun. (both permanent). Registered office, I, Wood Gate, Loughborough.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

ALLIED ADVERTISEMENTS, LTD. (in voluntary liquidation).—Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at London on September 25th, for the purpose of having laid before it an account, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation which may be given by the liquidator.

London General News and Book Agency, LTD.—At a meeting of the company, held at London on July 24th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on August 8th, was duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily; and that James Jennings, 6, Great New-street, Fetterlane, E.C.4., be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up." Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at London on August 25th. Notice is also given that the creditors of the company are required, on or before September 30th, to send the particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. James Jennings, 6, Great Newstreet, Fetter-lane, E.C.4, the liquidator of the company.

TURF PRESS, LTD.—Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on September 5th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them by the liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the company has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re Hy. Fredk. Adlard, Printer, 55, Banner-street, City-road, E.C., trading as H. Adlard and Co.—Creditors met under this failure at the London Bankruptcy Court recently, when the official receiver stated that the debtor roughly estimated his liabilities at £2,000, and valued his assets at £1,225. He commenced business in 1894, with a capital of £900 given to him by his grandfather. It had not paid since the war although latterly it had improved. Some six months since he entered into negotiations with a gentleman for the purchase of his business as a going concern, about a fortnight ago, he received an offer of £1,500 for it, which he considered was a very good offer, and should be accepted by the

official receiver or trustee of his es ate. His father died in May, 1910, and his estate was valued for probate at £7,000. His mother was appointed sole executrix, and the estate was left to her absolutely. On August 21st, 1910, his mother gave him two lots of shares in the Gas, Light and Coke Co., for £500 each. In 1915 he sold the shares for £750, and about November, 1917, his mother commenced proceedings against him for the return of the shares, or their value, together with the arrears of dividend. In February last the case came into court, and he was advised by counsel to consent to judgment for £1,000 and costs. It was upon that judgment that the bankruptcy proceedings were founded. He alleged his failure to have been caused through falling off of business owing to the war, and to the judgment obtained against him by his mother. Eventually it was decided to appoint Mr. W. J. D. Bolt, accountant, of 6, Kingstreet, E.C., and Mr. Frederick S. Salaman, accountant, of 1-2, Bucklersbury, E.C., as joint trustees of the estate to act under the supervision of a committee of inspection which was also appointed.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Sir Arthur Grey Hazelrigg, Eileen Turner and Henry Brandon, carrying on business as cardboard box manufacturers, 48, Hatton-garden, E.C.1, under the style of "Brandon, Turner, and Co.," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from July 31st, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Henry Brandon and Eileen Turner, who will continue the business in partnership under the same style.

The partnership of publishers at 327a, High-street, Rochester, carried on under the style or firm of "Clarkson and Collingridge," has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from August 11th, 1919. All debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received and paid by S. Clarkson, and the business will be carried on by him.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Haworth, Lawrence Edward (carrying on business as Haworth and Son), paper merchant, 60, Carnarvon-road, Blackburn, carrying on business at 10, Lord-street West, Blackburn. First meeting August 26th, 1919, 10.30 a.m., at the official receiver's offices, 13, Winckley-street, Preston; public examination, September 3rd, 1919, 11.15 a.m., at the County Court House, Victoria-street, Blackburn.

Digitized by GOOGIG

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC

LONDON, S.W.11.

Head of Chemical Department-J. WILSON, M Sc., F I.C.

Two or three years full time DayCourses in Chemistry, Physics Mathematics, Engineering Subjects, and Paper Technology for youths with a good general education, preparatory to their entering a papermill or wholesale paper warehouse, For full details see Day Technical College calendar, on application to the Secretary,

MAKING.

Mr. SHELDON LEICESTER. Twelve Lectures and Laboratory Classes on Monday Evenings 7.15—9.45. September to Christmas. Commencing September 29th, 1910. Fee 7/6.

PAPER TESTING.

PAPER TESTING.

First Years' Course - Mr. SHELDON LEICESTER.
Twenty-five Lectures and Practical Classes - Friday evenings, 7.15.—9.45. Commencing Friday October 3rd. Fee 10/Second Years Course - Mr. D. R. DAVEY.
Twenty-five Lectures and Practical Class - Wednesday evenings 7-9.30. Commencing Wednesday, October 1st.
Fee 10/Second Years Course - Wednesday, October 1st.
Fee 10/Second Years Course - Wednesday, October 1st.
Fee 10/Second Years - Wednesday, October 1st.
Fee 10/Second

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2. Status inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY. Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Practical Estimating

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

NEWSPAPER PLANT

For Sale

Buildings, Mail

> UNION STREET. GLASGOW.

Newspaper Printing Plant in Good Condition.

The Plant Includes:

2 Three-reel double supplement rotary newspaper printing presses by Hoe & Co., with power fittings to take reels up to 46-ins., to produce papers up to 12 pages at 18,000 per hour per machine. Each fitted with extra cylinder for colour work and high-speed double folder with. counting register. Also with each machine a 35 H.P. motor (200 volts) with direct driving shaft to press, and a 41/2 H.P. motor (200 volts) with direct drive to Holmes-Clatworthy gear and controller. Each machine fitted with extra pulley for auxiliary power drive.

Double Crown Wharfedale "Reliance" (flat-bed) bill machine by Fieldhouse, Crossfield & Co. Otley, fitted for power, wind-up flyers, double drive and rolling motion and two sets of clothed rollers.

Also stereotyping plant including Rotary Casting Boxes, Dressing Saddles, etc. 2 3-H.P. Motors 250 volts.)

Plant can be seen at any time.

Enquiries by letter addressed to

THE MANAGER,

Daily Record and Mail, Glasgow.

Digitized by GOOGLE

Exports of British Paper, etc.

	Jul	T.	JanJ	ULY.	JULY	r.	JAMJULY.			
Description.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.		
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	٤		
Writings	7,627	12,865	69,466	76,508	54,513	72,743	425,989	572,050		
Printings	17,111	32,257	156,524	183,869	84,309	111,480		783,80		
Packings and Wrappings	2,358	17,499	33,382	50,159	14,346	33,367	152,097			
Hangings	3,755	6,225	27,563	32,592	22,550	37,908	141,230			
Other Printed or Coated	1,003	1,245	9.770	10,320	14,366	16,133	109,348			
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	1,763	3,549	16,453	22,020	6,267	9,009				
Manufactures of ,, ,,	1,804	897	13,926	9,479	11,505	5,479				
Playing Cards	127	65	789	877	1,828	1,581	11,646			
Envelopes	2,660	1,407	18,158	12,150	20,768	11,582	120,075			
Bags	2,077	835	10,781	6,468	9,946	3,637	48,131			
Unenumerated	2,785	2,964	17.182	21,188	17.484	20,241	133,614			
Totals	43,070	79,808	373.994	425,630	257,682	323,160	1,935,000	2,387,603		

Writings.

_To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	٤	£
France	587	4,939	6,397	22,637	4,385	24,582	45,845	146,057
United States	78	75	826	331	723	676	7,475	3,779
Other Foreign Countries	1,023	2,399	9,082		8,054	18,425	70,066	182,224
B. South Africa	1,198	619	7,587	3,008	7.599	3,124	46,142	25,087
B. India	1,934	3,084	16,832	12,559	14,238	15,257	96,033	90,406
Straits Settlements	6 0		1,979	1,263	599	805	13,490	11,261
Ceylon	69	136		815	894	1,176	4,307	5,021
Australia	1,606	384	553 10,678	7.570	10,030	2,610	58,480	54,297
New Zealand	320	299	4,083	1.821	2,043	1,147	19,419	11,586
Canada	12	6	231	100	130	146	1,833	1,154
Other British Possessions	740	735	10,618	5,259	5,813	4,786	62.899	41.178

Printings.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	\$
France	3,226	10,961	33,940	52,609	16,345	41,124	140,443	244,148
United States	323	239	3,175	2,891	1,929	1,925	17.729	21,822
Other Foreign Countries		10,172	18,015	71,726	11,658	33.535	85,293	269,611
B. South Africa	6,206	1,126	20,215	15,728	27,181	5,780	86,923	74.921
B. India	851	3,608	14,878	10,469	4,561	9,224	63,222	36,198
Straits Settlements		461	2,103	2,703	525	1,855	9,827	12,730
Ceylon	. 283	373	1,242	854	1,595	1,724	5.906	4,116
Australia	2,115	1,020	16,383	8,667	12,298	3,328	64,900	46,862
New Zealand	56	847	3,744	3,143	263	2,319	15,181	14,344
Canada	78	25	601	165	444	128	3,596	1,197
Other British Possessions	1,903	3.425	42,228	14,914	7.510	10,538	160.560	57.854

Unenumerated.

To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	٤	٤
France	519	106	1,815	1,487	2,310	752	10,240	10,184
United States	41	85	1,948	574	714	1,653	30,362	12,526
Other Foreign Countries	66o	1,828	3,443	10,598	5,171	9,549	24,574	75.509
B. South Africa	434	43	1,918	1,560	1,632	348	9,451	12,489
B. East Indies	203	341	2,526	2,687	1,124	2,517	14,651	20,669
Australia	296	96	1,387	1,244	1.883	806	9,968	8,667
New Zealand	114	28	520	457	645	137	2,904	3.977
Canada	293	31	1,542	717	1,962	292	10,993	5.437
Other British Possessions	225	406	2,083	1,864	2,043	4,187	20,471	18,799

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd.,

Paper Makers

AND

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON. E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PERBLES, CENT. LONDON."
Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON. Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.

WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,

19, 29 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

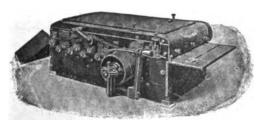
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRIOSE ON APPLICATION.

NEW MODEL IN BRONZERS

The "SILVERLOCK" Patent Bronzing Machine.

BRONZES, DUSTS and POLISHES COMPLETE. Specially designed for Bronzing Christmas Cards, Calendars, Box-tops, Labels, Silks, Parchment, etc.



Dust-tight. No need for Vacuum.

Machine eaelly inepected.

Stamp Presses. Card Cutting Machines
Gumming Machines for
Whole Surface and Strip Work, etc.

Particulars of the Sole Licenses and Manutacturer:

A. T. GADSBY.

42a, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, LONDON, S.E.S.
Telephones: BRIXTON 1714.—CITY 1831.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

British Imports of Paper, etc.

						<u> </u>		
	Ju	LY.	JAN -	ULY.	Jul	Y	Jan	JUI.Y.
Description.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	٤	£
On Reels	22,609	217,275	216,755	6 69,976	71,152	310,779	545,763	1,100,86
Not on Reels	1918. 1919. 122 123 124		142,412	121,037	34,609	52,314		383,07
Hangings		_	986		2,757	- 1	7.37	
			12,020	6,597	9,952	35,981	82,04	
Strawboards	Description. July 1918. 1919. 1918. 1919.		629,312	245,933		1,527,751		
			911,219 390,268	101,439 32,886	179,844 116,270	370,900 261,676	813,84 606,18	
Unenumerated, etc				33,059	22,612	60,970	133.373	328,07
Totals	212,443	661,882	1,396,563	2.767,877	515,228	1,026,013	 3,307,938	5 038.55
	Printi	ngs or	Writin	gs—On	Reels.		<u>-</u> <u>'</u>	
From-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	٤	٤	£	٤
5-11-1-11	15,369	17,032	99,989	156,144	49,699	23,790	254,187	284,05
		37.082	78,153	120,29			184,423	216,78
AT (11. 1	727		32,792	21,320			92,894	34,15
.	-		4,820			123,257	10,780	330,48
Other Countries	– ;	60,692	1,001	172,359	_	108,951	3,479	235,38
	Printin	gs or \	Writing	s—Not	on Ree	ls.		
From-Sweden			Cwts. 32,164	Cwts. 15,140	6,018	£ 8,404	£ 76,903	ś 32,303
			98,207				296,827	
Dataina.			162			1,016	625	11,340
77 7 101	891		9.704	1 .		1 - 1	39,360	
Other Countries .			2,175			1	18,779	
Duinted	0	ted Pa	pers-	Other t	han Ha	nging	8.	
Printed	or Coa		.,					
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	٤	£ .	£
From— Belgium	Cwts. 965	Cwts. 590	Cw ts. 9,130	Cwts. 4,531	5,815	£ 3,098	32,682	35,141
From— Belgium France	Cwts. 965 2	Cwts. 590 30	Cwts. 9,130	Cwts. 4,531 156	5,815 45	£ 3,098 474	32,682 491	35,141 3,070
From— Belgium France United States	Cwts. 965 2	Cwts. 590 30 535	Cw ts. 9,130	Cwts. 4,531 156 3,414	5,811 45 737	£ 3,098 474	32,682 491 1,961	£ 35,141 3,070 24,010 19,828
From— Belgium France United States	Cwts. 965 2 48	Cwts. 590 30 535 109	Cwts. 9,130 33 246 68	Cwts. 4,531 156 3,414 3,919	5,815 45 737	£ 3,098 474 4,120	32,682 491 1,961	35,141 3,070 24,010
From— Belgium France United States Other Countries	Cwts. 965 2 48 —	Cwts. 590 30 535 109 Ckings	Cwts. 9,130 33 246 68	Cwta. 4.531 156 3.414 3.919	5,819 45 737	\$ 3,098 474 4,120 2,260	32,682 491 1,961 847	35,141 3,070 24,010 19,828
From— Belgium France United States Other Countries	Cwts. 965 2 48 —	Cwts. 590 30 535 109 Ckings	Cwts. 9,130 33 246 68	Cwts. 4,531 156 3,414 3,919	5,81 <u>1</u> 45 737	£ 3,098 474 4,120	32,682 491 1,961 847	35,141 3,070 24,010 19,828
From— Belgium	Cwts.	Cwts. 590 30 535 109 Ckings	Cwts. 9,130 33 246 68 and W	Cwts. 4.531 1.56 3.414 3.919 /rappin	5,81 5,81 737	£ 3,098 474 4,120 2,260	32,682 491 1,961 847	35,141 3,070 24,010 19,828
From— Belgium France United States Other Countries From— Russia Sweden	Cwts. 965 2 48 — Pa. Cwts. 12,503	Cwts. 590 30 535 109 Ckings Cwts. 4,129 52,048	Cwts. 9,130 33 246 68	Cwta. 4,531 156 3,414 3,919 /rappin Cwts. 11,930 258,528	5,811 45,800	£ 3,098 474 4,120 2,260	32,682 491 1,961 847 £ 441,920	35,141 3,070 24,010 19,828 24,313 666,637
From— Belgium France United States Other Countries From— Russia Sweden Norway	Cwts. 965 2 48 — Pa. Cwts. 12,503	Cwts. 590 30 535 109 Ckings Cwts. 4,129 52,048 62,455	Cwts. 9,130 33 246 68 and W	Cwta. 4.531 156 3.414 3.919 /rappin Cwts. 11.936 258,528 307.957 5.343	5,81 45,800 193,260	£ 3,098 474 4.120 2,260 2,260 E 8,318 100,716 149,461 4,987	32,682 491 1,961 847	35,141 3,070 24,010 19,828

THE PRICE CUTTER.—Once there was a concern which manufactured what they were pleased to call "silver" spoons. There was a dealer who bought largely from them but was always clamouring for a lower price. "But I can't lower the price," the manufacturer would say, "unless I put in more lead." "Oh, well, more lead by all means," the dealer

would say. Some time later the dealer wired that he would take an enormous consignment if the price were cut another 10 per cent. "Can't cut price another penny," the manufacturer wired back. "Put in more lead," wired the dealer. "Impossible," was the reply. "Last lot shipped you were all lead."—Ammunition.

STONHILL



(registered at the general post office as a newspaper for transmission in the united kingdom.)

Service

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV

LONDON: August 28, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"Fryotype"

"Fryotype"

Requisites for the Foundry.

MELTING POTS

3 cwt. and 6 cwt. capacity, embodying every

modern improvement.

INGOT MOULDS

producing ingots of the most convenient shape

for use.

LADLES, STIRRERS,

and all necessary foundry tools, of designs which

are the result of our 50 years' experience.

SPECIAL MITT

for handling hot ingots, and hot stereo plates,

etc.

FLUXES

for cleaning the metal and enabling impurities

to be removed.

REVIVING METALS

for bringing Printers' Metal which has become

impoverished up to the correct standard.

WHY NOT BENEFIT BY OUR ACCUMULATED EXPERIENCE?

Fry's Metal Foundry,

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars,

LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone: HOP 4720 (two lines).
Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Friars, London.,

Also at MANCHESTER.
GLASGOW.
BRISTOL.
DUBLIN.

Before Buying Your Paper

WILL YOU GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY
TO QUOTE YOU?

YOU MAY SAVE MONEY.

We have Large Stocks of:-

Bags, Wrapping Papers,
Brown Papers,
Imitation Art & Art Papers,
Parchments, etc.

"News" is our speciality.

Reels from 128 ins. down to \(\frac{1}{8} \) of an inch wide.

"Toilet Papers."

THE FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

21-27, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.] FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV.

LONDON: August 28, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Overtime and Night Work.

The Terms of the Agreement.

The following are the terms of the agreement between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Printing Trades Federation:—

Ordinary Overtime Charges. — Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours; time and a half for the next three hours; double time to continue afterwards for any further period it may be necessary to work until a rest of eight hours can be given.

hours can be given.

Saturday Overtime.—Time and a half for the first three hours; afterwards double time.

Saturday Overtime in Five Day Houses.— First four hours at time and a half; afterwards double time; minimum charge, four hours.

Holiday and Sunday Charges. — Sunday and Christmas Day, double time. Bank holidays and Good Friday, time and a half. All meal times to be charged. Minimum charge, eight hours.

Early Morning Overtime. — Members required to commence work before the ordinary time of starting shall be paid at the rate of time and a half until the usual hour of starting. Before six a.m., double time. Half anhour to be allowed for breakfast.

A Night's Work.—Twelve hours to constitute a night's work Working after twelve midnight to be charged as a full night.

Fractions of hours.—Fractions of hours to

be paid for as complete hours.

Meal Times (to be paid for).—(1) Half-an-hour before working a night after a day's work in the same office. (2) Half an hour after each three hours work. (3) Not less than two hours during the night, including

the first half-hour. (4) Saturday dinner hour: to be paid for at the ordinary hourly rate. (5) Deferred dinner hour: members called upon to work beyond the usual time for taking the dinner hour cut to receive half the hourly rate of pay, and the same additional payment for each hour beyond the first hour up till three o'clock. A cut to be allowed not later than three o'clock.

Regular Night work.—(1) The ordinary working hours of night ships shall not exceed 42 per week, exclusive of meal times, which are to be taken and paid for in accordance with the terms of this agreement. Monday to Friday inclusive: (2) Payment at the rate of time and a half all through. (3) Members called upon to stay beyond the recognised night's work shall charge the extra hours at night-time rate and a quarter. Saturdays and Sundays to carry the usual overtime extras.

Overtime Limit.—To be subject to regulation by the unions affected, in agreement with the London Master Printers' Association.

Bank Holiday Charge for Night Work.— Bank Holiday extra rates to be charged from twelve midnight from the night preceding the bank holiday (including Good Friday).

The date of operation of this agreement shall be from and including the first pay-day in September, 1919.

Signed on behalf of the London Master Printers' Association—

J. J. Keliher, president. W. Whyte, acting secretary.

Signed on behalf of the London Printing Trades Federation—

T. E. NAYLOR, chairman. WOODGATE STEVENS, secretary.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Dyes and Colours.

The Situation in America.

The printing ink industry has always been dependent to a considerable degree on the use of colours and dye stuffs, says the Colour Trade Jaurnal, and this use in the future bids fair to become more and more extensive. The country is a nation of advertisers, and the advertising art is inseparably linked up with the liberal use of printer's ink. It does not require much observation to see that colour is becoming a very important factor in carrying the advertising appeal in its most effective form. The various displays we see in journals, magazines, bill-boards, posters, and the many other forms of advertising publicity all depend to an amazing degree on the more or less artistic use of colour. It becomes at once apparent, therefore, that the printing ink industry of the country is closely connected with the dye-stuff industry, and the welfare of the one is dependent on the welfare of the other.

The manufacturers of printing and lithographic inks have a deep interest in the maintenance and progress of the American dyestuff industry. This is particularly evidenced by the fact that during the past few years some of the larger printing ink concerns have of necessity been forced into the manufacture of dye-stuffs in order to maintain their own major business in the ink trade; the printing ink business, in fact, in a certain way may be considered as an extension or ramification of

the dye-stuff industry.

The dye-stuff industry of this country at the present time is facing what might be termed a politico-economic crisis; its existence is at stake unless certain factors in its welfare are properly and efficiently guarded by the sympathetic co-operation of our Government in both its legislative and administrative departments. In advancing its claims for recognition in these respects it is necessary that it have the hearty support of all those associated industries in which dye-stuffs form a contributing factor, and the printing ink industry is by no means the least of these associated enterprises. As a measure of self-protection it behoves the printing ink manufacturers of this country to stand solidly behind the dye-stuff business in its appeal for a reasonable economic regulation over the importation of German-made dye-stuffs, the unrestricted importation of which into this country at the present condition of affairs would spell disaster and

Printing and lithographic inks, in fact, are nothing more than dye-stuff preparations in a more extended state of manufacture. There are some cases where the ink contains more real dye-stuff than the commercial dye-stuff itself from which the ink is made. From the point of view of the ink manufacturer the question naturally arises as to whether he will receive the same degree of licence and tariff protection for the dye-stuff present in his ink as the dye-stuff manufacturer will receive for

his product. If acid green, for instance, is refused a licence for importation into this country, and yet, at the same time, printing and lithographic inks containing this dyestuff in large amount are permitted to come into the country freely, will it not work both a hardship and an injustice to the domestic printing ink manufacturer?

In justice it would seem to be proper to accord to the dye-stuff preparations known as printing and lithographic inks the same degree of protective influence that is proposed to be

accorded to dye-stuffs.

There is also another feature of this case which must also receive proper attention. The printing and lithographic ink industry of this country has built up a rather intensive and important export trade in its products, especially with South America and even to quite an extent with the Orient. It is said by the printing ink manufacturers that this trade forms an important part of their business, and they are naturally rather concerned as to whether they will be able to retain this foreign business when the economic competition of Germany and England comes once more into full force. In this connection it may be said that our American manufacturers held their own under the competitive influences of both these countries even for a considerable period previous to the war. The ink manufacturers in this country probably obtained their dyestuffs as cheap as the English and German, and their methods of manufacture were so efficient that they were enabled to turn out ink products at a price to compete in the foreign markets. In order to maintain this business, however, it is claimed by the ink manufacturers here that they will have to be able to obtain dyes in this country as cheaply as their foreign competitors, and any material differential against the domestic ink manufacturer in this respect would seriously impair his ability to successfully compete in the foreign markets.

The Late Borough Printing Classes

According to the results of the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, which were held in April last, a Borough student, Mr. E. V. Bourton, obtained the highest award given, the first class silver medal in honours; and besides this, another student, Mr. George Ganson, who sat in the third stage of the honours examination, obtained a pass and secured a full technological certificate. Both these students were instructed in the honours class by Mr. F. G. Shepard, who has had many successes during fourteen years at the Borough Institute as honours lecturer on estimating, costing, and other allied printing subjects. Although the numbers were small at the examinations in April, the Borough Printing Classes obtained a pass equal to nearly 90 per cent. of those who sat. The number of passes secured were: preliminary, 13; ordinary, 6; first class, 4; second class, honours, 2 firsts and 1 full technological certificate.

ST. BRIDE

Foundation Printing School.

Additions to the Staff.

The Costing Examination Results.

St. Bride Printing School Committee have once again been fortunate in obtaining men of wide practical experience as additional instructors—men who should successfully maintain the prestige of that well known educational centre. Mr. John Fuller, who prior to joining the forces, was works manager with the Menpes Printing and Engraving Co. at Watford, will undertake the duties of deputy to the principal. His experience of the various sections of the trade gained with a number of well-known firms of repute, will admirably fit him for the responsible position he takes up. Mr. Fuller, who has recently returned from Germany where he was a prisoner of war for some time, was for a number of years one of the evening instructors at St. Bride.

In Mr. G. A. Sayers, works manager with Messrs. Lakemen and Tucker, the composing students will have a keen and sympathetic guide. Mr. Sayers is well known outside the printing office as an interesting writer of technical articles suited to the needs of the

young printer.

The London machine managers will find a helpful coach in Mr. A. L. Butler, who comes to St. Bride with a reputation as a fine letterpress printer. He has closely identified himself with technical education, not only in its elementary, but also in its advanced stages, including research work. Mr. Butler has for a number of years been employed with Messrs. Thos. Forman and Sons, of Nottingham.

The lithographic department is fortunate in having Mr. J. H. Burton added to its staff. Mr. Burton for a number of years held positions of responsibility in well-known lithographic establishments in Manchester. He resigns the managership of Messrs. Monks and Pope, Bristol, to take up the position of

lithographic instructor at St. Bride.

With the augmented staff which was sorely needed to carry on the work, printers may look with confidence for still further progress at St. Bride. It says a good deal for the interest and enthusiasm of those who have been "carrying on" despite the many difficulties which had to be overcome during the last few years that they have been able to continue to make the School and its work so successful. We understand that St Bride has taken over the printing plant formerly used at the Borough Polytechnic. This will be a helpful addition to the School, which is now the best equipped of any printing technical institute in the United Kingdom.

The Cost-Finding Examination.

The following results of the costing summer term examination held on July 2nd have just been issued by the examiners, Mr. W. Howard Hazell and Mr. Harold Curwen. The first two

students receive the prizes given by the costing committee of the Master Printers' Federation:

A. L. Jonns	•••	•••	140 H	iarks.
Miss E. M. Prentice	в	•••	140	,,
A. R. Alexander	•••	•••	137	**
H. R. Hindley	•••		135	,,
W. E. Scarsbrook	•••		134	,,
F. A. J. Burns	•••	•••	133	••
W. Davis	•••	•••	133	• • •
E. J. E. Middleton	•••	•••	131	,, .
E. Pheby	•••	•••	131	••
G. Woodward	•••	•••	128	••
F. W. Annetts	•••		126	,,
F. C. Cooper	•••	•••	126	,,
H. W. Croft	•••	•••	126	**
Miss K. Patrick	•••	•••	117	,,
A. E. Ville	•••	•••	116	,,
B. F. Thom	•••	•••	114	,,
W. A, Mayell	•••	•••	113	,,
R. S. Glasscoe	•••	•••	110	,,
G. Connor	•••	•••	109	,,
S. H. Peters	•••	•••	108	**
G. H. Gauron	•••	•••	105	**
R. Pugh	•••	•••	104	,,
W, T. Wells	•••	•••	103	**
S. C. S. Mullin	•••	•••	101	,,

A selection of examples of work done by the St. Bride students during last session shows that the instruction given has been practical and up-to-date. Some very fine specimens of illustrative work have been turned out, including a quarto booklet entited "Saint Bride Foundation, 1894-1919," which, besides giving a brief summary of the history of the School contains finely printed portraits of prominent men connected with the Institute. Another booklet contains the text of a series of lectures given at the School, and there are a number of examples of display composition executed by the students, which are worthy of all praise. Colour work has not been neglected and the specimens shown are very fine indeed. The whole of the work, indeed, is creditable to both instructors and students.

Quick Work.—M. Georges Koister, art editor of Le Matin, who is on a visit to London, expressed a desire to know exactly how quickly the Daily Mail could take a photograph and make a block of it for reproduction. The length of time mentioned seemed almost incredible to M. Koister, and there was a sporting interest in the performance which followed. M. Koister and a friend were photographed on the Embankment at 2.40 p.m. At 2.54 p.m. a proof of the photograph was handed to them, and at 3.14 p.m. the block was finished. The complete process thus took 34 minutes, and M. Koister described the performance as a record. Mr. Ben K. Raleigh, of the Whaley-Eaton Service, British Bureau, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., claims the speed record for the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and instances a block being ready for printing 27 minutes after the taking of the photograph. This was a portrait of President Wilson addressing a meeting in Independence-square, Philadelphia, just before America entered the war. Can any of our British newspapers beat either of these re-

Trade Notes.

THE late Mr. William Edward Allen, of David Allen and Sons, Ltd., colour printers, Belfast, has left estate of the value of £88,267.

Press telegrams are now accepted for transmission between the United Kingdom and Germany between the hours of 6 p.m. and q a.m.

ABERDEEN.—Plans have been passed for alterations to printing works, on the east side of Farmers' Hall Lane, for the accommodation of the Rosemount Press.

THE Helsingfors correspondent of the Social Democrat states that Mr. Goode, the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian on the Russian N.W. Front, is missing, and it is feared that he has met with misfortune.

The death took place at Inverness of the Hon. Mark Francis Napier, fourth son of the tenth Lord Napier and Ettrick. Mr. Napier was for over thirty years director of Reuter's, and for many years and up to the time of his death he was chairman of the board.

THE strike of Swedish printers has ended, but the payment now accepted is not so high as that offered by the newspapers before the strike. It has been agreed that the employers have the right to arrange the division of work, to engage and dismiss workmen, and to employ non-union as well as union men. The working week is to be 48 hours, nightwork 45 hours.

TENDERS WANTED.—Tenders are invited for a contract for printing abridgements of specifications of patents. The work involved is the composition and printing of about 192 imperial octavo pages weekly; form of tender from the Superintendent of Printing, H.M. Stationery Office, Princes-street, Westminster, S.W. For printing agenda papers, minutes, reports and other papers for the Wilts County Council; particulars from the office of the Clerk of the Council, Trowbridge. For general printing for six or eighteen months for the Bermondsey Borough Council; forms of tender from Mr. F. Ryall, town clerk, Town Hall, Spa-royd, Bermondsey, S.E.

A CIRCULAR drafted by Mr. A. Williamson, costing secretary to the Master Printers' Federation, for a meeting of the Exeter Association caused somewhat of a sensation in that ancient city. Whether it was the spirit of modernity which it breathed that disturbed the dignity of the powers that be, or that it was suspected of being a notice calling a meeting of some dangerous secret society has not been ascertained. It is a fact, however, that the secretary af the Association, Mr. H. F. Pollard, at whose office the meeting was held, received a visit from a representative of the chief constable who put several pertinent questions as to the meaning of it. If the police are getting interested in costing, it is time for printers to wake up!

The first number of a new illustrated quarterly, called Out and Away, has been published by Messrs. G. Heath Robinson and J. Birch, London. It is devoted mainly to nature and travel interest. A feature of the magazine is the reproduction of colour and line drawings by R. E. Higgins, Bert Thomas. C. E. Brock, W. Heath Robinson, and other artists. The price is 2s. 6d. net.

A NEW edition of Messrs. Oliver and Boyd's "Income-Tax and Super-Tax" has been issued. It gives reminders and advice concerning over forty repayment claims, also tables of deductions, etc., and other information that will be of the greatest use to all income-tax papers. It is published at Tweedale-court, Edinburgh, and the price is one shilling net, by post one shilling and twopence.

The Lord Mayor (the Right Hon. Sir Horace Brooks Marshall) will lay the foundation stone of the Printers' War Memorial Wing to the Caxton Convalescent Home. Limpsfield, on Saturday, September 20th. Members of the printing, stationery and kindred trades are cordially invited to be present on the occasion. The office of the Printers' War Memorial Fund is at 3, Cr sitor-street, E.C.4.

A WRITER in the Referee says that winderinting was invented, "that was the beguning of the spread of education, and with the spread of education came discontent with things as they are and a desire for luxures beyond one's means. The greater portion of the unrest from which the world is suffering to-day is due to the spread of education, that is to say, of a certain kind of education, the little learning which is a dangerous thing."

ALUMINIUM POWDER.—We have received a sample of the aluminium powder that is being manufactured at the Elswick Works of Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Co. Ltd. These powders are in the natural colour of the metal and in various shades, and are excellently adapted for printers' use, being of a fine quality and possessing great covering power, while giving an effective appearance to any work on which they are used. The firm will shortly be putting on the market brass and bronze powders and printers should apply for samples and particulars. The London office of the firm is at 8, Great Georgestreet, Westminster, S.W.1.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades generally showed a slight improvement during July. It was not so good, on the whole, as in July of last year. With letterpress printers employment was good. especially in London, where the usual amount of overtime was worked; in the provinces a little overtime was ccasionally reported, but at Leeds some short time was worked. Employment with lithographic printers was good in London and fairly good in the provinces, and on the whole, was better than in June. In the bookbinding trade the state of employment was only moderate, but, although some short time was worked in Lonion of al ggins, Be:

Robinsta

s. bd. net.

ssrs. 0.00

t 5 1

urgh.act -

-2 fac 12**0**

the Re

W1 3

rers' liz

Convaler:

av, 👀

ing, stall

hally of

. The 🗀

Fund 6:

eree Seri

that na cation, in

me disc

a desite "

ie glesi-

he world d of edit

id of the

dange

We hare?

m porti

e Elsaire

hilwe!

n the 🗺

ous state

inter- ix or M

fection hey are a

ing of F

and poil

ticular

i i i

per. The state of last to the state of the s

in this

nalia S

n 25 ^{n (1)}

bic f

rás fiéi

don, there was a slight improvement generaner ally compared with June. Employment was d dua reported to be moderately good in the paper Heath Real trade, and showed an improvement on June. devolutes In the Northern Counties a shortage of coal A feature was occasionally reported.

The Scottish Printing Trade.

uper-la A circular issued by Mr. R. T. Wishart, secretary of the Scottish Alliance of Empayments ployers in the Printing and Kindred Trades, had are informs us that the first meeting of the Wages ne greats. Board for the Printing Industry in Scotland was held recently, when proposals were put forward by the Scottish Typographical Association on behalf of its branches throughout Scotland, and by the Federated Trade Unions on behalf of the Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Kirkcaldy Federations, including letterpress printers, lithographers and lithographic artists, printing and paper workers, and operative printers and assistants. The applications were for an increase of 16s. per week on wages at present paid to all male workers, female workers doing the same class of work as males (such as female compositors), and apprentices of 21 years of age and over; and for an increase of 8s. per week to apprentices under 21 years of age.

The employers' side of the Wages Board offered an increase of 7s. per week to all the male workers except apprentices included in the above application, and also to the female compositors; and they agreed that if this offer were accepted, the amount would be payable forthwith, and the employers offered, on this occasion, to waive their right under the Wages Board Constitution to postpone the increase until the first pay-day of the third month following the date of the meeting of the Board at which the proposed alteration had been first considered. If the above offer had been accepted on befalf of the Unions, this additional sum of 7s. would have fallen to be paid to each of their male members last week. The offer was, however, declined, and the meeting adjourned until this week, when the matter will be further con-

sidered by the Wages Board.

The National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers have agreed, on behalf of their Scottish branches, to an advance of 7s. per week, and this advance is now being paid to electrotypers and stereotypers in Scotland. Arrangements have also been made with the bookbinders by which they have received an advance, and a settlement has been made with the female workers in the Bookbinders' Union and in the Printing and Paper Workers' Union. These women are now receiving their advance, and had it not been for the refusal of the Unions' representatives at the Wages Board to accept the offer of 7s. all branches of the printing and kindred trades industry in Scotland would have already received an advance.

THE only thing we are likely to lose in this world by politeness is our seat in the tram.



"The Small Printer."

SIR,—With reference to your editorial "The Small Printer," I am anxious to remove any impression which may exist that the Master Printers' Association either discourages small printers from joining or that the conditions of membership are such as to make matters more difficult for them. On the contrary every effort is being made to get them to join and there are no binding conditions what-Naturally there are certain things ever. which they are expected to do, but these are entirely for their own benefit, and I have yet to find a member who has regretted joining. When I mention that the smallest printer has the same voting power as the largest printer it is obvious there is no desire to place him at a disadvantage.

During the last six months considerably over 100 have joined the London Master Printers' Association, and more than 90 per cent. are small printers, so it is quite evident the advantages of membership are becoming

more recognised.

Personally I cannot understand any printer remaining outside the Association, for by joining he has everything to gain and absolutely nothing to lose, and this applies particularly to the small printer.

If there are any in South-East London who wish for further information I shall be most

happy to hear from them.

Yours faithfully,

E. B. SMITH, Hon. Secretary,

South-East Master Printers Association. 94, Farncombe-street. London, S.E. 16.

SIR HORACE MARSHALL, the Lord Mayor of London, is to preside at a festival dinner in aid of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution at the Mansion House on Monday, October 6th.

THE Nineteenth Century and After has been acquired by a syndicate headed by the Duke of Northumberland, who will act as editor, and including the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Walter Long, and Major Waldorf Astor.

MR. HENRY YATES THOMPSON, one of the Trustees of the London Library, has presented to that institution a fine copy of "Theocritus, Hesoid," etc., printed in Greek at Venice in in 1495 by Aldus Manutius.

Digitized by GOOGLE

Last Month's Government Contracts

H.M. Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING AND BINDING.

1,000,000 Manilla Labels; 470,000 Labels.— Tags, Ltd., Liverpool.

250,000 Out-of-Work Donation Books.-Percy Bros., Ltd., Manchester.

2,500 Books; 30,000 Books; 600 Books; 3,000 Books; 3,000 Books; 5,000 Portfolios.— McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton,

2,000 Army Books; 600 Books; 1,000 Books; 1,000 Books; 15,000 Books; 3,000 Books.— Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,000 Books; 6,000 Strawboards; 7,000 Books; 15,000 Books; 500,000 Envelopes; 2,500 Books; 1,750 Cash Books.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

1,000 Army Books.—Burrup, Mathieson and

Sprague, Ltd., London, E.C.

600 Books.-H. R. Danford, London, E.C. 25,875 Posters.—H. G. Banks, London, W.C. 25,875 Posters; 36,000 Posters; 105,100 Posters.—The Grosvenor Press, Penge.

26,275 Posters; 30,025 Posters.—Dangerfield Printing Co., St. Albans.

26,525 Posters.—J. Weiner, Ltd., Acton, W. 3,000 Books.—John Corah and Sor and Son. Leicester.

12,000 Books.-F. Steel and Co., Stroud. 600 L.L. Binders.—Presswork, Ltd., London,

5,000 Log Books.-Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C

Specifications of Patents.—The Avenue

Press, London, W.C.2.

100 Packing Cases.—Mallinson and Eckersley, Salford.

1,223,000 Circulars.—Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., London, E.C.

4,000 Millboards. - Carson and Bradbury, Cheshire.

1,500 Reams Buff Double Demy.—Robert

Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie. 2,000 Blotting Paper.—E. Collins and Son,

Maryhill, near Glasgow. 200,000 Glazed Brown Bags.—Spicer Bros., London.

24 Reams Rotary Stencils and Backing Sheets.—Silkate, Ltd., London.

40,000 Forms.—Moore's Modern Methods, London, E.C

300,000 Effects Jackets.—Rutland Printing and Binding Works, Ltd., London, E.C.

2,000 Reams Paper. - Grimsey and Sons, London, E.C.

6,305 Books.-Sutley and Silverlock, London, S.E.

800 Reams Double Demy.-Olive and Partington, Ltd., Glossop.

2,000 Books, 250,000 Folders.—Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops, Bradford.

5,000 Memo Books Foolscap Folio.—Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., Stockport.

War Pensions Gazette, Group 58 (1919).—

Alabaster, Passmore and Sons, Ltd., London. E.C.

Photo Prints of Ordnance Survey Maps, Group 203 .- A. West and Partners, London, S.W.

2,400,000 Facsimile Letters.—Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

india Office.

Casting Machines. - Lanston Monotype Corporation, London, E.C.

Camberwell Printing Classes.

The classes for compositors and machine minders at the L.C.C. School of Arts and Crafts, Peckham-road, S.E.5, commence for the session 1919-20 on Monday, September 22nd, next. There will be afternoon classes on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and evening classes on the same days, with a drawing class for compositors on Wednesday evenings. The principal of the school is Mr. W. B. Dalton, and classes will be under the care of the instructors, Messrs. W. H. Amer. F. A. Gomm, M.A., and P. J. Smith. Class will also be held for bookbinding and lithographic drawing.

The classes held in the afternoon are for persons under 21 years of age only who are bona fide engaged in the trade, and the cumculum embraces the practical and the theoretical sides of the subject, together with lessons in English and the history of the craft. Employers are asked to look upon these classes as supplementary to the shop, and they are invited to give their apprentices facilities for attending them. Monthly attendance reports will be made to employers sending their employees as students, and progress will be reported every three months. Travelling expenses may be paid to apprentices resident in the county who regularly and punctually attend these classes. The evening classes are for the study of the theory and practice of typography in composing, press, and machine work, and they deal with the artistic arrangement of type in both general and bookwork. Further tuition will be given in the essentials of a perfectly printed book to those who desire it. During the session special lectures relating to typography will be given by experts in their respective branches of work. Students who have attended regularly and who reach the required standard, are permitted to take the Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Typography. The work of the drawing class is specially arranged for members of the printing trade.

The classes are free for persons under the age of 21, who are qualified for admission to the school and bona fide engaged in the trade, on producing a certificate from their employers; 4s. 6d. a session is charged for persons earning 30s. a week and under; 10s. a session for persons earning over 30s. a week.

Ε.Τ

d.

MILL No. 2



CAMBERWELL. Established 1810.

If it is gummed—we make it and stock it.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES.

SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Gummed Paper Makers,
BRIDEWELL PLACE,
LONDON. E.C.4.

TENDERS WANTED.

TO PRINTERS and STATIONERS

THE BERMONDSEY BOROUGH COUNCIL invite TENDERS for GENERAL PRINTING and STATIONERY for Six or Eighteen Months from 1ST OCTOBER, 1919. Forms of Tender and other particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Tenders addressed to the Town Clerk and endorsed "Tender for "," (as the case may be) must be submitted not later than 12 NOON, WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.

FREDK. RYALL,

Town Hall, Spa Road, S.E.
August 5th, 1919.

Practical Estimating

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

From-

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

B

DYER For EMBOSSING DIES



1.DORSET BUILDINGS SALISBURY SQUARE FLEET ST. E.C.4

BRITISH & COLONIAL



FORTY-FIRST YBAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS.

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page Half Page	£3 1	10 17	6	One-eighth Page 1	2	d.
Third Page Quarter Page		6	-	One-third Column 1 One inch in Column	6	6
An Extra Cha Discounts acc	rge ord	for ing	Co to	ver and Special Positio Number of Insertions.	D S	•

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. HERRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIM, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10,

East 89th-street. New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLOMIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LANK, LONDON. E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the ()ffice, as above or from Mesers. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1919.

agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

Current Topics.

The Patent Office.

The thirty-sixth report of the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, which deals with the year 1918, has been issued. During the year 168 applications were made under emergency legislation for the avoidance or suspension of patent rights, and in 146 cases licences had been, or will be, granted. In the course of the year it was decided that the benefit of all enemy-owned patents should be vested in the custodian, and from October 31st, the date of the vesting order, to the end of the year, five applications for the grant of licences under such patents were received. The number of notifications deposited relating to foreign patents, designs,

and trade marks in 1918 was 662, as against 346 in 1917. The general business of the office shows that there were 21,839 applications for patents, 10,019 for designs, and 6,968 for trade marks. The total receipts were 345,405, and the surplus of receipts over expenditure was £135,890. During the year 3,451 trade marks were advertised, and 3,055 were registered. It is interesting to note that the salaries of the staff, including the Manchester branch, amounted to £162,407.

Canadian Paper and the British Market.

Is THERE a strong opposition among British mills to paper imports from Canada? We read in the Canadian Export Pioneer, a new monthly journal published in London, that the lack of shipping space, high freight rates and the tendency of the British Government to discourage avoidable importations are not the only obstacles with which the Canadian pulp and paper interests are now contending in their efforts to get a fair share of the British markets for their products. There is, in addition, a tendency upon the part of the British papermakers to regard the Canadian exporters as something of the nature of interlopers who are threatening their own interests, as well as a selfish attitude on the part of some British importers of Canadian ground wood who argue that Canada should be satisfied with a market for her raw material and not try to extend it to include her finished products. To both of these contentions the Canadian manufacturers reply that Britain has always been unable to supply her entire requirements of pulp and paper products, that she has always had to import a large quantity of them in any event, and that there is no reason, on sentimental, or practical, or economical grounds, why Canada should not participate in supplying these imports to the fullest extent of her ability, instead of permitting them to be monopolised by the United States, Scandinavia and Germany, as has hitherto been the case; that Canadian pulp and paper are equal in quality and as low in price as any, and that the British consumer of paper could not but be benefited by the reasonable encouragement of Canadian competition in supplying these products. We are sure British papermakers have every wish for the trade to be kept as far as possible within the family.

Buy the Best.

It is a good old aphorism that "the best is the cheapest," and it holds true of printers' machinery and materials, as well as of other things. A writer in the *Inland Printer* points



out to the trade that in buying machines there is no best in the ordinary sense of the word, as it depends entirely on the class of work to be done, when the best for that particular purpose is the one to install. If you are doing a large amount of black half-tone work and an occasional job of colour, the question of ink distribution is of much more importance than that of easy wash-up and quick change of rollers. If you are running a large number of short runs of good work requiring careful make ready, the question of speed is of far less importance than the ease of handling the adjustments of the machine and rapid setting of the ink fountain. On the other hand, if you are running long editions of ordinary work the question of speed is paramount, and a little more trouble in makeready is of no real importance in the choice of machines. It is the same in buying paper The paper that requires running slowly with special ink is fit only for the short run where the make-ready is the principal part of the job, while the ink that requires slip-sheeting is a drawback to rapid production even though its colour and effect after drying are far superior to many others. To buy the best, then, it seems that it is absolutely necessary for the printer to know the use to which it is to be put. This calls attention to one of the big mistakes of printerbuyers, that of buying according to price and of buying large quantities of paper and ink to get prices without any actual knowledge of the work upon which it is to be used. Many a time when two cents a pound have been saved on coated paper four cents have been spent in trying to make the cuts print on it; or when there has been a big saving in the price of ink the cost of the job has been made higher to an amount in excess of the saving by the necessity of slip-sheeting because the ink did not take kindly to the paper used.

National Health Insurance Act, 1919

The Ministry of Health wish to direct the attention of employers and others to the fact that by the National Health Insurance Act, 1919, which has just received the Royal Assent, the limit of remuneration up to which persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour are liable to compulsory health insurance has been raised from £160 to £250 a year. Employers are accordingly required for the future to pay health insurance contributions in respect of persons employed by them under a contract of service as follows:—For non-manual workers, where the rate of remuneration (including any regular bonuses,

etc.), does not exceed £250 a year. For manual workers, irrespective of the rate of remuneration. A non-manual worker whose remuneration is over £160 a year, but not over £250 a year may, within a limited period, and under certain conditions, claim a certificate of exemption, and on the grant of such a certificate the employer's contributions (3d. a week) are alone payable. Forms of application for exemption will be obtainable shortly at any Post Office.

A Diamond Wedding.

The congratulations of the printing trade will be given to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Burt on celebrating the 60th anniversary of their wedding day which event took place on Tuesday, August 12th. Mr. C. W. Burt is head of the firm of Messrs. Morton and Burt, Ltd., of Paddington and Willesden, and one of the oldest traders of those districts. In early life he accepted an appointment in the Government Printing Office, Adelaide, South Australia, and while there met and married the eldest daughter of Mr. J. Johnston, the last surviving issue of an old Scottish family of Corstorphine, near Edinburgh. Mr. Burt returned to England to superintend the Printing Department at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and later on, occupied the same position at the Alexandra Palace. Shortly after the fire at that place, he acquired the old-established printing business of J. Morton, of Starstreet, Paddington, and in the eighties of last century, extended the business into the Edgware road and Porchester road, Bayswater. On the business becoming a private limited liability company in 1906, an additional branch was acquired at Willesden Green.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Burt have revisited Australia, and their home at Brondesbury has been the meeting place of many Colonial friends serving the home country during the late war. Amongst them, eight nephews and a niece, two of whom have made the extreme sacrifice, one has been a prisoner of war in Germany, and two have been decorated for distinguished services by the King. grandsons have served their country, one after an absence of nearly two years, reembarking for home from Egypt on the event-ful day. It is also interesting to record that although three sons and one daughter are married and the family extends to the fourth generation, it is as yet unbroken by death. Mr. Burt, though unable to take any active part in business, maintains his interest in local affairs and is still able to read the newspapers without the aid of glasses.

With Mrs. Burt he appreciates the many expressions of respect and good wishes conveyed to them on this memorable occasion by a large circle of friends and others with whom they have been connected in various ways, both in the Colonies and during their fifty years' residence in West and North-West London.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, $5\frac{7}{8}$, $6\frac{1}{8}$; Associated Newspapers, 20s., 21s., Pref., $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$; Cassell and Co., $7\frac{3}{8}$; Country Life, Pref., 13s.; Ilford, 20s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Pref., 16s. 6d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 13s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., 14s.; International Linotype, 59; Lady's Pictorial, Pref., 45s.; Lamson Paragon, 22s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype, 15s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., $64\frac{1}{2}$; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 9d.; Mansell, Hunt, 34s. 6d.; George Newnes, Pref., 13s. 6d.; Roneo, 37s.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 22s. 3d., Pref., 78s. 9d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 23s. 6d., Def., 19s. 9d., Pref., 15s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., $9\frac{1}{16}$, $10\frac{1}{16}$; Weldon's, 36s. 3d., Pref., 15s.

NEW COMPANIES.

"MINE HOST" MAGAZINE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the monthly magazine, Mine Host, and to enter into an agreement with W. Calvert and A. A. Ball. Private company. The first directors are A. A. Ball and T. W. Calvert. Registered office, 12, South-place, E.C.

ALBION AGENCY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 pref.), to carry on the business of publicity agents and experts, advertisement agents and specialists, newspaper proprietors, paper merchants and agents, printers, etc. The subscribers are N. MacLaren and J. S. Stooke-Vaughan. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first director, who shall have power to appoint others. Registered office, 31, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.

Johnson, Wykes and Paine, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the goodwill of the business of Johnson, Wykes and Paine, and to carry on the business of publishers, booksellers, bookbinders, stationers, printers, etc. The subscribers are W. B. Wykes and G. D. Wykes. Private company. The first directors are W. B. Wykes and G. D. Wykes and S. S. Paine. Registered office, 5, 7, and 9, Marble-street, Leicester.

VICTORIA WORKS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers and stationers carried on as the Victoria Works Co., at Bernersstreet, Lozells, Birmingham. Private company. The first directors are G. H. Walton, H. P. Norton, A. G. Lamb, and J. A. Homer. Registered office, 194, Berners-street, Lozells, Birmingham.

STEVENSON'S SPECIALITIES, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of post card specialists, printers, stationers, publishers, paper and cardboard makers and factors, etc., and to adopt an agreement with T. A. Stevenson.

The subscribers are T. A. Stevenson and W. H. Badams. Private company. The first directors are T. A. Stevenson and W. H. Badams. Registered office, 50, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon-street, E.C.

ABBEY PRESS, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business formerly carried on by F. S. Bond as the "Abbey Press" (Phipps and Connor), at 32 and 34, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W., and to carry on the business of Parliamentary and general printers and publishers, etc. The subscribers are F. J. Phillips, and J. Phillips. Private company. The first directors are F. S. Bond (permanent director and chairman, subject to holding 1,000 shares), and others to be appointed by the subscribers.

EGRRTONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of photographers, dealers in photographic and other films, stationers and printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers and publishers, dealers in cinematograph machines and films, etc. The subscribers are B. A. Gale, and A. D. Monloud. Private company. B. A. Gale signs as "director and manager." Registered office, 45-49, Oxford-road, Manchester.

GUILD OF ILLUSTRATORS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to produce, re-produce, publish and deal in drawings, designs, prints, maps, photos, cinematograph films, lantern slides, microscopic sections, slides and illustrations, to act as agents for artists, draughtsmen and others, etc. The subscribers are P. J. Ashton, R. Durham, J. O. Parker, H. H. Poole, and W. Webb. Private company. First directors to be appointed by the subscribers.

CHARLES MORGAN AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £150,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of wholesale export and manufacturing stationers and paper dealers carried on at 58-60, Cannon-street, E.C., and elsewhere, as "Charles Morgan and Co." Agreement with F. B. Adams. Minimum cash subscription seven shares. The first directors are H. E. Alden, J. E. Bennett, W. A. J. Foster, and H. Holmes. Registered office, 58-60, Cannon-street, E.C.

David Chalmers and Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of tickets, labels, tabs and tags, show cards and articles of a similar kind used in connection with the pricing and sale of articles by drapers, tobacconists, grocers, stationers, gunmakers and general traders, etc. The subscribers are D. Chalmers, and H. Beecham. Private company. The first directors are Henry Beecham, Mrs. Ethel A. C. Beecham, and D. Chalmers. Registered office, 18-20, Kentish Town-road, Camden Town, N.W.

BIDDLES, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer, etc., carried on at

PRINTER'& COLONIAL

Haydon-place, Guildford, by L. C. Biddle, as "Biddle and Son," and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, lithographers, The subscribers are L. C. engravers, etc. Biddle, and L. C. H. Biddle. Private company. The first directors are L. C. Biddle, L. C. H. Biddle, and F. L. Biddle.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to organise, supervise, and advise upon methods for the conduct of affairs of any company, firm or business, and to carry on the business of printers, publishers and advertising agents, etc. The subscribers are S. T. Alder and Lieutenant R. J. Kirby. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first direc-

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

F. King and Sons, Ltd. (printers, Halifax). . - Mortgage on freehold premises at Halifax, registered July 12th, 1919, to secure £13,040. Holders, Halifax Equitable Benefit Building Society.

MACKIE AND Co., LTD. (printers).—(A) Trust deed dated July 1st, 1919, to secure £15,000 debenture stock, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, and leasehold land and premises at Warrington. (B) Satisfaction in full registered July 11th, 1919, of charge for £15,000, registered May 13th, 1907.

NATIONAL LABOUR PRESS, LTD.—Mortgage on factory, etc., in Albion-street, Leicester, registered July 9th, 1919, to secure £5,375. Holder, G. Palmer, Leicester.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

P. L. PUBLISHING Co., LTD. (in volun-ry liquidation).—Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at London on September 26th, to receive the liquidator's report, showing how the windingup of the company has been conducted and its property disposed of.

BRITANNIA FOLDING BOX Co., LTD. (in voluntary liquidation).-Notice is given, that the final general meeting of the company will be held at Old Ford, E., on October 1st, for the purpose of having the liquidator's accounts, showing the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted and property disposed of, laid before the meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re BARNETT ROSOFF, printer and stationer, 77, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, lately trading as the Process Art and Commercial Printing Co., at 13, Hague-street, Bethnal-green.—This

debtor filed his petition at the London Bankruptcy Court on August 2nd and the first meeting of creditors was held on August 22nd before Mr. Egerton S. Grey, senior official receiver. It appeared that the debtor came to this country from Russia in 1901, and started business as above in July, 1915, with a capital of £100. He traded till last March, when owing to the stoppage of shipments to France of writing pads and printed games which were his special lines, he closed down. In fact he had practically ceased working in the previous January, being unable to obtain orders after the signing of the armistice. The debt of his principal creditors, who claimed about £400, was incurred under the following circumstances. The debtor purchased £1,400 worth of paper, which he found he could not dispose of at a profit. He stopped a one-half of the purchase, and when owing the firm £670, he paid them £272 and offered them the stock of made-up writing pads in satisfaction of their debt. The firm in question, however, rejected the offer and the debtor sold the stock to another firm for £225, which was taken in payment of a debt, and a balance of £100 was handed to him. He owes £960; has assets of only trifling value; and ascribes his failure to loss on paper purchased and made up into writing pads which became unsaleable in consequence of the armistice. The case was left with the official receiver to be wound up in the ordinary course of bankruptcy.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.
[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we assunctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. ADJUDICATION.

Adlard, Henry Frederick (trading as H. Adlard and Co.), printer, 55, Banner-street, City-road, E.C.I. Date of order, August 15th, 1919. Date of filing petition, June 12th. 1919.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE. Crocker, Jonathan, and Crocker, Lucy Alice (trading as John Crocker and Co.), papermakers' agents, 125-129, Edmund-street, Bir-Trustee, George Graham Popplemingham. ton, 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham. Appointed, August 14th, 1919.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

Clutten, James Valentine Chapman, stationer and newsagent, carrying on business at 56, High-street, Oxford. Date of order, July 7th, 1919. Discharge granted subject to bankrupt consenting to judgment being entered against him in the County Court of Oxfordshire, for the sum of £50, and £1 10s. costs of judgment.

Irish Printers' Wages.

The Labour Gazette gives the following increases of wages in the Irish printing trade:—

Belfast: Lithographic printers; increase of 6s. per week in minimum rate. Minimum rate after change, 67s. Cutters with two years' experience and over; increase of 5s. per week in minimum rate to those with under five years' experience, and of 5s. 6d. per week to those with experience of five years and over. Minimum rates after change: five years' experience and over, 58s.; under five years' experience, 50s. Labourers; increase of 6s. 6s. per week in minimum rate. Minimum rate after change, 36s. 6d. Women, girls and boys in lithographic, letterpress and binding trades: Journeywomen; increase of 4s. 6d. per week in minimum rate. Minimum Qualified pagers and rate after change, 27s. sewers (hand and machine), increase of 6s. 6d. per week in minimum rate. Minimum rate after change, 29s. Learners after first six months' employment; new scale of minimum wages adopted, resulting in increases varying from 1s. to 3s. 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change, 10s. 6d. to 19s. 3d.

Cork: Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators, lithographic printers, and bookbinders and machine rulers; increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: jobbing compositors, 67s. 6d.; book-

binders and machine rulers, 65s.

Londonderry: Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing, and newspaper), bookbinders and machine rulers; increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for compositors and bookbinders, 6os.

Parnaso Nacional.

Under this title a new periodical has been published by the "Asociacion Patriotica Argentina, Pro Patria," the director of which is Senor L. P. Suárea Arán, their offices being situated in the "Calle Atacama 35 31," Buenos Aires. This new review will contain all those poetical works which have enriched Argentine literature. The initial numbers are devoted to a famous poem by Esteban Echeverria (born in Buenos Aires 1805), entitled "La Cautiva" (The Captive), with a portrait of the author on the cover, designed by the artist, Senor Wiedner. Thus the Association "Pro Patria" intends to diffuse the knowledge of Argentine literature and history, and pay a merited tribute to the poets of the country. The association will have a public reading room and library at their offices, and invite Argentine publishers and men of science to send them copies of their works for the library and review in the columns of the Parnaso Nacional.

The Asociacion Patriotica Argentina was founded July 9th, 1914, with the object of encouraging national literature.

TENDER for PRINTING GROUP 59 (1919).

Abridgments of Specifications of Patents (1916-20).

TENDERS are Invited for a CONTRACT GROUP 59 (1919), for PRINTING ABRIDGMENTS OF SPECIFICATIONS OF PATENTS (1916-20).

The Contract commences on IST NOVEMBER, 1919, and continues until the completion and delivery of the work provided for, probably in 1926, and the work involved is the Composition and Printing of about 192 Imperial Octavo pages weekly. Paper is supplied by H.M. Stationery Office.

Copies of the Form of Tender may be obtained, and specimens of the work inspected, upon application to The Superintendent of Printing, H. M. Stationery Office, Princes Street, Westminster, S. W. I., who will afford any further information that can be given and will send, if desired, a Specimen Page and a Tender Form. Before submitting a firm tender, printers should see the copy, proofs (with corrections), etc., at H. M. S.O.

Tenders are due not later than 12 O'CLOCK NOON, on MONDAY, 8TH SRPTEMBER.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, Westminster, London, S.W.1. 22nd August, 1919.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPPESENTATIVES OF MANA-GERS REQUIRING PASITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED OF FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be reckeded for each line.

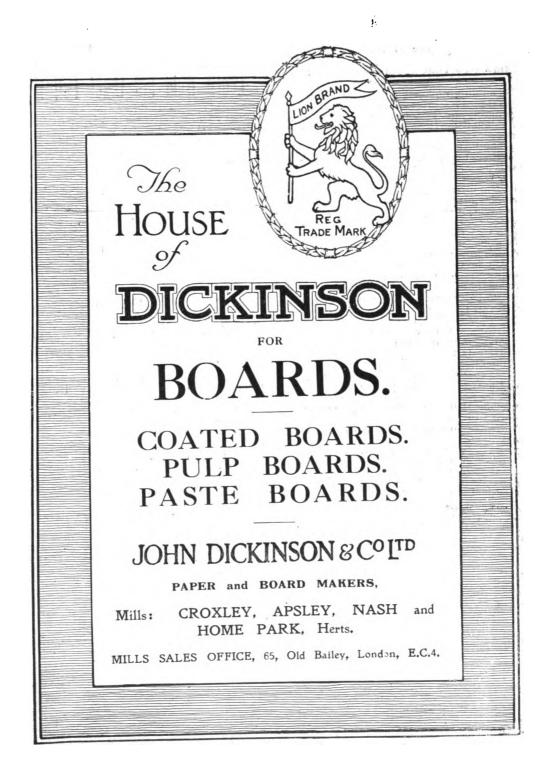
Situations Vacant.

A FIRM of Trade Journal Printers require the services of an Experienced COMPOSITOR for Displayed Advertisements, Make-up, etc.—Box 13687.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in the office of a Newspaper Printing and Publishing House.—State age, experience and salary required.—Box 13688.

ORGANISING SECRETARY required for a Master Printers' Alliance; must have allround knowledge of the Trade; good salary and prospects to right man; will be required to live in Birmingham.—Application, stating full qualifications and when at liberty, to Secretary, 32, Corridor Chambers, Leicester.

STATIONERS' ASSISTANT, aged 20-25, good experience and able to dress windows, required for firm in Bloemfontein, South Africa.—Write, with full particulars and salary required, to "Stationer," care of Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, E.C.4.



48 Hours a Week Bill.

Text of the Two Measures Promised by the Premier.

How New Time Rates are to be Decided.

The Bills promised by the Prime Minister in his speech the other day, for the regulation of hours of employment and the constitution of a Commission to fix minimum rates, have been issued.

The first Bill provides that the number of working hours, exclusive of recognised intervals for meals, shall not exceed 48 per week.

In cases, however, in which organisations of employers and workers in any class of employment have agreed that the hours shall be higher of lower than 48, the Minister may make a special order to that effect. He may also vary the hours in special cases in which he thinks it advisable even without any application from the parties concerned.

Any hours in excess of the statutory week shall be regarded as overtime, and regulations fixing the extent to which the conditions under which overtime may be worked shall be made either by the employers and workers organi-

sations or by the Ministry.

The Overtime Rate.

Payment for overtime shall in no case beat a less rate than 25 per cent. in excess of the normal time rate.

Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of the Bill or any order made under it will be liable to a fine of £10, and the Bill provides that duly appointed officials of employers' or workers' organisations shall be competent to prosecute or defend any information arising under the Bill.

The Bill does not apply to domestic and outdoor servants, master seamen, or seamen apprentices, persons whose hours are regulated by the Coal Mines Acts, and persons employed in agriculture, horticulture, and forestry.

Commission on Time Rates.

The second Bill constitutes a Commission to inquire into and report on minimum time rates of wages, The Commission will be set up for the purpose of—

(a) Inquiring into and deciding what such minimum time rates of wages should be, regard being had to the cost of living in the various districts, and other matters which appear to the Commissioners relevant.

(b) Inquiring into and making recommendations as to the methods and successive steps by which such minimum times rates should be brought into operation, and the machinery by which they may be varied as and when occasion requires.

(c) Inquiring into and making recommendations as to the granting of exemptions from the rates so fixed in the case of infirm and incapable workers, and in other exceptional cases, and the methods by which such exemptions should be granted.

(d) Making recommendations as to the legislation necessary for such purposes as aforesaid—whether by amendment of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and other enactments relating to minimum rates of wages or otherwise—and what amendments of the law, if any, were desirable.

Learn from the Other Fellow.

No two printers travelexactly the same road. yet each at some points in the journey has many of the same problems to solve. Why not exchange knowledge? says the Ben. Franklin Monthly. Printing is for the purpose of telling what has been done and what may be done. It has great value in its important work, but the personal touch obtained through organisation has a special application that drives home many an important lesson without the accompanying bitterness where too much is paid for learning. When Jones has got the best of you it is to your interest to tell the other fellow, so he won't get bit, and he will be likely to reciprocate, and prevent Smith fooling you. There are lots of things that printers know individually which can be made generally helpful by spreading through organisation. Possibly you have heard the London fog story of a man, after almost stumbling over another, asking him where the river was, and getting the reply that it was a few steps ahead, as he had just come out of it. Don't be afraid of asking the other fellow the way in a fog. Next to the pleasure of remembering how you saved a competitor from harm is the memory of his service in guiding you to safety. It is sure to pay finally to be friendly instead of antagonistic.

U.S. News-Print Exports.

There have been large increases in America's news-print exports. During the eleven months ended with May exports totalled 226,556,329 pounds, valued at \$9,838,053, as compared with 197,159,854 pounds, valued at \$8,338,395, for the corresponding period of last year, and 133,111,254 pounds, valued at \$4,076,576, for the year preceding. Although no paper was exported to France during the fiscal years 1917 and 1918, that country has already become America's greatest market, outbuying even Argentina, the next largest single customer. Details of the export trade during the eleven months ended with May of 1917, 1918 and 1919, are shown in the following table:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
France	_	_	2,204,959
United Kingdom	20 ,658	467,690	67,408
Canada	49,937	26,658	13,368
Mexico	321,2:8	339,231	161,532
Cuba	430,622	646,254	645,177
Argentina	1,106,921	1,758,840	1,791,108
Chile	199,521	609,147	818,249
Other So. America	831,049	1,447,005	1,955,920
Australia	229,996	786,774	925,612
Other countries	705,627	2,305,766	1,754,780

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON."
Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Milla :

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON.
Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood.

A TIME SAVER—SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

All who use Paper will find Buchanan's Equivalent Weight Calculator

JUST WHAT THEY WANT!

Incus	Vo.		-	14	16	19		. o		•	30	74.	40									HT C				ue .				_
				luc	X15	60	3	50	•	40	4	30	711	26	-	2,0	1			in th	13	0	٠ ،	INDIGA	TOR					
STANDARD Weight in LDS	10		in the	16	. 4	!		20	r.c	15	50	1. P. 25	10x 1			0		0 .	70	-20.2 GCIT	90	100		120	140	160	100	200	W	- *
WEIGHT EM LAS	10	Ξ,	<u> </u>	1111	1 14	1	, ::	210		8	30	55 Sur	4 C	AVGI		9.	5	60	70	30	90	100	1	120	140	160	180	2ω	20	ī

Equivalent Weights at a Glance.

IN LBS. AND GRAMMES PER SQUARE METRE.

In BOX-WOOD, 12-in. long (Standard Size) £2 2s.
(A 30-in. Rule Can Be Supplied.)

Celluloid Faced, 15.in. long £3 3s.

Supplied only by the Publishers:-

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Charles Morgan and Co.

Conversion into a Limited Company.

One of the oldest and most respected firms of wholesale stationers in London is that of Charles Morgan and Co., 58 and 60, Cannonstreet, E.C., of which Mr. F. B. Adams is sole partner. We now learn that it has been decided to convert the business into a limited

company.

It is interesting to recall that the business was founded in or about 1760 at 39. Ludgate-hill, by one John Morgan. It was continued by his son and various members of the Morgan family until towards the middle of last century, when it was carried on in Farringdonstreet by a Charles Morgan, in partnership with two gentlemen named Martyr and George, under the style of Morgan, Martyr and Co.

In 1851 the firm removed to its present premises, then just newly built, in Cannon-street. A year later Mr. Martyr and Mr. George retired, and Mr. Charles Morgan was joined by Mr. F. B. Adams, grandfather of the present owner of the business. At the same time the name of the firm was changed to Charles Morgan and Co. After a few years Mr. Morgan and Mr. Adams took their eldest sons, Charles Morgan, Jun, and F. B. Adams, Jun., into partnership; but the latter having died at an early age in 1870, his place was taken by a younger brother, Mr. H. J. Adams. Thereafter for many years Mr. Charles Morgan the younger and Mr. H. J. Adams carried on the business alone. In 1806, as neither had any son, they took into partnership men who had long been associated with them in the active management of the business. Among them was the present owner, eldest son of the F. B. Adams who died in 1870. The other partners having since either died or retired, the present F. B. Adams now remains sole partner in the firm with which his name and been associated for three family have generations.

AMERICAN Paper and the English Market.

It has been reported, says the Paper Mill, N.Y., that the situation in the trade between this country (U.S.A.) and England is causing the export trade considerable worry. During the war there was built up a good market for American paper in England, and as London was in reality the paper market of the world, this gave the American manufacturers an excellent chance to enlarge their export trade. Before the war Scandinavia supplied most of the paper used in England as well as much of the paper that was sold abroad through Persons in close touch with the London. situation believe that the English prefer American paper to that manufactured in Scandinavia, and as the cost of manufacturing in the northern European countries has increased enormously in the past few years, owing to labour conditions and to the fact that most of the raw materials for the manufacture of paper must be imported, it is believed that once the restriction against the importation of American paper in England is raised, there will be a considerable demand.

An Idyll of the Sea.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

One day when sitting on the shore in musing reverie, I pondered o'er the treasures vast which lay beneath the sea.

And secrets dark that might remain for aught that I should care,

So long as I could have my choice of all the good things there.

And then methought old Neptune popped his head

above the wave.

And said that he quite willing was to grant all i might crave.

So down I went to view his realm and probe the

mysteries there,
Intend on grabbing all [could, with no one else to share.

He took me through his printing rooms, but I may not relate

How Mi hie press and Wharfedales are completely out of date

A million copies in the hour were printed as I gazed: The layers-on were Dover soles, who fed with tails upraised

I asked him who supplied the ink, and if the work dried soon.

"All Kuglish makers are corrupt; we get it from the

moon; Chapel money is unknown; there's nothing half so

base.
Idon't permit it here," he said, "it would be a diagrace.
The paper, too, is genuine, of clean white rags is

made; Adulteration we despise, and all the tricks of trade. Not loaded up with china clay and other rotten stuff. We're satisfied with what is good. and price is fair enough."

The constitution of his realm I berged him to explain. "No House of Lords," he promptly said. How Britoss can maintain

That relic of the feudal days, to rule by right of birth Too silly 'tis to argue, and provokes us all to mirth." What say you to our Commons then," I asked with bated breath.

He said, "They would be better were a hundred pat to death.

Your legislation's far too slow; the wagging of their jaws
Wastes public time, and pleases more than framing useful laws."

useful laws."
"What think you of a tariff theu, and would not that be wise?"

"Do you want dearer food," he roared, "and shortened h me supplies?

Your manufactures would cost more, and export trade sink low,

If you adopt that spurious fad of poor old played-out Joe"
1 said I thought his counsel good, but what of his own

realm?
Useful it would be to learn how best to hold the helm
"Of legislation we've no need," he cried; "there's no

dispute below. L'etat, c'est moi," he bluntly said, "that's how I boss the show."

With that, his trident flerce he shook o'er my devoted head.

I felt it was high time to go, and trembled as I fied.

Then I awoke, and realised that I was safe from slaughter,
But, and to ay, those treasures still lay deep beneath

Handles.

0

ITISH & COLONIAU PRINTER PUBLISHED FOUNDED STATIONER 1878 WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 10.

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 4, 1919.

SMYTH-HORNE,

Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



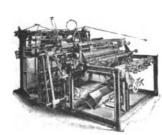
Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



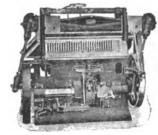
Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



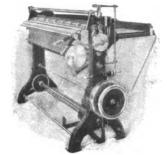
Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).



Chambers Quad Folding Machine,



Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting



Smyth Cloth Cutting

ve machines are the latest production of the various American factories nd the most advanced type of their kind on the World's Market

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:-

CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4, ENGLAND. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON." Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

We have LARGE STOCKS of PLAIN and EMBOSSEDS.

MAIL YOUR ORDERS.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

6, 8 & 8a, Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER; 30-31, St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: City, 4164.

Telegrams: Swiftness, Manchester

Glue for Bookbinding Glue for Machine Work

"Atlas" Scotch Glue Cabinet Work.

Manufacturers: QUIBELL BROTHERS, Limited, NEWARK.



Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

BY ADVERTISING IN THE RECOGNISED

AND OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM.

The British and Coioniai Printer and Stationer,
Offices: -58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV. NUMBER 10.

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 4. 1919.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

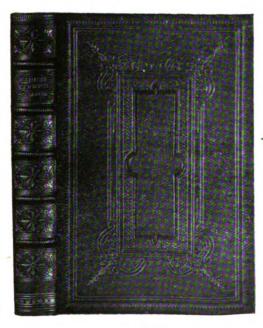
Some English Bookbindings

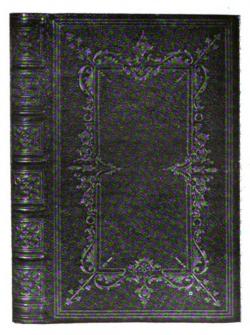
of the

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

XXII.

One of the oldest of the English writers on bookbinding who is still with us is Sir Henry Trueman Wood, the veteran secretary of the Royal Society of Arts. In his young days, now well over forty years ago, he took considerable interest in matters pertaining to the





1862.

1863.

Panel Designs on Leather Bindings.

bibliopegic art, and frequently compiled articles dealing with it, as in the case of the 1874 Exhibition, mentioned in our last article. To Bevan's "British Manufacturing Industries"(1877) Mr. Wood-ashethen was-penned a long contribution on the subject, mainly descriptive of the processes used. From this we take the following extract, which deals with the binding practice of that day on general lines. Regarding sewing, he said general lines. Regarding sewing, he said For sewing sheets for books no machine has yet been invented. Should hand-work ever be displaced in this department, it will probably be by some process of glueing or cementing the pages together instead of sewing them." His prediction was to be falsified within a dozen years. Referring to covers, he remarked that "even cheap editions of novels are now sent out in neat cloth bindings, at a price but little exceeding that charged for the flimsy paper covered boards." "Imitation leathers of various sorts have more or less successfully. used, American cloth is sometimes used for binding cheap bibles and prayer-books. 'Vegetable Leather of indiarubber on linen has been proposed for bookbinding, and various other amitation leathers have been brought forward. Some of these are so close an imitation of the genuine material as to deceive all but experts, and they appear to be at least as strong as the cheaper classes of leather. For miscellaneous purposes these materials are largely used, but probably the cheapness and excellence of cloth bindings will always prevent such materials coming largely into use, statement which is as true to-day as it was when it was written, more than forty years

The monograph on Bookbinding in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Brit-' was compiled about the same time by a well-known Scottish writer on art subjects, Mr. James Paton. From the standpoint of these articles, its chief feature of interest lies in the references to the machinery then employed in the trade. The preponderance of America in the invention of bookbinding machinery, even more than forty years since, is evidenced by Paton's remark that most of the machines then used in the "casing" section of the trade were American. Reference was specially made to the rotary millboard cutter, capable of cutting fifty-thousand pairs of boards in the ordinary working hours of a week. The case-making machine having not yet arrived, the cloth was glued on the boards by hand (see last article), and subsequently the cases were passed between indiarubber rollers, to squeeze out the superfluous glue or paste. The "smasher" was already in vogue for pressing the sheets, and so was the circular-knife trimmer, the threeedge cutter, etc. Edge-gilding was expedited by placing a number of volumes in a laying press, edges outward, and gilding them simultaneously.

Speaking of the subject in general, Mr. Paton said: "The operations of bookbinding are now carried on upon a scale which could not have been dreamt of even at the beginning

of the present century, and the millions of volumes which annually issue from the press could not possibly be put into the hands of the reading public in the form and at the price at which they are sold, without the aid of machinery. In Great Britain, nearly all books are first issued in cloth cases, and while the greatest variety of grain and colouring has been reached in the preparation of the cloth for such cases, their gilding, embossing and lettering, all accomplished by machinery, leave almost no improvement to be desired, and the most handsome and fairly durable bindings can thus be supplied at an incredibly small cost. At the same time it is practicable to prepare, emboss and gild cheap leather covers by the same processes and machinery adopted for cloth cases, and the bindings of cheap family and pocket Bibles are thus produced. But although the old solid and substantial handiwork of the craft is thus fairly eclipsed, there is still employment, and more employment than ever, for binders in leather, who chiefly rely on manual dexterity for the forwarding of the work and individual taste and skill for its artistic finishing.

The Caxton Quadcentenary Exhibition held at South Kensington in the summer of 1877 did not include bookbinding in its scope. Nevertheless, there is a point of interest to be recorded in connection with our subject. One section of the Exhibition was devoted to a display of printed Bibles, beginning with the so-called "Gutenberg" edition of c. 1450. It was determined that the latest in the series should be a Bible printed and bound on the opening day of the Exhibition (June 30th) in a limited edition of 100 copies. The size selected was 16mo., and each copy consisted of thirty-three 32pp. sheets. The University Press at Oxford undertook to do the work, and the printing, from standing minion type, commenced there at 2 a.m. It was finished in time to send the sheets to the bindery in London by the q a.m. train. Arrived there. they were folded, rolled, collated, sewn and pressed. The binding was in Turkey morocco, over bevelled boards, with flexible back, gilt edge, gilt lettered on the back and inside the cover, with the arms of Oxford University stamped in gold on the front. A hundred and ten persons were engaged in binding the hundred copies, and the work was finished and the copies delivered at South Kensington by 2 p.m., in time for the opening ceremony. It is recorded that a drop of wine fell on the gilt top edge of the copy which Mr. Gladstone-who opened the Exhibition -held up to the view of his audience, and, drying, caused a purple star to appear thereon. This seems to have been regarded rather as an ornament than a blemish, and this particular copy was sent to the Queen. Perhaps some of our readers would like to experiment with this novel mode of producing book edge decoration. A copy of the Bible was presented to the late William Blades, the biographer of Caxton, and subsequently passed, with the rest of his books, into the Typographical Library of the St. Bride Foundation, Bride-lane, E.C., where it may be seen.

Towards the end of 1879, appeared the first edition of that well-known work, Zaehnsdorf's "Art of Bookbinding," of which several other editions have since been published. It was not intended to be a text book for the operative binder, but rather a guide for the use of the amateur, the connoisseur, the bookcollector, etc. It was almost entirely devoted to a consideration and description of leather bindings, and was largely directed to raising the general standard of that class of work, then at a rather low ebb in England. Said Mr. Zaehnsdorf, in the Preface to his work:—

"Nothing is more painful to witness than the quantity of gaudy but unsound binding that is too frequently in the market, which the uninformed purchaser is sometimes persuaded to believe is work of high class."

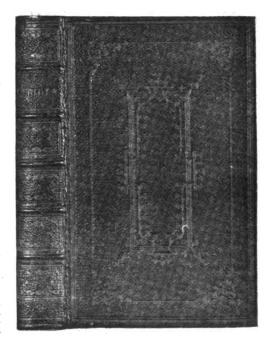
There was, some concession made to modern practice, to the extent of illustrating and describing some of the labour saving appliances then coming into use in the trade. Brehmer's was the only wire stitcher mentioned, and Zaehnsdorf said of it that "it will not, in my opinion, ever be found eligible for library or standard books . . . but it is to be feared that a sufficient number of really good books may be sewn with it to cause embarrassment to the first-rate bookbinder." Probably he had himself experienced the difficulty attending the re-sewing with thread of a volume orginally "sewn" with wire. The speed of this machine was then about 2,000 sheets per hour, and the cost £157 10s., almost prohibitive, as Zaehnsdorf thankfully remarked.

Speaking of finishing, he said, as "publishers find that books that are tawdrily gilt are better liked by the public, they are, of course, very well satisfied if their books are well covered in gold; so that this branch has not advanced very much during the last few years. It would be well if those who have the principal charge of this work would strive, by the cultivation of elegant designs, to correct the vitiated taste of the public, and seek, by a study of classic ornamentation, to please the eye and satisfy the judgment, rather than to attract the vulgar by glitter and

gaudy decoration.' This tendency to gaudiness was generally remarked upon by writers on the decorative binding of the seventies. In the course of a series of three articles on the "History of the Art of Bookbinding," by Mary A. Took, appearing in the Art Journal, early in 1876, the writer, after mentioning that "copies or modifications of ancient bindings, when a good pattern or period is taken as a model, seem a reasonable method of improving the art," said "the cloth bindings of children's books are generally too much overlaid with gilding, and have a gaudy appearance. . . . A very ugly style of binding in vulgar and glaring colours is much used in the covering of albums, and even in books of standard literature. A great deal of smart effect, no matter how transitory, is required to render these cheap albums saleable, and an imitation leather has been introduced, which

is very objectionable, and wears badly. A

new kind of cloth binding called Feltine is also used, but is in equally bad taste. Some very good linen covers, strong and serviceable, are used for school books and text books of science. What we hope for is, that modern binders will use their utmost skill, combined with really artistic designs, in carrying the art to the perfection which it attained in the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries. Binders have good examples to study, and the mechanical appliances of the present day ought to give them advantages over their painstaking predecessors. It would seem that the best appliances are not commonly made use of. Binding in the present day requires attention and encouragement. Much has already been given by book collectors, but a general taste for good binding is as yet undeveloped among us. A great deal remains



A Panel Design 1858.

to be done before the bindings of the nineteenth century can rival in beauty and durability those of the sixteenth."

This was unquestionably very true, particularly so far as the cheaper sort of leather bindings was concerned, in which poorness of decorative design was very noticeable. From the late sixties, down through the seventies—and indeed more or less to the present day—for edition binding in leather little more was provided in the way of cover decoration than a frame or panel of some kind. In many cases the designer went no further for inspiration than the broad gilt borders of the early eighteenth century, that constituted what is,

known as the Harleian style, but with the difference that the tools of which the design was made up were mostly quite common-place. A border of the Greek "key-pattern," margined by gold lines, was also fairly popular, as was also an imitation of the gilt-line panel design of the eighteenth century, with its corner ornaments. Occasionally, a panel motive showing some traces of originality made its appearance, though the result was not always artistic. is three designs of this character that The earlier one is in red we illustrate. morocco, the others in green. A very poor quality of "gold" was often used on the cheaper leather bindings of this period, with the result that it is often found oxidised nearly to the point of blackness.

Printers' Managers and Overseers

PARENT ASSOCIATION.

Following the summer recess, the Parent Association resumed its monthly meetings on Tuesday evening at the Old Bell, Holborn,

Mr. E. H. Berryman presiding.

After the adoption of the minutes of the July meeting, the following new members were elected: Mr. C. Bradder (Messrs. Charles Pearson and Son, Ltd., letterpress works manager); Mr. J. G. W. Colbourn (St. Clement's Press, overseer machine department, letterpress); Mr. H. J. Davis (Times of India Office); Mr. H. Green (Argus Printing Co., Ltd., overseer letterpress machine); Mr. W. Muirhead (Messrs. R. Clay and Sons, Ltd., overseer composing department); Mr. A. G. F. Barns (Messrs. W. W. Sprague and Co., works manager); Mr. Geo. Flowers (Messrs. Lakeman and Tucker, overseer letterpress machine); and Mr. W. A. Francis (The Ferrestone Press, Ltd., assistant manager letterpress printing).

The new members in attendance were given

a cordial welcome by the president.

On the motion of Mr. Jackson, Mr. H. J. Forder was elected to the position of auditor rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr.

Blackwell.

The president offered a welcome to Mr. J. H. Burton, formerly of Manchester and lately of Bristol, who, he announced had come to London to take up the post of litho instructor at St. Bride's. Mr. Burton had held the office of president of the Manchester Centre with credit to himself and advantage to the organisation, and he had now transferred to the Parent Association. On behalf of the London members, Mr. Berryman welcomed Mr. Burton, and wished him success in his new work.

Mr. Burton, who was cordially received, returned thanks. He mentioned that he was second on the roll of Membership at Manchester, and was the second president of that

Centre. In coming to London he felt that he had reached something that was prefty big. He was grateful for the way he had been received everywhere, and he was encouraged by the prospects at St. Bride's, thanks to the welcome accorded to him by Mr. Riddell and the members of the staff.

The president then introduced Mr. Denison W. Allport, who had consented to give an address on the subject of "Dr. Samuel Johnson and the Wits of His Time." Mr. Berryman recalled the visit of the lecturer two months before when he discoursed so eloquently on the historic scenes in the Houses of Parliament. Dr. Johnson, said the president, was such an outstanding character of Fleet-street—"the street of adventure"—that he ever re-

mained an interesting study.

Mr. Allport dealt with his subject in a fine style of oratory which made his previous lecture so fascinating. He described the idiosyncracies of the "ponderous scholar" in appropriate periods, his wonderful memory permitting him to adapt literary quotations to his purpose without interruption to the narrative. He traced the career of the doctor from Lichfield to London and touched upon the important incidents in his life, including the gigantic undertaking of compiling a dictionary of the English language. The wonderful symposium at Johnson's club in Soho gave Mr. Allport an opportunity of presenting arresting oratorical portraits of the men of genius with whom he was surrounded. With a revelation of the litterateur's great tenderness of heart which was often obscured by his rough exterior, the lecturer concluded his address with a touching account of the closing days of the melancholy sage.

Mr. Berryman also passed some interesting observations on Dr. Johnson, and described his dictionary as a worthy monument of his literary work, all the more remarkable considering the condition of English spelling

preceding its preparation.

Mr. J. French proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Allport for his literary photograph of a rugged but kind-hearted man, and the resolution was endorsed by the applause of the meeting.

Scotlish Printers' Wages.

An adjourned conference of the Wages Board was held in Edinburgh last week in connection with the proposals put forward recently by the Scottish Typographical Association and the Federated Trade Unions on behalf of letterpress printers, lithographers, and printing and paper workers for an increase in wages. As announced in our last issue, the representatives of the workers at a previous meeting of the Wages Board asked for an increase of 16s. per week on wages at present paid to all male workers, female workers doing the same class of work as men, and apprentices of 21 years and over; and for an increase of 8s. per week to apprentices

under 21 years of age. The representatives of the employers on the Wages Board offered an increase of 7s. per week to all the male workers, except the apprentices, included in the application, and also to the female compositors, and agreed that if the offer were accepted, the amount would be payable immediately. This offer was declined, and this conference was for the purpose of further considering the question. The conference sat all day and was ultimately adjourned. It is understood that further negotiations will take place.

Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd.

Important Developments Announced at a Complimentary Dinner given to Employees.

Mr. W. A. J. Foster, Chairman of the New Limited Company, intimates Future Relations.

To celebrate the conversion into a limited company of the business of Messrs. Charles Morgan and Co. (Mr. F. B. Adams, sole partner), wholesale paper merchants and envelope manufacturers, 58 and 60, Cannonstreet, London, E.C., a dinner was given at the Cannon-street Hotel, the other day, the object being to afford the heads of the departments and employees an opportunity to meet the board of directors. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character. Whilst the secession of Mr. Adams, who as an employer is held in the highest esteem and regard, caused the workers to feel they were losing a personal friend, yet it was felt that the developments now in hand would mark a new era in the history of the firm, and the interest of the employees was stimulated by the expression of a hope that means might be found of enabling them to participate in any future prosperity of the company. toast of "The King" had been loyally honoured,

Mr. F. B. Adams, who presided, said that, in converting the business of C. Morgan and Co. into a limited company, they were falling into line with other houses. The change would be for the benefit of the business and everyone connected with it. As a private company too much depended on the life of one man, and he had felt the strain of single. handed control very much, with the result that his health had suffered, and a rest was He wished to express his appreimperative. ciation of the wholehearted support he had received from the members of the staff, which had encouraged him to carry on. It was 37 years ago when he joined the firm. He had played many parts, for instance, as junior clerk, at the counter, travelling, etc., and he would like to say with his experience he had a warm corner in his heart for the commercial traveller. The time had now come for the management to be in younger hands, as he

considered they could strengthen their position in the trade, enhance their reputation, and develop in many directions. It was not the intention to inaugurate a new business, but to continue and extend an old one. When he referred to the services of the staff in the past he wished to emphasise how efficient those services had been. He also regarded the members of the new board of directors as irreproachable, as they were men who had been connected with paper all their lives, and he had no doubt they would find good value in the heads of the departments and the employees of the firm. He wished to thank the workers for the help they had given him to make the business what it was to-day. They held a high reputation and had the esteem of both customers and competitors. Mr. Adams intimated that when the conversion became an actual fact his old position would cease to exist, and he would then become a servant of the company. He could not but help feeling a tinge of regret. He had striven with his utmost power to fill his father's place, and felt his labours had not been in vain. He was confident the conversion of the business into a limited company was for the benefit of all concerned, as it would secure vigorous management and important expansion. He had pleasure in introducing Mr. Foster, the chairman of the company, and submitted with every confidence the toast, "Prosperity to Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd."

Mr. W. A. J. Foster, in reply, said it was a great thing to fulfil the duties of chairman of a company that had been established 160 years, and still greater to be associated with Charles Morgan and Co., a name honoured not only in this country but throughout the Every care would be taken not to tarnish that good name, and he asked all to live up to the high reputation to which they From the highest to the had succeeded. lowest, he urged them to do their best in the The new company interests of the firm. would have a board of five directors, with power to elect annual directors. Their idea was to make selections from the heads of the departments, and in this way to encourage them, so that by their own industry they might attain a permanent position in the company. He had pleasure in mentioning that Mr. W. R. Leonard, their country manager, would be an annual director. Mr. Leonard had rendered 37 years' valued service, and he (the chairman) hoped they would have his services for many years to come. The first member of the board was their old friend Mr. Harry Holmes, as managing director. He had been with the firm twenty-eight years, and his pre-sent position as manager he had held for eight years. He (the speaker) considered Mr. Holmes to be the right man in the right place, and he pointed to the appointment as evidence of the intention of the directors to maintain past traditions and to find whenever possible the men to fill its responsible positions from inside the house in preference to seeking them outside. Mr. H. E. Alden, also on the board, was the managing director of Messrs, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, and Co, Ltd., and was

Digitized by GOOGLE

also connected with several companies allied to the paper trade. Mr. J. E. Bennett and Mr. J. C. Gardner comprised the remaining directors, the former being a large user of paper and the latter a member of the firm of Messrs. Chalmers, Wade and Co., chartered accountants, to whom they would look for valuable advice on the financial side. Their secretary was Mr. Philip Stephens, who was also associated with Messrs. Chalmers, Wade and Mr. Foster said that he personally had been associated with the paper trade 28 years. He served as a pupil in one of the best mills in the country, that of Messrs. Thomas and Green, and subsequently joined a firm of manufacturing stationers, going through all the departments of the works. He had also been engaged as traveller, and the outcome of his experiences was that he had learned a great deal about paper and its uses. During the last twenty-two years he had been engaged in the manufacture of the highest grade of paper, and he trusted that he would prove worthy in assisting in the control of the vast business of Charles Morgan and Co. Mr. Foster then proceeded to dwell on the aims and objects of the company. Their first consideration would be to keep up the high reputation which had been associated Secondly, the inwith Mr. Adams' control. troduction of new blood would mean new life and new ideas; no business could stand still, it must either go up or go down, and their purpose was to go ahead. They hoped, with the help and loyal co-operation of all workers to enhance the reputation of Charles Morgan and Co. throughout the world. In some quarters the view was taken that it was the function of a limited company to grind out dividends for its shareholders, but his opinion was that the largest and best businesses always made a point of looking after their employees. As chairman of the company he wanted them to know that their work would be appreciated; he wanted them to give of their best, and to realise that every advantage and encouragement would follow. days of unrest, it was imperative that they should all put their shoulders to the wheel and help our country. Mr. Foster said he had always been in favour that every worker should have some interest in the business in which he worked, and one of the first things the directors would do would be to consider whether some means could not be devised to give effect to this sentiment so as to give encouragement to all to put forth their best efforts. It might be necessary to make changes in some departments, but it was not the intention to make any drastic changes. Although they could not foretell the future, they had had 160 years of business life, and were on a solid foundation, and "Forward" was their motto. Mr. Adams would continue to carry on the business for some weeks until the legal formalities of conversion could be effected and had furthermore agreed to place his knowledge and experience of the business at their disposal. In conclusion, the speaker said he hoped on some future occasion to dwell on a further chapter of their history, viz., "Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd.: Its Work and Progress.

Mr. H. Holmes, managing director, paid a high tribute to the loyal and capable services of the travellers and staff. In regard to the directorate, he had known Mr. Foster for many years, and recognising the high position in the commercial world of the gentlemen on the board, he predicted a great expansion for the firm of Charles Morgan and Co.

Other speakers followed. The toast of "The Retiring Partner," was proposed by Mr. H. Holmes, supported by Mr. F. F. Ellis. At the same time Mr. Adams was asked to accept a very handsome silver rose bowl and a silver chain vanity bag for his daughter which had been subscribed for by the staff as a mark of their esteem. F. B. Adams responded, and during the course of his remarks received eloquent testimony of the respect, esteem and admiration in which he is held by the staff and workpeople.

An enjoyable programme of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc., was rendered at intervals during the evening.

Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd., is the title of the company, registered with a capital of £150,000, in £1 shares. Minimum cash subscription seven shares. The agreement is with F. B. Adams, and the first directors are H. E. Alden, J. E. Bennett, W. A. J. Foster and H. Holmes; the registered office being 58-60, Cannon-street, E.C.

Printing, Bookbinding **& K**indred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Monthly Meeting.

There was a large gathering of members at the monthly meeting of the above Association on Tuesday evening last, held at St. Bride Institute, Bride lane, E.C 4., the president, Mr. A. J. Daines, occupying the chair. The evening's proceedings were enlivened by the appearance on the agenda of "Individual Anecdotes," in which members were invited to relate short accounts of incidents that had occurred to them in their careers. After the minutes of the last monthly general meeting had been read by the secretary and duly confirmed, the members proceeded to the election of the following new members:-Mr. W. D. Bentley (paper department), Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague; Mr. A. J. Latimer (electro foundry), Geo. Newnes. The president, on behalf of the Association, extended to the new members a warm welcome, remarking that in his short career he had found no set of men more sociable and friendly towards one another as in the ranks of the Association. and he hoped the new members would find amongst them the same mutual benefit as he himself had found.

In regard to the circular sent to the Master Printers' Federation and to the London Chamber of Commerce, the secretary stated in answer to a member that he had received

Digitized by GOOQIC

no further reply other than that read at the

last monthly meeting.

"Individual Anecdotes" was opened by Mr. F. J. Ibbott, who told of some interesting experiences he had had with regard to coincidences.

Mr. Daines followed with amusing stories of his connection some years ago with a

" 10,000 handbills for 10s. printer."

A musical member told how some years ago he desired a brief respite from print, and joined the band on one of the big liners. One Sunday morning they arranged what they thought was a very good programme of music, including a march, symphonies, etc., in fact it was a good selection of pieces. At the finish an old gentleman came up and said: "That light music was no good; why don't you play 'Jerusalem the Golden?'"

Mr. J. Lee, who is perhaps one of the oldest members, recalled some experiences of his school days, and dealt with the days when the cholera was rampant and the bread riots were in their midst. He also spoke of the influence exerted for the good of the people by such men as Garibaldi, Gladstone, Bright and

Joseph Arch.

After Messrs. G. Eden and G. A. Rutherford had related a few more amusing anecdotes, the meeting was brought to a close.

American News-Print

Big Newspaper Requirements may Lead to a Shortage.

The enormous volume of advertising which is being placed with the newspapers all over America has created such a great demand for news print paper that the manufacturers are greatly afraid that there may soon be a scarcity of stock. Nearly all publishers are issuing as large editions of their publications as their printing equipment will permit, says the Paper Trade Journal, N.Y., and to issue these editions it has in most cases required more paper than the publishers contracts with manufacturers called for. The publishers have, therefore, been coming into the open market to buy paper to increase their contract supplies, and as a result reserve stocks on hand at the mills are rapidly diminishing. The real bad feature of the situation, however, is the fact that the publishers can afford to pay high prices for the paper as the revenue received from the advertising is so great that it would be a loss to turn advertising contracts away because of the inability to obtain paper. This has led to some speculation in the market, as some jobbers know only too well that they can obtain high prices for all grades of news on resale. Speculation is, of course, always bad for honest business, and unless some remedy for the present state of affairs is soon found conditions will grow worse. newspapers are to continue publishing large editions, they must save paper in some other way. They must stop returns and adopt other methods of conservation. They should place larger contracts for their supplies, and they should co-operate with the manufacturers in every way to help stabilise the market.

A Parable

The following parable, based on actual facts, is given by the Ben Franklin Monthly:—

There were Two men in the Windy City. And they did each conduct a Printing Plant. Because of their constant and diligent labour did they figure they were making the Mazzuma.

But such was not the case.

Behold, one Tuesday morning the one of them reasoned that his Bank Balance did not jibe with the 1,000 per hour flat beds which had been running, yea, day in and day out for many moons.

Verily this Tuesday a.m. appeared to be an eventful one. Happened along a guy, well seasoned in jargon, and ready of smile and wit. His story was a straight one, his plea one of service. He was some boy, and a regular samaritan; and his name was Ran-

To him did the printer unburden himself, asking, "What profit shall I have if I and my

business be cleansed of my sin?"

And the reply he received was a request. For this man Randolph doth know the secret of finding weak spots in an unhealthful business. "Our Franklin-Typothetae speaketh a good doctrine," saith he. "Forsake ye not its counsel, and accordingly help me dig up some figures from thine business and I will show thee the pitfalls of thy affairs."

show thee the pitfalls of thy affairs."

This, then, beeth the lineup of the 1918
Philanthropic performance of the printer who

was seeking light :-

***		P				
Total	Mechani	cal F	ayrol	1	. 8	22,417.08
,,	Purchase	s an	d Out	side W	ork	49,396.20
,,	Departm	ent a	and G	eneral	Ex-	
	pense					37.460.16

TotalC	ost				\$109,2	
Sales	•	•••	•••	•••	99.7	64.83

Loss for Year 1918 \$9,517.61 Beholding this sad exhibit, the printer doth

cuss with a vengeance, vowing he would cease from his own wisdom.

And unto Randolph saith he: "O thou of the smiling countenance, seeth thou a man diligent in business in the path I have trod, and he shall Not stand before kings; verily he shall be called up on the carpet of his creditors, and his name shall be 'Denis.' I shall amend my ways."

And, forthwith, he ordered installed a Standard Cost Finding System, which for-

south, is now being put in.

And thou, dear printer who readest this, dost thou see the point?

Trade Notes.

OWING to a strike at Valencia the newspapers have ceased publication.

A SIX-WEEKS course of training for Soviet journalists will be opened shortly in Moscow.

MR. WILLIAM MARTIN MURPHY, proprietor of the *Irish Independent* newspaper has left estate of the value of £264,004.

A NEW periodical under the title of All Sports Illustrated Weekly has just been published at the price of twopence.

It is officially announced in Dublin that the Government have decided that the time has now arrived when press censorship in Ireland may be abolished, and it has therefore ceased to exist.

THE annual outing of the employees of Messrs. A. W. Ford and Co., Ltd., printers and publishers, of The Gaunts House, Denmark street, Cardiff, took place the other day by motor to Wells, Cheddar, Burnham-on-Sea, and Weston-super-Mare.

THE DUBLIN DISPUTE.—The dispute in the Dublin printing trade is now ended, work having been resumed in the various offices. The men resume at the old wage of 70s. per week, the demand for the extra 5s. per week being submitted to arbitration; continuity of employment to be unbroken; each man to get one week's holiday per year, or payment in lieu therefor. The dispute lasted nine weeks.

THE LLOYD MEMORIAL HOME.—At the Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home, Deal, on Saturday, a tablet naming a bed was unveiled by Mr. Taylor, of the London Society of Compositors, as a memorial to the members of that body who were killed in the great war. Mr. T. E. Naylor and Mr. Wagdin were among those attending as representatives of the Society, while Mr. T. A. Newnham and Mr. H. F. Parker, chairman and secretary, represented the Home.

MESSRS. JOHN DICKINSON AND Co., LTD., announce a display of their papers, envelopes, cards and other goods, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C., on Friday next, September 5th, and from Monday to Friday, September 8th to 12th, inclusive. The new productions for the autumn and winter trade will be on view, and the show should be well patronised by all paper buyers who desire to acquire the latest and best of this well-known firm's special lines.

Paper Regulations.—The Board of Trade announces that in accordance with the recent decision of the Government, a general authority has been issued to the Custom authorities, under which all articles covered by the regulation as to the importation of paper will be admitted into this country without licence as from August 29th. The Paper Import Restrictions Department at 23, Buckingham gate, S.W.I, will close on September 6th, and further communications on the subject should be addressed to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle-place, S.W.I.

NEW ZEALAND.—The proprietors of the Christchurch daily newspapers announce an increase of price. They say that Canterbury is the only province where the selling price of newspapers remained unchanged throughout the war.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JUN., one of the wealthiest young men in America, has entered the ranks of journalism as a "cub" reporter on the New York Herald with a salary of £5 a week. He obtained the position entirely on his own initiative.

A GERMAN bookseller at Leipzig has sent to the British Association an elaborately printed catalogue of German books published from 1914 to 1919. Accompanying it is a bill for the catalogue amounting to one mark. Some cheek!

The American Federal Trade Commission has forbidden the Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the Ladies' Home Journal, and other periodicals, to enforce a clause in contracts now outstanding with 447 newsagents which provides that they shall not handle competing publications without the consent of the Curtis Co.

On Saturday morning, the King and Queen of Denmark received the party of British journalists on a visit to that country, at the Amalienborg Palace. The journalists were presented in turn to his Majesty, who, with the Queen, passed along the line, chatting and making inquiries regarding the tour, which the King said he had followed with great interest.

The latest house organ to reach us is the Danite, which emanates from St. Clements Press, Portugal street, Kingsway, W.C.2. It is a quarto publication beautifully got up and well printed, with a striking cover design in colours and well illustrated. The contents are descriptive of what the St. Clements Press, under its efficient management can do for its customers, who are reminded that it is open night and day and always at their service.

At the Trades Union Congress, which opens on Monday next, at Glasgow, the London Society of Compositors are proposing a resolution on fiscal policy urging that any departure from the principle of Free Trade would be detrimental to the interests of the working classes and injurious to the prosperity of the nation. There are six resolutions down from unions in favour of a national working week of 44 hours, while the Scottish Typographical Association declare for a 40-hour week and the Licensed Vehicle workers for a six-hour day.

THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."—On behalf of the trustees of the debenture holders of the Freeman's Journal, Ltd., an application was made in Dublin, last week, to Mr. Justice Samuels for the appointment of a receiver and manager. The application was granted. Mr. David Telford being appointed. The representative of the company said they had no alternative but to consent to this course. The Judge observed that it seemed to be in the interest of everyone concerned that the appli-

Digitized by GOOGLE

SEYTEMBER 4, 1919 BRITISHES COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

cation be granted. Counsel for the debenture holders said it was possible an offer would be made for the property within the next fortnight.

A PORTION of the borough of Southwark is greatly disturbed over the proposed sale of its free library premises in Blackfriars-road. It is urged that if the sale takes place it will deprive a large proportion of the residents of a densely populated working-class area of intellectual recreation and instruction, and that this will be keenly felt and indignantly resented.

AT the monthly meeting of the Executive of the Newsagents', Booksellers', and Stationers' Association, held in Glasgow, the report of the sub-committee in charge of the application to the Education Authority for permission to employ school children in the delivery of morning papers was received. It was stated that meantime newsagents were free to employ these children as formerly, and that due notice would be given of any change.

MR. ANDREW GEYER, publisher of our New York contemporary, Geyer's Stationer, died on July 28th, at Belmar, New Jersey. Mr. Geyer began life as a travelling salesman, and in 1872 he became associated with the staff of the Paper Trade Journal, in 1874 when the American Stationer was founded, he became editor of that publication. Three years afterward he left the American Stationer and founded his own publication, Geyer's Stationer. Mr. Geyer was the first secretary of the Stationers and Publishers Board of Trade.

The members of the Darwen Newsagents' Association held their annual picnic last week, when the party visited Chester. An excellent dinner was served at the Tudor Cafe, and later, the majority of the party sailed up the River Dee to Eaton Hall, whilst others viewed the attractions of the city. The unsettled weather did not rob the event of any of its interest, and after tea at the Tudor Cafe they resumed their tour of inspection, and finally commenced the homeward journey about 7 o'clock, arriving at Darwen about bed time.

SPEAKING at a dinner to the visiting British journalists, at Copenhagen, M. Hage, Minister of Commerce, said there was great confidence in British justice and magnanimity, and all Danes looked gratefully to England for its great share in the revival of their national hopes in Sleswig. Great Britain was a country that would establish peace based on mutual forbearance, and he and most Danes were convinced that the British nation was destined to play a leading role in the work of international reconstruction. Mr. Charteris of the Manchester Guardian responded.

A curious case under the industrial compensation laws has recently been before an American court. The claim was for the loss by accident of a sixth toe. Defendant argued that there could be no damages for the loss of a superfluous toe, seeing that the claimant had still the normal number left. The court decided, however, that the loss of a sixth toe

did injure the foot, and awarded compensation. The interesting fact came out at the trial that the injured man had five fingers and a thumb on each hand, as well as six toes on each foot.

THE Executive Council of the Typographical Association report that the Isle of Manbranch has experienced difficulty over the national wages agreement. As a result of a conference the employers have offered 5s. per week advance with further concessions in October and January. The total sum and time occupied do not cover the agreement and the branch have permission to hand in notices if the full agreement is not carried out.

MR. C. M. COLLINS has patented an invention that relates to letter sheets which are adapted to be folded at the middle and in which each half is formed with a lateral sealing-flap and one half is also formed with an end sealing flap, the flaps, when turned down, sealing the folded sheet along three edges. According to the invention, the flaps are separated from the body of the sheet by lines of perforations; the perforations may be circular or elongated.

In the September Pearson's Magazine there is a delightfully illustrated interview with H. S. Tuke, the "Sunshine Painter," and George Robey tells some excellent "After Dinner Stories." W. L. George, Elinor Mordaunt and H. Mortimer Batten contribute outstanding stories; "Life's Little Happenings" is the first of a new humorous series by Byers Fletcher; and there is an interesting character sketch of Admiral Sims, who, we are told, is to contribute some startling revelations about the submarine war to next month's Pearson's.

Persona

MAJOR H. FORDYCE BIRCH, the new secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, enters upon the duties of his office this week.

THE directors of the Bristol Times and Mirror have elected to the board Mr. H. C. Anning, who has been their representative in London for the past 34 years.

MR. T. GWYNN JONES, who has been appointed Professor of Welsh Literature at Aberystwyth University College, was for many years a journalist at Carnarvon, Mold and other towns in North Wales.

COLONEL H. K. STEPHENSON, D.S.O., member for the Park Division of Sheffield, is to be the new Master Cutler in succession to Col. Sir Arthur Bingham. Col. Stephenson has twice been Lord Mayor of Sheffield, and is one of the partners in the well-known typefounding firm of Stephenson, Blake and Co.



FORTY-FIRST YBAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill Fleet London Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 5% ins.)

Whole Page	£3		o ·	1 8	. d .
Half Page	1	17	6	One-eighth Page 19	6
Third Page	1	6	0	One-third Column 15	. 0
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column 6	6
An Extra Cha	rge	for	Co	ver and Special Position	8.
				Number of Insertions.	

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Seandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIE, Vasterlanggatan 56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
Bast 89th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON. E.C.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Next British Industries Fair.

This Fair, which has been so successful in past years, should be a very big thing next spring, when it is to be held at the Crystal Palace from February 23rd to March 5th. The Palace, which is probably the largest exhibition building in the world, promises to be well filled with British productions, the applications for floor space greatly exceeding those of former years, and it looks at present as if the whole of the extensive floor space, which amounts to nearly 14 acres, would be filled to its capacity. The demand for space is, we understand, so great that it is quite likely that those firms who delay making application may be left out of the running altogether.

The Fair, as before, will represent a specified group of industries, and foreign buyers, now that the restrictions of war time are relaxed are expected in great numbers, so that an extensive business should be done. Printing and stationery, together with all kinds of paper products will no doubt be in evidence in a manner that was not possible at previous Fairs, and a good display should be seen. The Fairs at Glasgow and Birmingham will be held at the same time, but as they deal with different groups of industries there will be no overlapping, and buyers by visiting the three cities will have an opportunity of seeing a wide range of British products.

Closing Public Libraries.

THE statutory limitation of the library rate to 11d. per £ is causing those in charge of public libraries all over the kingdom much concern, as owing to the increased cost of working the institutions and the higher price of books, the rate does not provide enough funds for their proper maintenance. Glasgow, in which city there are 22 public libraries, has just decided to close down six of them, as the estimates for the current year will have to be reduced considerably. The gravity of the situation may be grasped by the fact that though the use of the libraries by the public has been greater during the past year than at any previous time, the money available for the supply of books is insufficient to maintain the present stocks, and periodical literature must be reduced by one half. years ago, on the representations of the Special Committee appointed to effect economies in the various departments of the Corporation, the Libraries Committee reduced their expenditure, and at the close of the last financial year there were more than 22,000 volumes in the district libraries awaiting replacement or rebinding. This number will be largely increased during the current year. The committee recommend that application be made to Parliament for power to increase the present limited assessment from 11d. to 3d. per f. The committee recognise, however, that their action is bound to cause inconvenience, and it is only under the stress of absolute necessity that they have resolved upon the measure which they have now taken.

Regulating Advertisements.

The Bill for the regulation of advertisements on land, buildings and hoardings, which is being promoted in Parliament may be regarded by many printers as a menace to the coloured poster in its larger sizes. We under-

stand that it is not so much the ordinary poster that it is aimed at as the poster or advertisement that may well have the prefix "ugly" applied to it, and which may be seen in many rural districts to the detriment of the scenery and the surroundings. A writer in the Manchester Guardian dealing with the subject says: -" Take, for example, the high street in one of the many quiet, picturesque, old towns with which most of your readers are familiar. A single garage can destroy the repose by plastering its walls with the enamelled placques of tyre and spirit brands. Is it unreasonable to insist that the trader responsible should observe the same moderation in size. colour and material as the owners of all the other shops? So with regard to hoardings. The aim is not to prescribe 'artistic forms of posters, but to empower the guardians of streets and suburbs to prevent a display of this sort in a position where all citizens who respect their place of abode feel that bills and placards are an affront to the eye." The natural beauty of many of our most picturesque places is often quite spoiled by the incongruous juxtaposition of a glaring advertisement, and the Bill is intended to provide the remedy for such disfiguration.

Don't Forget the Spoiled Jobs.

THE printing trade differs from other businesses in that an article is not manufactured to sell to all and sundry, in the way that furniture or hardware is turned out, but every job that passes through the printer's hands is practically done to order. In the former case if the goods do not suit one customer, they will suit another, but with a job of printed work, if the customer is not satisfied and refuses delivery, the whole order is executed at a loss; it cannot be offered to another customer and may as well be thrown into the furnace or on the waste paper heap. In the event of making a mistake in a job, the cabinet maker can put in a piece of putty, or hide a blemish with a lick of varnish and make his goods look well to the eye, but the printer cannot erase a comma, transpose a letter, or put in a new heading on a job. Of course this is a great drawback to the small man who has much to lose by work being thrown on his hands, but how often does he take into consideration such a happening when he fixes his prices? Theoretically no job should ever be spoiled, but in practice every printer knows how easy a mistake may be made and passed, often with considerable monetary loss. Therefore in fixing prices the printer' should allow a little for such contingencies, if they do not occur he will be so much more to the good at the year's end.

Leather Belting.

Hitherto it has been the English custom to sell leather belting chiefly by weight, and where sold by measurement leather belting has usually been sold without any specified thicknesses. Both of these systems are so obviously open to objection from a buyer's point of view, and both have such weak points compared with some of the Continental systems, that the Federation of Leather Belting Manufacturers of the United Kingdom have decided that after September 1st no leather belting shall be sold except on the basis of the new national price list, which quotes for all widths of belting per foot, with thicknesses specified according to the customers' requirements and the purpose for which the belting is intended. Copies of the new list will be circulated to all buyers in the kingdom before September 1st, and the Federation feels that the change will be welcomed by buyers, who will in future know exactly what their belting is going to cost them, and exactly what is going to be supplied for the money. It has long been an anomaly that all other classes of belting have been sold by measurement, with thicknesses or plies specified. change is being made by the Federation entirely in buyers' interests and with a view to bringing the leather belting trade of the United Kingdom up to the highest possible standard in the early days of reconstruction.

Japanese Paper Exports.

Papermaking in Japan is confined principally to the lower grades. The high-grade paper such as art paper, bonds, and ledger paper, as well as special lines, are not manufactured to any great extent. The following figures (in yen) show countries to which paper is exported by Japan:—

		1919.	1910.
		9,575,972	4,687,426
	•••	2,972,503	1,333,103
	•••	2,039,982	723,130
	•••	3,866,633	602,557
ts	• • • •	1,077,765	163,675
	•••	914,303	1,086,119
•••		204,802	220,768
		529,482	316,589
	•••	1,025,552	216,280
• • •	•••	6,261,506	434,391
	nce ts 	nce ts	9,575,972 nce 2,972,503 2,039,982 3,866,633 ts 1,077,765 914,303 204,802 529,482 1,025,552

Last year about 75 per cent. of the paper pulp imported by Japan was supplied by Canada, says the Pulp and Paper Magazine.

An Advertisement is always working.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. 9d., 17s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s.; Cassell and Co., 7\frac{2}{3}; J. Dickinson and Co., 25s., 25s. 7\frac{1}{3}d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 72; Financial News, Pref., 11s. 3d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 14s. 15s.; Ilford, 20s. 1\frac{1}{3}d., 20s. 3d., Pref., 16s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype, 15s.; Linotype A Deb., 642; Edward Lloyd, 18s.; George Newnes, Pref., 13s. 6d.; Roneo, 36s. 101d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 21s. 3d., 22s., Pref., 778. 6d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 238. 6d., Def., 208. 6d., Pref., 148. 9d., 158. 11d.; Waterlow and Sons, 4 p.c. Pref., 518; Weldon's, 35s. 3d., Pref., 15s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

FINANCIAL TIMES.—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares for the half-year ended June 30th last.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY PRESS.—The report for the year ended June 30th last states that the net profit, without providing for depreciation, amounts to £4,083, to which must be added £1,226 brought forward, less directors' and auditors' fees, making £5,310. The directors recommend that, if the resolutions for the reduction of capital which are to be submitted to the company, are passed and confirmed by the Court, this balance shall be dealt with as follows, namely: - In paying the arrears to June 30th last in respect of dividend on the preference shares, £2,953; in further writing down the value of the company's machinery and plant, £1,100; and carrying forward, subject to directors' and auditors' fees, £1,256. No payment of dividend can be made at present unless the reduction of capital is carried through.

ANDREW WHYTE AND Son.—Notwithstanding the difficulties in obtaining supplies and the high price of paper, this firm of wholesale and export stationers, again record very satisfactory results. The report for the twelve months to June 28th shows that the profit, after providing for depreciation and excess profits duty, was £10,700, as compared with £12,100 for 1917-18, but a larger balance was brought in, and the available sum is £3,500 larger than a year ago, at £24,400. In these circumstances the directors have decided to increase the bonus on the ordinary shares from 5 to 7½ per cent., making the total distribution for the year 17\frac{1}{2} per cent., free of tax, as compared with 15 per cent. tax free. The preference shareholders again receive a bonus of 5 per cent., less tax, making the return 10 per cent. The allocation to reserve is £2,000, and £16,700 is carried forward, as against £13,700 brought in.

NEW COMPANIES.

"IRISH STATESMAN," LTD .- Registered in Dublin with a capital of £10,000, in 100 management and 9,900 ordinary shares of £1 each, to establish and carry on a weekly paper to be known as the Irish Statesman. The subscribers are Sir Horace Plunkett and R. A. Anderson. Private company. The first directors are not named. Registered office: 13, Stephen's-green North, Dublin.

DAVIES, HARVEY AND MURRELL, LTD.-Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 preference), to carry on the business of paper and board merchants and dealers, import and export paper agents, wholesale and retail stationers, printers, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are F. Murrell and D. C. Davies. Private company. F. Murrell signs as director. Registered office: 23, Duke-street, Cardiff.

B. Thomas, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in 4,400 6 per cent. cum. pref. and 600 ordinary shares, of £1 each, to take over the business of printers, publishers, lithographers, stationers, etc., carried on as "B. Thomas," at Belsize-road-mews, Swiss Cottage, Hampstead, and to adopt an agreement with T. Baines. The subscribers are T. Baines and Elizabeth A. Baines. Private company. The first directors are T. Baines, F. Scarsbrook, Elizabeth A. Baines and S. Goss. Registered office: 75, Fairfax-road, N.W.6.

THOMAS PAUL, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business carried on at Falkirk by the firm of Thomas Paul, and to carry on the business of general printers, publishers, lithographers, zincographers, stereotypers, etc. The subscribers are Miss M. S. Paul, Miss A. Paul and Miss M. R. Paul. Private company. The first directors are Miss M. S. Paul, Miss A. Paul and Miss M. R. Paul.

A. H. HARTSHORN AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer, stationer and account book manufacturer, carried on at 313, Euston-road, N.W., as "A. H. Hartshorn and Co.," and to adopt an agreement with Alfred Henry Hartshorn. The subscribers are A. H. Hartshorn and F. Hartshorn. Private company. The first directors are Alfred Henry Hartshorn (permanent governing director). Arthur Harry Hartshorn and H. M. Hartshom. Qualification £100. Registered office: 313, Euston-road, N.W.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not companies.) Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

A. AND C. BLACK, LTD.—Deposit of deeds of freehold premises in Soho square and Deanstreet, W., registered July 18th, 1919, to secure all moneys due or become due, not exceeding £8,000, from company to Lloyds Bank.

BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER Co., LTD.—Particulars of £20,000 debentures, registered June 11th, charged on the company's interest in an agreement for purchase of land in Basford, Nottingham, and the other present and future assets. The amount of the present issue being £4,850.

"DAILY NEWS," LTD.—Satisfaction, registered July 17th, 1919, of charge for £16,500, registered February, 1913.

STANDARD CATALOGUE Co., LTD.—Issues, registered July 15th, 1919, of £2,250,£3,000 and £4,000 first debentures, parts of a series of £90,000 already registered.

H. T. WOODROW AND Co., LTD. (manufacturing stationers).—Satisfaction, registered July 16th, 1919, to the extent of £1,430, of charge for £4,980, registered March 2nd, 1917.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

R. Shirley and Sons (R. Shirley trading as) lately marking ink manufacturers, 18 and 19, Bridge-road, Stratford, E.-This debtor attended the other day at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £508 7s., and assets £190 bs. In reply to the official receiver, debtor said he commenced business in 1900 as a marking ink manufacturer with a capital of $\pounds 30$ but stopped at the end of 1915, being unable to obtain dyes and bottles. next started as a manufacturers' agent in His failure was caused by the fancy goods. stoppage of the marking ink business owing to the war and to heavy cost of living. The examination was concluded.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Walter John Gough and Sarah Eleanor Eaton, carrying on business as dealers in artists materials and stationers, 29, Paradise-street, Birmingham, under the style of "E. Norton," was dissolved as from February 27th, 1919, by mutual consent. All debts due to or owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Sarah Eleanor Eaton, who will continue the business.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

Adlard, Henry Frederick (trading as H Adlard and Co.), 55, Banner-street, Cityroad, E.C.1. Trustees, William J. Dujardin Bolt, 6, King-street, E.C.2, and Frederick S. Salaman, 1-2, Bucklersbury, E.C.4. Appointed August, 18th, 1919.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Morris, James Robert, formerly printer and journalist, 28, Claremont-hill, Shrewsbury, Salop, formerly carrying on business at the Circular Printing Works, Bellstone, Shrewsbury. To be heard on October 10th, at 10.30 a.m., at the Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.

Abbreviated Cable Messages.

The Editor and Publisher, of New York, gives the following example of an abbreviated system of press dispatches for use by cable: For example, the sender would trans-

mit a dispatch like this:

"LD, Mar 22—T fs ac is nw ofly pud o a rmkb lg dsc flite ov t Nt Sa wh ws pfmd by a Br non-rigid aisp, the US11, dur t pst fu dys. T vyj took t form of a ckt, mbcg t coast o Denmk, Schleswig-Holstein, Heligoland, Nt Ger & Holland. T trip ws chzd bi xmy ufb wea T trf is rgdd as rnkg as ph t ms notbl flite f k dev utkn."

And as it would be turned out by the re-

ceiver, it would read:

LONDON, March 22nd.—The first account is now officially published of a remarkable long distance flight over the North Sea which was performed by a British non-rigid airship, the US11, during the past few days. The voyage took the form of a circuit, embracing the coast of Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Heligoland, North Germany and Holland. The trip was characterised by extremely unfavourable weather, and therefore is regarded as ranking as perhaps the most notable flight of its kind ever undertaken.

By the use of this code, with which the telegraphers soon familiarised themselves, it was possible to handle a greatly increased volume of dispatches, and at a much higher rate of speed.

Two REPORTERS were boasting of the speed of their shorthand. "Whenever I am reporting at a meeting on a warm evening, all the people try to get near to my table." "Why?" asked the other. "Because," said number one. "my hand goes so fast that it creates a current of air like a fan." "A mere nothing," said number two. "I always have to report on wet paper, or else the current of air caused by the movement of my hand would blow it away. Besides the paper has to be wetted every few minutes, because the friction caused by the rapid movements of my arms would set fire to it in no time."—Liverpool Post.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The new agreement was concluded with the N.S.O.P.A. and the N.U.P.P.W. on Tuesday, the 12th ult., and became operative in the week ending August 23rd. As the terms affect cutters, packers, stockkeepers, and general assistants, many bookbinding establishments will feel the effect of the higher rates of pay. The wages are graded, first as to class of labour, and second, on the geographic principle, on the same basis as all the recent agreements. Liverpool and Manchester head the list as Grade I. For cutters and head stockkeepers the minimum wage, after five years' experience, is: Grade I., 72s.; grade II., 69s.; grade III., 66s.; grade IV, 63s.; grade V., 60s.; and grade VI., 57s. Bookpress.operators and packers come under class III., and in the respective grades the wage is (after three years' experience), 60s., 58s., 56s., 54s, 52s, 505.

In the face of these repeated wage advances and improvements in working conditions, there should not be any need to stress the desirability of carefully controlling the cost-finding data in every establishment. Within certain limits, it is not so much the wage that matters as the ultimate selling price; but to be certain of a clear margin of price it is more necessary than ever to be absolutely definite on the question of. cost. The wage advance movement on a national basis has now traversed its circle of the various branches of the printing and bookbinding trades, and it might be supposed that there will now be an interim. If rumour is correct the interim promises to be of a very shortlived variety, but we will not anticipate events too clearly.

Bookbinders are waiting very patiently to see the prices of materials decline, and the supply become more abundant, but there are few signs of such an event happening at the moment. Leathers, indeed, are actually hardening considerably, and there is the utmost difficulty in securing the everyday grades of skin used in the binding room. The demand for pelts is so great that the manufacturer of light leathers for our trade is forced to bid extortionate prices or forego the opportunity of securing supplies. It is no secret that of securing supplies. It is no secret that America and Central Europe are willing to go to any lengths to monopolise the leather market. Supplies are far too scanty to fill half the requirements of the world, and as a consequence prices will rule exceedingly high for a long time time to come. Calfs are at an extortionate price, and are quite outside the bookbinder's reckoning. Goatskins and calf fleshes are finding wide application as substitutes for calf at about 2s. 6d. per foot. Anglorussias are obtainable, but delivery is very slow, and the price works out about 4s. 6d. per square foot. Basils are procurable in limited quantity at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per square foot. Skivers have advanced slightly, and are now quoted 8½d. to 1s. per square foot, according to class. The scarcity and high price of leather has naturally enlivened the demand for leather substitutes, and fortunately the manufacturers of these are in a position to execute orders fairly quickly. A new substitute has recently made headway on the market under the descriptive term "Levrine." Similar to the well-known brands in present use, the new product is being handled by Reddaways.

There is no decline to report in the cost of calico, mull, gold leaf, threads and tapes, bookcloths or buckrams. Leather straps and buckles are on the upward grade, and will continue so. Recently one or two agents have recommenced the sale of common bookcloths at a much cheaper price than the standard qualities. Glue has fallen considerably, and good Scotch grades are now obtainable at 75s. per cwt. Paste has also been reduced, and to-day's price per 2-cwt. cask is 20s. Millboards have an hardening tendency, but good foreign boards are on offer at £36 to £45, with English boards in the region of the latter figure. Hand-made boards are selling at £52 per ton, and deliveries are slow. Both English and foreign mills are over-booked with orders at the moment, and prices are likely to advance rather than recede. Strawboards from Holland are quoted £15 10s. basis, plus loss on exchange. There has been industrial trouble on the Dutch canals, and many orders in hand are long overdue. Consignments, however, can be brought by rail at an extra cost of about 7s. 6d. per ton. Deliveries from stock are quoted £20 to £24 per ton, and the proportion of English boards is usually charged at a higher rate. A fair price for English box-board is £21 to £24 per ton.

Too much must not be expected from the lifting of the restrictions on imports. Until the consumer is face to face with the fact it will be as well to take a sceptical view. Papermakers are strongly of opinion that so far as paper and boards are concerned, there will be no absolute freedom of import. Whatever happens, there is no immediate probability of being able to buy boards at prices less than those we have named.

A good deal has been written of late on the effects of acids in leather. The American committee which was formed to investigate the determination of free sulphuric acid in leather, has just issued its 1919 report. Apart from determining actual free acid, the Procter-Searle method (that being discussed) may be influenced by the following factors: Tannin, organic acids, organic salts of lime, mag-

nesia, and the alkalies, calcium and magnesium carbonates, MgSO₄, and sulphur compounds as introduced by the use of sulphonated oils, sulphited extracts, sulphite cellulose, synthetic tanning agents, etc. As regards details, the chairman, in his remarks, says that the rate of ignition with Na₅CO₄ does not appear to influence the determination, but should be complete. The investigation is still proceeding.

In the International Bookbinder Mr. Connor concludes his description of the United States Government Bindery, extracts from previous portions of which we have already given. The blank folding and sewing section is located on the fifth floor. Here the employees are working on manifold for post office, guards for Philadelphia patent backs, repair blank, and various other kinds of miscellaneous work such as making up, pasting and gathering. There are seven bookbinders and 110 girls. There are in operation four Singer sewing machines, two folding machines, one crimping and scoring machine. The bookbinder in charge is Wm. A. Riedl, formerly of Jamaica, L.I., New York.

The manifold section is a machine force which employs seventy three bookbinders, fourteen girls, eight counters, and fourteen labourers. With Wm. K. Harrison, of Washiugton, D.C., and Wm. G. Ganthrum, of Baltimore, Md., in charge. There are 16 large flat cutting machines, 10 punching machines, 10 wire stitchers, eight drilling machines, six perforators, two eyelet machines, three numbering machines, one pad stripper, one glueing machine. Tons and tons of cardboard are cut and punched in this section every day, and the work goes on smoothly.

The only branch of bindery located outside of the Government printing office is also under the supervision of the Public Printer. This branch is on the ground floor east side of the most beautiful library building in the world. It is named the "Congressional Library," or as some call it, "Library of Congress." It is justly celebrated as the culmination of control of the con tion of architectural achievement of the day, and was completed in 1897 at a cost of six The library is on the millions of dollars. next square east of the Capitol building. The dome and lantern are finished in black copper, with panels gilded with a thick coating of gold leaf; and the cresting of the dome terminates in a gilded final representing the torch of science ever burning. On the inside the hand work of the painter and the most skilled work ever seen anywhere dazzle the eyes, and when the electric lights at night are turned on with their brilliant lustre you stand spellbound at the extraordinary spectacle. The work for this library is strictly of job variety, bindings being of half-morocco, full buckram, with occasional cloth, calf, or sheep. The morocco books are cut in the round burnished edges, silesia joints, and cloth sides, as a rule, no bands. On heavier buckram books the boards are laced and have silesia joints. The thinner buckram and cloth volumes are cased. There are also in the neighbourhood of two thousand newspapers a year bound in half-calendered duck paper sides.

The finishing of the library work is of a rather difficult nature, as a large percentage of the books are printed in foreign languages. The Russian and Hebrew books being lettered in their respective type. The work in the sheet room is of a difficult nature also, owing to the large number of foreign and scientific books done, and requires a skilful force of men and women. The work in the manuscript division is almost marvellous. The most dilapidated manuscript being made almost perfect by careful repairing, substituting pieces and mounting on crepeline. The mounting and repairing of maps, photographs and prints is also an important part of the bindery work.

The binding of Chinese books is of a peculiar nature. A five-section buckram case fastened with ivory thongs is made, and the volume is inserted. A large item in the output of the branch bindery are library cards. Annually there are cut and punched fifteen millions. There is a force of sixty-eight employees, with Foreman Richard C. Lohmeyer, of Richmond, Va., assisted by George H. Aukward, of Washington, D.C.

A writer in the American Printer points out that when gold stamping leather book labels or any material where the design covers but a small portion of the article, a thin cardboard mask, is quite the proper thing for dust-ing on gilding powder. When all gauges are set and exact location of design has been determined, take an impression on a sheet of cardboard the exact size of article to be stamped. Cut around the impression, following the same general shape of the design, the hole in the mask being i of an inch larger all around. The mask is laid on the material and powder applied through the cut-out portion. This prevents spreading of powder to parts not affected by the design, or die; also affords an excellent guide for laying on gold leaf. This method is of especial value in stamping leather indexes, monograms, etc. It not only saves powder, but gold, for the leaf may be cut close when such an excellent guide for "laying on" is to be had.

Art in Book Covers.

The art of the bookbinder can only be thoroughly understood by the lovers of things exquisite and perfect. Such an art is worthy of study, even on the part of those—and they are the immense majority—who cannot think of dressing their books in full morocco, either adorned or unadorned with hand tooling. It is worthy of study for the same reason that all

arts are worthy of study because their creations are capable of producing pleasurable sensations, and those pleasurable sensations are all the more pleasurable as they become more vivid, that is to say, more intelligent.

Books hold the place of honour in the They are the chattels of civilised society. symbols of the superiority of civilisation over barbarism, and at the same time, in the style of the printing and especially in the style of the cover, they are invaluable indices of the condition of a nation in matters of art. And there is a further and more cogent reason for studying bookbinding, for besides the fine jewellery of crushed morocco, privilege of the wealthy alone, there are the various kinds of current book covers in cloth, paper and other For instance, the covers of the materials. books that we buy to read, the covers of our gift books, the covers of the works of our popular novelists, poets, etc. Between these covers, stamped off by thousands in steam presses, and the work of hand-tooling, over which the patient artist has spent weeks of delicate labour, the difference is immense.

The designer of the machine-stamped cover will design none the worse for being acquainted with the work of the great artists, and the public would be less readily satisfied with untasteful, inappropriate or mistaken designs if it were familiar with some of the main principles which have guided the great bookbinders from the earliest times up to the present day. The subject may seem at first sight technical and of small general interest; it is in reality of almost as great general interest as dress. Books are our wisest counsellers, our safest guides, our truest friends; we surely ought to know how to dress them.

Coaling Carbon Paper.

Barium stearate is proposed for use in the preparation of a carbon paper composition which has been patented by Mr. Sanroku Hattori, of Tokyo, Japan. The invention relates to improved carbon paper, which is produced by coating paper with a particular paint-like composition described, which coating operation may be conveniently effected by passing the paper over a roll dipping into the composition or in any other suitable manner.

The composition contains as its basis, barium stearate, or equivalent material, mixed with an oil, such as olive oil, peanut oil, castor oil or the like, together with a suitable pigment or colouring matter. In place of barium stearate, other soaps having similar properties may be used, for example, soaps of the metals, aluminum, magnesium or numerous others. Barium stearate may be produced by saponifying stearin to produce a soluble alkali metal soap solution to which is added a solution of barium chloride or other soluble salt of barium or a soluble salt of magnesium, aluminum, etc. After filtration and drying the barium stearate is ready for use.

As an example of the preparation of the coating compounds the following is given: say, 3 kgs. of barium stearate are mixed with 2½ kgs. of castor oil and 3½ kgs. of violet lake, the entire mixture being well kneaded and agitated, for example, in a paint mill. The paper is then coated with this mixture in any suitable manner. Instead of stearin, ordinary soap-stock or animal or vegetable oil or wax. such as olive oil or peanut oil, and the like, can be used. In place of castor oil, with which to mix the soap, other fatty oils can be employed. In place of violet lake, various other pigments can be used.

Carbon paper made as above described is claimed to be of a superior quality, does not smut, does not soil the hands of the user, and is very durable, and can be cheaply prepared. This carbon paper, it is claimed, has the further advantages that it gives a good clear copy and can be kept indefinitely without injury, irrespective of

climatic conditions.



High Prices and Competition.

Sir,—It does not apparently occur to those people who, from motives of patriotism, advocate a boycott of German goods, that they are acting contrary to the interests of their country, because, if for no other reason, it would be impossible for the indemnity to be paid if Germany were not allowed to sell her produce.

Moreover, although the high cost of food has brought about a large increase in standard wages, it must not be assumed that the present excessive prices for all classes of manufactures are justified.

Householders during the war have had humiliating experience of the "autocrats of the counter" at grocery and other establishments, but those methods are mild in comparison with the independence and rates of manufacturers of all classes of goods, who have been, and still are, profiteering on a large scale, and for which the new Act provides no remedy.

Just as there is no excuse of wages and material for a rise from 10d. to 2s. od. for a pair of socks weighing 21 oz. and machine made, there is no justification for the present excessive cost of chemicals used in the manufacture of paper and colours for printing and other purposes.

To take one chemical as typical, viz., acetate of lead, which is the base of chrome yellows and greens for printing inks, the price before the war was 22s. per cwt., rising to 185s., falling on the armistice to 120s., and now is about 100s.

It is obvious that the proposed boycott would be welcome to our manufacturers, because they well know that free imports of German chemicals would speedily put an end to reprehensible fleecing of the consumer, which, in the absence of healthy competition, has long prevailed, and under which they have blossomed into affluence.

It is to be regretted that there should be any restriction on imports, and I hope that adequate pressure will be brought to bear upon the Government to amend their present pro-

I append copy of a letter addressed to the Board of Trade with regard to one chemical,* but have not much faith in it getting beyond the stages of acknowledgment and pigeon hole, for the apathy of officials is exemplified by the following two incidents.

About two years ago I applied to the Import and Export Office for a permit to obtain from Paris a certain material which is made only there, and although I called at Carlisle-place twice (interview refused) and wrote twice (no reply), my application remains unanswered to this day.

On mentioning these circumstances to a friend, I was advised to order the goods from Paris, and when (as was probable) they were stopped by the Customs on this side, to start a perpetual worrying of the Import and Export Office until, to get rid of me, the

required permit would be granted.

The second incident relates to an application by some friends of mine for a permit to export about 28 lb. of copperplate printing ink, which was refused on the ground that the export of copper in any form was prohibited. On it being pointed out that there was no copper in the ink, the permit was granted, but soon afterwards the export of all printing inks was prohibited, apparently without good reason, and certainly contrary to the interests of this country, which cannot exist without an export trade.

Yours truly, R. G. KIMBER.

September 1st, 1919.

*[COPY.]

SIR, -Observing by the newspapers that lithopone is included in a list of prohibitions of import from Germany, I beg to draw your attention to the following facts with regard to this material.

Lithopone is a compound of baryta, chemically mixed with about 30 per cent. of sulphate of zinc, forming a white pigment, the use of which is much more satisfactory than that of white lead.

It is not made in this country, where some 2,000 tons are annually consumed, but imported from Holland Raiging and freeently the United States. Prior

land, Belgium and (recently) the United States. Prior to the war it came mostly from Germany, and the market cost then was about £11 per ton, but since 1914 the price rose by degrees to £60, and now it is £40, and likely to remain high until the German make comes into competition.

Moreover, as baryta deposits in appreciable quantities are found only in Germany, lithopone can be made more cheaply on the spot than by manufacturers in other lands, who must obtain this raw material from Germany.

The effect, therefore, of the prohibition will be to continue the benefit now enjoyed by Holland, Bel-gium and the United States at a considerable loss to onraelves.

Yours faithfully, ed) R. G. KIMBER. (Signed)

The Secretary, H.M. Board of Trade.

Saint Bride Foundation Printing School,

Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London, B.C.4.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION commences on SEPTEMBER 15th, 1919, with an augmented whole-time staff of practical instructors. The Curriculum is based on Workshop Needs and embraces every branch of the Printing and Kindred Trades.

DAY CLASSES

in all grades of Composing, Machine and Lithography; Mornings 9 to 1 afternoons 2 to 6

EVENING CLASSES

include instruction in Composing, Machine and Lithography; Science for Printers; Costing and Estimating; Paper; Binding and Warehouse; Design and Advertisement Writing; Printers' Readers; Stereotyping and Electrotyping; and Advanced Photo-Lithography for those holding executive positions; General Knewledge for those just entering on their career (open to girls); and a class for Printers' Assistants.

ENROLLING WEEK

from September 8th to 12th, when instructors will be in attendance until 8 p.m. to advise on courses of study. Early enrolment is necessary.

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, at 7 p.m., when representative men of the Craft will address the meeting. The Prizes gained by Students will be presented during the evening.

The School will be open for inspection prior to the meeting from 6 to 7 p.m.

Those engaged in the Printing and Kindred Trades are cordially invited.

J. R. RIDDELL, Pfincipal.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES IN TYPOGRAPHY

are held at the undermentioned Institutions maintained by the London County Council:-

MBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND GRAFTS, Peckham Road, S.E.S.—After-noon Classes for Apprentices; Evening Classes for Journeymen and Appren-

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—Day Techni-cal School for Boys Preparing to enter the Book Production (Bookbinding and Printing) Trades. Evening Classes for Journeymen and Apprentices. Early Evening Classes specially arranged for Apprentices.

Maximum Fee (Evening Classes): 10/- for the Session for any number of subjects.

Persons under 21 years of age qualified for admission to the School and bona-fide engaged in the Trade are admitted free.

Full Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Secretaries of the respective institutions.

> JAMES BIRD, Clerk of the London County Council.

County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

THE above mentioned Council are prepared to receive applications for a post as a Principal Assistant to the Stores Manager in the Council's Central Stores, who must have a practical knowledge of the printing and stationery trades. Commencing salary £250 per annum increasing by £10 annually to £300 (No War Bonus).

Particulars as to the appointment, and forms of application which must be returned not later than 15th September, 1919, may be obtained upon application to the Stores Manager, Cliff Lane, Wakefield.

John H. Smythe

PAPER CONTRACTOR

2 & 4 Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.

Supplier of Fine, Common and Super-Calendered Printings, News in Reels and Reams, Engine and Tub-Sized Writings, Art Papers, Imitation Arts, Tinted Writings and Printings, Antique Laids and Woves, Cartridges, Browns, Mill Wrappers, Banks, Cover Papers.

Now-1919-Ready.

CHROMO ALMANACS

Cheap, Choice and Charming. Great Variety. Many War Subjects.

Full Particulars on Application.

TAYLOR BROS. CIRCULAR

Is issued about Quarterly fully illustrating our new productions.

If you do not receive a copy as issued, send us your name and address. Every Description of COLOUR

FOR THE TRADE.

Cheaper and Better than usually offered.

Get our Prices before placing Orders elsewhere.

Wires: TAYLOR BROS, Colour Printers Almanacs, Leeds. TAYLOR BROS, to the Trade,

Leeds.

Phone: 461 Central.

Richardson

ELECTROTYPE & STEREOTYPE.

STANDARD METAL. BEST WORK. EFFICIENT SERVICE.

Colour Work and Embossing Plates a Speciality

SEND YOUR ENQUIRIES TO;

RICHARDSON & CO., Upper Mill Hill, LEEDS.

Digitized by GOOGLE

Before Buying Your Paper

WILL YOU GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY
TO QUOTE YOU?

YOU MAY SAVE MONEY.

We have Large Stocks of: -

Bags, Wrapping Papers,
Brown Papers,
Imitation Art & Art Papers,
Parchments, etc.

"News" is our speciality.

Reels from 128 ins. down to \(\frac{1}{8} \) of an inch wide.

"Toilet Papers."

THE FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

21-27, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.

Paper Control in Canada.

It is not likely that the Government restrictions on the paper trade in Canada will be lifted until as late as October next, says a correspondent of the Paper Trade Journal, N.Y. Mr. Robert A. Pringle, K.C., Controller of News-Print, said he understood from members of the Government that the control exercised over the news-print industry would not be relinquished until peace was formally ratified and approved by the Canadian Parliament. Owing to the fact that the present session of the House is about concluded and that no session will be held until the fall, the necessary ratification will be held in abeyance until then. Mr. Pringle said as soon as his authority as News-Print Controller is cancelled, the Government intended to leave the field wide open to the paper manufacturers and to place no Governmental restrictions in their way calculated to hinder them.

As soon as the Government's control is abolished, the fixed price which has been prevailing in Canada will also go by the board. The News-Print Tribunal is at present endeavouring to determine what a fair price is. They may lower or raise the \$10 which was set by Mr. Pringle or they may decide on it as being fair. Whatever their finding it will be retro active to July 1st, 1918. After the abolishing of the control, Mr. Pringle will remain in charge of the work long enough to clear up the little tangles which, naturally, will exist. The question of payment of dif-

ferentials is one of these matters.

A Note on Writing Paper.

The scarcity of good writing paper provides a writer in the Manchester Guardian with a peg for his facetious humour. Good writing paper is still a luxury, he says, and one family has taken to an ingenious way of economising in it. Instead of taking a virgin sheet, notepaper that has once been used is used a second time by writing on the back, if blank. This has certain points to recommend it. The recipient gets two letters instead of one—a letter addressed to him personally for his own particular benefit, and another not addressed to him. which he can ignore or read as he chooses. The system might also save the writer of the letter a lot of trouble. haps he would like to mention that he has received a note from Smith or Brown, but at the moment he does not feel equal to the task of summarising the contents of that note. use the blank side of that selfsame message saves all trouble and communicates its terms to the third party in all the pristine freshness of the original. Judiciously handled, the idea is quite good, and, if generally adopted, one might live to see the day when inter-family letters would follow the lines of official correspondence, in which, starting with one

letter, which automatically becomes Minute I, it is directed "for information and remarks" in a Minute 2 to some other member of the family. And so it would go the rounds, accumulating pertinent and impertinent remarks as it proceeded, and becoming in time quite an interesting family document.

Cover Paper Sizes.

What is being done in the United States.

The standardisation of paper sizes has followed the standardisation of booklet and catalogue sizes in the Unite. States. The Cover Paper Manufacturers' Association has adopted new cover paper sizes 20 by 20 and

23 by 33.

The new sizes were adopted particularly to fit the new standard catalogue size, 7½ by 10½, and the much used 6 by 9 booklets. The and the much used 6 by 9 booklets. former size cuts without waste from the 23 by

33 size of cover paper and the latter from the 20 by 26 size.

In adopting the new cover paper sizes, the manufacturers announce a new set of trade customs. They are, in part, as follows:

On standard lines of cover papers, the fol-lowing shall be considered "regular" sizes and substances; all others shall be considered special":-

Regular sizes: 20 by 26 and 23 by 33, and

multiples thereof.

Regular substances: 20 by 26-25, 35, 40, 50. **65, 80, 90**.

Intermediate substances carry same ream price as the next higher substance. Below substances 25 the same ream price as substance 25

Sizes other than 20 by 26 made to substance weights and figuring a fractional pound would be billed to the nearest half pound.

Special making orders (but in no instanœ for merchant's stock) may be manufactured in not less than ton quantities.

On special colours, or colours not regularly made in the grade ordered, not less than 25

per cent. additional price.

Orders for less than a full package not less than 25 per cent. additional. A full package shall be construed as that number of sheets which it is the custom of the mills to use in wrapping and selling the item of paper in question.

This does not apply to orders for one or more full packages and a fraction; for ex-

ample, an order for 31 packages.

On special orders for one ton or less, 15 per cent. over or under-run to be accepted as a On orders for more commercial delivery. than one ton over or under run not greater than 10 per cent. to be accepted as a commercial delivery.

THE day is short, the work great, the workman lazy, the wages high, the master urgeth; up then, and be doing —Benjamin Franklin.



If, when printing, a difficulty arises regarding INKS—write to us!

We shall be very pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice.

We are not only makers of the finest printing inks, but have a staff of experts constantly investigating such subjects as the action of inks on various kinds of paper, the right consistency of inks for different purposes, the use of reducers, driers, etc., difficulties in litho offset work and other new processes, etc.

We have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes. Our range of colours and tints for litho, letterpress, offset, photogravure and other inks is unrivalled.



11, 17 & 18, Tooks Court, Furnival Street, E.C. 4.

CH. LORILLEUX & CO., New Street, E.C. 1, and Newington Green, N. 16. MORRIS & BOLTON, Ltd.,
11. 17 & 18. Took's Court. E.C. 4. & Stratford, E.

A TIME SAVER—SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

All who use Paper will find Buchanan's Equivalent Weight Calculator JUST WHAT THEY WANT!

lsons	É	:11	1.		1		16		10	2	,	_	28	=	30		4	4	•				Ec	CN1	VALI	W.	S.E	EIG	HT (CAL	CUL.	ATOR	20				
					1	m c H	3.5	6	0	6	510	•	44	5	pd	. 3	0	щ	70		2	0	10	-	11111	4	— —	ń		0	lwpic	A TOR					
TANDARA Wright th Las	10	11						-		2	<u> </u>	r.c.	25		50			4	ă.		50	¥.	6		70	D.	D.	90	100	-	120	140	150	100	20	0 20	-
WEIGHT By Las	10	щ	1	,#	Щ,	۳	Į,	144	IJ	2	•	11	25	11	30		111	, 1	2	1111	5.9		6	0	70	8	0	90	100	3 1 11	130	140	160	180	21	0 20	₹.

Equivalent Weights at a Glance.

IN LBS. AND GRAMMES PER SQUARE METRE.

In BOX-WOOD, 12-in. long (Standard Size) £2 2s.
(A 30-in. Rule Can Be Supplied.)

Celluloid Faced, 15.in. long £3 3s.

Supplied only by the Publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Burke, J. B. Method of converting print into type or braille, and speech into typewritten manuscript, etc. 19,880.

Bush, E. Machines for drying varnished or gummed sheets of paper, etc. 19,870. Carlton, N. Machines for making envelopes,

etc. 19,839.

Chipperfield, W. Paper-separating devices. 19,676.

Corfield, W. R. Filing cabinets. 20,769. Duncan, P. M. Loose-leaf binders. (South Africa, November 19th, 1918).

Dunkerley, G. Card calendars, etc. 20,171. Edwards, T. G. Printing and marking or embossing upon paper, cloth, etc., delivered from rolls, etc. 19,998.

Grosvenor, A. Devices for storage and facilitating use of printed labels. 19,872.

Haddon, C. Invisible means of attachment for show cards, etc. 20,282.

Hansel, B. Process for manufacture of waterproof bookbinding calico, etc. 20,048. (Austria, April 9th, 1918).

Hunt, R. Card containers. 20,011.

King, S. Apparatus for dusting and cleaning paper, etc., for printing, etc., machines. 18,221.

Liedstrand, K. E. L. Cards for statistical, etc., purposes, and apparatus for sorting same. 18,922.

Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. (Wood). Apparatus for producing curved stereotype printing plates. 19,528, 19,529.

McIntosh, D. Hand-driven squared or graph paper printing printing machine. 20,070.

Moore, Ltd., J. Letter, etc., files. 20,087. Parry, E. S. Pencil sharpeners. 20,184. Leading devices for typecasting Price, G.

machines. 19,747.
Roberts, J. H. T. Letter-display cabinets.

20,668. Paper separating devices. Roneo, Ltd. 19,676.

Rowley, J. Loose leaf books, etc. 19,572. Shill, C. R. Paper, etc., bags. 19,094. Smith, J. H. W. Impression cylinders of printing presses. 16,450.

Smith, C. C. Paper and document files, etc. 18,900.

Thompson, H. W. Paper fuel. 20,082. Wade, C. N. Transfer printing and deliver-

ing machine. 19,038. Wildman, C. Automatic expanding chuck for securing newspaper reels on spindles

of rotary printing-machines. 20,753.
Williams, S. D. Typewriter printer. 18,075.
Winchester, F. J. Script sheets, etc., for use at examinations. 19,638.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Cortez, O. de M., and Menezes, E. de. Manufacture and printing of maps in relief. 130,820.

Eaton, E. Paper or cardboard receptacles. 130,110.

Gissing, S. J. Apparatus for supplying a paper cover or sanitary sheet for closets. 130,111.

Goss Printing Press Co. (Goss Printing Press Web-renewing mechanisms for Co.).

printing presses. 130,532.

Hancock, H. H. Apparatus for positioning printing or lithographic forms in relation to margins or for use in locating the registering position of such forms and for similar purposes. 130,787. Kay, R. Printers' locking-up device.

McKay, R

130,261.

Moberg, P. A. Double envelope, 129,779. Lanston Monotype Corporation. (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.) Moulds for printer's leads and the like. 129,800.

Lanston Monotype Corporation (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Method of making typographical matrices. 129,801. Nicholson, J. G. Envelopes. 130,809.

Robbie, H. P., and Kidd, W. G. Date cards.

129,837. Shepherd, J. H., and Parish, O. J. Clamping devices for loose-leaf ledgers and the like. 129,842.

Susersky, J. Double safety envelopes. 130,448

1919.

Eaton, E. Paper or cardboard receptacles. (Divided Application on 8,625, 1918.) 131,261.

Transfer for transferring paper Kaber, D. sign characters to glass and other surfaces. 130,55L

Macdougall, J., and James, S. T. T. Colouring photographs, engravings and other prints. 130,806. Moestue, E. Cardboard boxes. 130,547.

Rose, W., and Rose Bros. Apparatus for supplying adhesive, varnish, ink, or the like to paper, cardboard, or other material, or

for similar purposes. 130,287. Rose, W., and Rose Bros. Apparatus for

making paper and like bags or containers. 131,240.
Rice, G. L. Manufacture of combined paper

and fibre twine. 125,062.

Webb, R. J. Automatic marbling machine. 130,883.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO **PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE** ACCEPTANCE.

1919.

Hansel, B. Process for the manufacture of waterproof bookbinding fabrics, parti-

cularly calico. 131,312.

Lanston Monotype Corporation. Casting in-

dividual type. 130,322. Liedstrand, K. E. L. Machines for forming slots in cards for statistical or similar purposes. 130,335.

DID you learn the art of printing, or only the trade? A trade may be forgotten; art is imperishable.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV Number 11.

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 11, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND Department.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills, Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

Before Buying Your Paper

WILL YOU GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY
TO QUOTE YOU?

YOU MAY SAVE MONEY.

We have Large Stocks of:-

Bags, Wrapping Papers,
Brown Papers,
Imitation Art & Art Papers,
Parchments, etc.

"News" is our speciality.

Reels from 128 ins. down to \(\frac{1}{8} \) of an inch wide.

"Toilet Papers."

THE FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

21-27, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.



TREGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.1

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV. NUMBER 11.

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 11, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

A Proposed Municipal Printery.

Discussion at the Newcastle City Council.

At a meeting of the Newcastle City Council. last week, the Lord Mayor presiding, a deputation from the Newcastle and District Printers' Association waited upon the Council with reference to the scheme for establishing

a municipal printing plant.

Mr. C. F. Bowes, addressing the Council, said the Education Committee had already commenced a printing department, and had been doing work connected with other departments; and the printers of the city naturally looked with suspicion at any extension of the present plant, both as ratepayers and as contractors. They suggested that it would be contrary to the basic principle of municipal enterprise, which should aim at conferring greater benefits on the community than were possible when the same thing was undertaken by private individuals or firms. The scope of the benefits of this printing scheme was very limited. Any actual service benefits which might ensue would be felt only by certain departments of the community; but they maintained that the contractors had always expedited urgent work, and had loyally fulfilled the requirements of the Corporation departments. mitted that the scheme would fall short of anticipations, not only on account of the amount of capital required for plant and stocks, but also owing to the slow return on the capital involved and the fluctuating demands of work, which entailed the keeping of a larger staff than could be constantly employed. The idea had been discussed and abandoned by the Edinburgh Corporation. Also many large and important industrial undertakings had experimented in the establishment of their own printing plants, but many of them had gone no further than the experimental stage. No corporation had obtained Parliamentary powers to set up a printing establishment and carry on printing for its various departments. They disputed flatly the claim that the existing plant at the Education Department had "produced work at a cost much below that quoted by the contractors." They thought investigation would show that the private tradesman was able to do printing work at a lower price than the printing press now maintained by the Council.

The deputation having withdrawn, some

discussion ensued.

Mr. H. Forster said it was one of the most disgraceful things he had ever heard of. It was very wrong for the Corporation to carry on business in competition with private enterprise.

The Lord Mayor: You object to the whole

thing?

Mr. Forster: Yes.

Sir George Lunn said there was a good deal of misapprehension. When the war broke out, the Education Committee was not able to get its regular supply of copy books. It was difficult to get paper; but they set up a small printing plant, and the result had been very satisfactory. They did a good deal of work, and it had extended. The only outside work they had done had been work for the Town Hall, and that was emergency work. He had authority for stating that, both for expedition and cost, this work had been equal to that done by outside firms. It saved time and All the committee wanted was that the whole of the facts should be investigated.

Asked a question as to the trade union rate os wages, Sir George Lunn said they were not likely to pay less than the trade union rate. The cost compared favourably with other de-

Digitized by GOOGIC

PRINTER & STATIONER SEPTEMBER 11, 1919.

partments. The Education Committee could not have gone on as it had done if it had not taken the bull by the horns and set up its own printing plant. But if now a printing establishment was to be run, it must be run at the Town Hall.

Ald. Robinson suggested that the reason for the low cost had been that the Education Committee was able to get paper through the Government departments which the private printers were unable to get.

It was agreed to refer the question to a special committee, which was thereupon ap-

pointed.

The Indian Press Act.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists in India owing to the alleged oppressive working of the Press Act, and from time to time we have referred to this in our columns. Now a delegation from the Indian Press Association has come to London to explain the grievances under which newspaper prietors in that country labour, and Mr. B. G. Horniman, editor of the Bombay Chronicle, and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyenger are now endeavouring to get the measure repealed. A number of English journalists met Mr. Horniman last week, and he addressed them on the subject, in the course of his remarks saying that: "The grievance of the Indian press was not against the Defence of India Act, a war measure which was much more severe than D.O.R.A., but against the administration of the Press Act of 1910. This Act keeps every newspaper under a sword of Damocles. Every newspaper must put down a deposit as security for good conduct. It is liable to condemnation and forfeiture not merely at the will of the Imperial or Provisional Government, but at the will of minor officials like district magistrates and collectors, and often on the authority of a subordinate police officer. All this is done by executive order. The deposit is forfeited and the judgment made, and there is no judicial process until there is an appeal to the High Court to get the order and confiscation set aside. Lawrence Jenkins, a judge of the High Court, has said that almost anything can be brought under the Act. Since it was passed some £50,000 or £60,000 has been taken as security, and a great part of it has been forfeited-a very heavy tax on a struggling industry. meeting was addressed by Commander Kenworthy who spoke as an English Radical member of Parliament. He said that wherever you have autocratic government, you have these attempts to suppress the press. If we cannot allow freedom of the press in India, our Government has failed there, and the sooner we hand it over to the people the better. There were also speeches from the Indian delegates, including Mr. Tilak, and one in particular, from Mr. Satyamurti, who gave a quotation from the Press Act forbid-

ding anything that tends to bring the Government into "contempt," whether by influence, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, or otherwise. The Press Act is ten years old, but during the last few months it is said to have been so severely used that nearly every day a deposit has been forfeited or a paper suppressed.

A Further Linotype Achievement.

The Display Linotype advertised in this issue of our journal represents an advance second only in importance to that of the original Linotype. It puts display composition on a straight-matter basis. The keyboard has six horizontal rows of twelve keys, seventy-two in all, similar to the standard Linotype keyboard of ninety keys. The magazine, as will be seen by referring to the illustration, is half the length of the standard magazine, and weighs only twenty-one pounds. It has seventy-two channels, spaced far enough apart to accommodate the large display faces. Each channel carries ten matrices. To change from one face and body to another, the operator simply lifts the short, light magazine from the frame, places it on a revolving magazine rack which stands beside the machine, and selects the magazine desired. The entire operation, including change in body-size of slug, takes less than thirty seconds. The universal knife block affords full range of body sizes up to 36-point, and the entire range may be covered with one movement of the knife lever. The doublequick two-pitch distributor screw returns the magazine so rapidly that a never-ending supply is available (All 18 and 24-point faces, and many 30-point faces, will run in the Display Linotype. Thus display composition is put on a Linotype straight-matter basiseasily reducing hand composition of sizes 18point and larger at least eighty per cent. The New York Tribune, which have two of these machines, states that 95 per cent. of the composition of the Tribune is now set on the Lino-The New York Herald, commenting on the Display Linotype, says that it has accomplished for their Linotype display what the Linotype has for so long achieved for news composition, i.e., put display work on a "nonhand set " basis.

New National Wages Movement.

Following upon a request from the National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation for a further all-round increase for their members of 10s. per week, a conference between representatives of that body and of the Master Printers will take place on or about September 18th. This is the first application for an advance of wages since the agreement was come to that such questions

Digitized by GOOGLE

should be treated on a national basis. It is expected that any advance granted will apply equally to all workers, irrespective of grades. Thus a 10s. increase would raise the wages of compositors in Liverpool and Manchester to £4 5s., and of linotype operators on night work to £5 3s.

A conference will also take place about the same date between representatives of the linotype operators' section of the l'ypographical Association and representatives of the Linotype Users' Association. The linotype operators' claim is for a further reduction of hours in order to keep their working week three hours below the number agreed upon for case workers, a difference of only one hour being provided for in the national agreement on wages and hours.

Hints for Exporters.

The Board of Trade Journal gives some useful hints to those who desire to do business abroad. Dealing with the export of paper to South America the following are the views of several importers in Valparaiso as to how

the packing should be done: -

As regards flat papers, it is the custom to press-pack in bales common "news" and printing papers, but it is strongly recommended that writing papers, book papers and tissue papers be also packed in hydraulically pressed bales, and that cases be used only for coated papers or when specially ordered by The advantages of baling over customers. casing are that the packages are cheaper and stronger, and occupy less freight space. Further, before the war the steamship companies carried bales of paper at a lower freight rate than they did cases. For baling, the paper should be wrapped in oil paper and hessian, and hydraulically pressed packed. The bale should then be made up, top and bottom, with three-quarter-inch boards, strengthened across by four stout battens on both top and bottom, 11 inch by 3 inch, and bound together by inch iron hoops passing round the bale over the battens, and fastened with a buckle at the side. The method of fastening the ends of the iron hoops with small ovalheaded rivets is unsatisfactory, as they work loose and drop out, and the hoops consequently come off. The hoops should further be fastened with one or two short nails to the The use of the narrow and weak battens. hoops should be avoided.

Bale packing will easily carry a weight of a quarter ton gross, beyond which weight it is not generally advisable to go, taking into consideration that from the time the bales are landed in Chile the work of stowing in Customs House sheds and delivery to consignees

is done by manual labour.

Only the best classes of papers should be packed in cases, and then only when so instructed by the buyer. When cases are asked for they should be strongly made, and should have battens at the ends similar in strength

to those described for bales, passing round the top, bottom and sides. The battens should be bound, further, with hoop iron, and should be nailed only through to the ends and sides of the case, in order to avoid

damage to the contents.

Dealing with stationery, it is recommended that exporters of stationery should take careful note of the requirements of their Chilean customers as regards the detailed weights of goods, which should be given on the commercial invoice. Take, for example, the case of boxes of correspondence cards and envelopes. The Chilean Custom House charges duty on plain cards at 60 cents a kilo, on giltedged cards at 2 dols. a kilo, and on envelopes at 1.20 dols. a kilo. The importer consequently requires to know the weights of each of these, and also of the cardboard box, given separately on the commercial invoice. Otherwise, the Custom House at the Chilean end will have to open up the cardboard boxes and weigh the goods there, with consequent trouble, delay, and risk of damage to the The weights should invariably be goods. given in kilos and grammes.

It is pointed out that considerable trade may be done with Colombia, and it is pointed out that insufficient attention is given by British manufacturers to the importance and value of advertising in Colombia. Advertisements should be in Spanish, large, attractive, and brightly coloured in order to appeal to the Latin temperament. Catalogues also should be in Spanish, and it is desirable that if English weights and measures are used, the metric equivalents should be given. Prices may be quoted either in sterling or in North American currency, as both systems are thoroughly understood. Attention is also called to the desirability of preparing new and up-to-date catalogues as soon as possible. The experience of most buyers is that catalogues issued before the war or during the first year are practically of no use now, owing to the great difference in prices.

Competition for foreign trade, we are reminded, is very keen, and if we are seriously trying to increase our trade, we must watch the important questions of careful packing and prompt delivery with the strictest attention.

IMAGINE two customers each having enough work to keep one printer going. They have two printers bid against each other until they get estimates which do not allow a fair profit. Then each printer gets a share of the work and both are losers. Is there any sense in that? Suppose they insisted on a satisfactory price, what would happen? They might get it.—Ben Franklin Monthly.

A POST CARD, patented by M. Cholodenko is provided with an additional leaf and bears advertisements so arranged that the purchaser cannot avoid reading them. A space is reserved for the address of the addressee, and another space for the address of the addressor. The communication is written on the face whilst the remaining sides of the leaves bear advertisements.

HE COLONIAL SEPTEMBER 11, 1919.



"KELLY'S DIRECTORY OF STATIONERS' BOOK-SELLERS, PUBLISHERS, PAPERMAKERS, ETC., OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, AND THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS AND THE ISLE OF MAN." 1919. London: Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 182-184, High Holborn, W.C.1. Price 35s.

This is the thirteenth edition of this very useful book, which is an indispensable work of reference for all interested in the allied trades, as it gives the addresses of the whole of the firms engaged in the various ramifications that are connected with paper and print. The book was first published some fifty years ago, and since then new editions have appeared at intervals of about four years, each succeeding volume including an increase in the number of names and addresses. The present volume, however, shows a falling off in some instances. The edition for 1916 contained in all 1,412 pages, whilst that for 1919 covers only about 1,380. The only explanation for this falling off is that the trades have been so badly hit by the war that many have closed up their businesses, and embarked on other ventures, or mayhap have joined the colours, and fought and died for their country. As an instance of this falling off, we note that the retail newsagents in the section dealing with the provinces and Scotland show a shrinkage of about 20 per cent., the 10,000 in 1916 having shrunk to about 8,000 in the present volume. Still, even with these reductions there is a goodly show of names in a bulky volume that does credit to all concerned in its production, no pains having been spared to make the present edition as reliable and accurate as its predecessors, and to bring the information it contains down to as late a date as possible.

"Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland." Edited by Hugo Brusewitz. 8vo., cloth, 260 pp., with map of the mills. Gothenburg, 1919.

This is a standard book of reference that, even during war time, appeared with great regularity, and now in this year of peace again is published with its contents brought fully up to date. Mr. Brusewitz's Directory is, in fact, a work of the greatest value to the pulp and paper trades, keeping buyers and manufacturers posted in the various changes that take place in those industries down to the date of publication. The accuracy of the details given is practically ensured by the co-operation of the secretary of the Swedish Wood Pulp and Cellulose Associations. From the lists in the Directory we give the following figures as to the number of mills, which will no doubt be of interest to our readers:-

			Sw	eden	Nor- way	Fin- land	Den- mark
Paper mills		•••		58	41	28	9
Vat mills				8	_	_	_
Board mills	••	•••	••	28	10	20	2
				-	_	_	_
				94	51	48	10
CHEMICAL WO			lıll	8 -			
Bleached	sulph	ate		.2		_	_
Easy-blea	aching	sulph	ate	11		3	_
Strong su	lphai	ė		20	7	5	_
Bleached	sulph	ite	•••	10	ā	1	_
Unbleach			•		_	16	_
⊦asy-blea	aching	sulpt		20	10	_	
Strong su	lphite		•••	48	9	_	_
MECHANICAL	Wood	PULP	Mı	LL8—			
Aspen pu		•••		2	5	1	1
White pul		•••	•••	112	67	40	_
Brown pu	ι[p	•••		27	12	21	_

The preponderating position of Sweden is well illustrated by these figures, particularly as regards the pulp industry, the Swedish mills outnumbering those of the other three countries put together. Sweden also has a larger number of paper and board mills than any of the other countries. Details of the many and varied makes turned out by the mills appear in the Directory, which also gives reproductions of the various trade marks, and a mass of statistical and other information of great value to all connected with pulp and paper manufacture, or who use these products of the Scandinavian countries, to whom it is practically indispenable. The Directory is issued in two editions, printed in English and Swedish respectively. Copies of the former are now ready, and may be obtained at the office of the World's Paper Trade Review, but the Swedish edition can only be had to order.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Andreae, E. Letter cards, etc. 20,872. Bennet, J. F. Advertising signs, price tickets. etc, 20,943.

Brinkmann, H. Perpetual calendar. 21,284.

Cleghorn, M. Calendar. 20,818. R. Manufacture of pictures. Ebenstein, 21,318.

Evans, I. B, Guillotines for paper, etc. 21,014. Fall, T. A. Pencil sharpener. 20,828.

Hern, A. C. Loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 21,382.

Knox, G. F. Ink bottle. 21,028. Kohn, L. M. Sheet-folding machines, 21,213.

Lister, D. File for commercial purposes. 20,799.

Marshall, G. Books having board covers. 21,072

Mascord, G. W. Inking apparatus for printing machines. 21,085.

Mudd, W. G. Wharfedale, etc., printing ma-

chines. 21,122. Shill, A. E. Paper, etc., bags or carriers, and means for fastening same. 20,945.

Smith, J. H. W. Printing cylinders, 20,887. Stevenson, A. G. Type furniture and manufacture thereof. 21,209. (United States, August 21st, 1917).

Digitized by GOOGLE

Wallace, G. H. Machine for printing, issuing and checking tickets, etc. 20,9 o.

Wheeler, A. D. Card-index systems. 21,088. Wieland, M. Process for manufacture of colour grate plates for colour photo-21,263. graphy.

Winkler, C. Rotary printing presses. 20,966.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Mason, R. S., and Woodward, A. A. Sta-

tionery 131,424. Koppe, A. T. Machines for photographically preparing press plates for use in offset printing. 151,473.

1919.

Lutolf, O. Apparatus for binding books and the like. 123,092. Callahan, A. F. Combined blank for letter or

message writing. 131,556.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

Liedstrand, K. E. L. Cards adapted for statistical or similar purposes, and apparatus for sorting the cards. 131,584.

The Scottish Paper Trade.

By Our Edinburgh Correspondent.

It is understood that the restriction of paper imports is now at an end, but the enigmatical intimation just published in the papers seems to have been framed to enable the Government to change their mind if sufficient pressure is brought upon them.

Presumably German papers will now come into competition in this market. If they are sold at the prices that are current in their own market, they will have to be admitted under the present regulations. Few British firms will allow their "patriotism" to interfere with their desire to do business, and at present there are a good many orders being lost through delays in delivery. Export trade will now be practicable, but the dealings will be in foreign papers to a large extent, if we are to have a show in the markets we had before the war.

A crisis of this kind was inevitable as soon as the restrictions were removed, as we pointed out in the early part of the year. The delay in reverting to the normal state of trade has put us in a worse position than we were at that time to meet the crisis, and has enabled the Americans to secure much of our export trade. Moreover, the home trade has been disorganised for the last eight months, and heavy losses made, not only by paper merchants, but by manufacturers as well. these have to some extent been cancelled by excess profits, it does not follow that this is a healthy state of trade.

We have now to learn what the foreign manufacturers can do in the way of price, and until this is known there will probably not be much movement in the rates now ruling. All foreign manufacturers have their difficulties as well as we have, but they have had the advantage of eight months to organise their forces, and report goes that many of their representatives are now in this country, and prepared to do business, whereas, with the stimulus of competition from the first, our own mills could easily have kept the At that time we had no three-shift system to contend with, and if it had been introduced, which was probably inevitable, as it was only fair to the workers, it would have been arranged on business lines, which in the end would also have been to the advantage of the workers.

WITH reviving trade there will be a great scarcity of wood pulp and esparto grass, and papermakers will be well advised if they endeavour to secure new fibres, but bamboo, to which a good deal of attention is being given, is never likely to be a cheap fibre, as the outturn is poor, and there is a considerable demand for it in the East in its natural state.

MR. P. PRESCOTT, linotype operator, of Wigan, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county borough of Wigan.

MR. J. W. BIBBY, a compositor, and secretary of the Leigh (Lancs) branch of the Typographical Society, has been appointed a magistrate for the borough of Leigh.

M. GABRIEL GUARY, manager of the Sociétè Ch. Lorilleux and Cie, has had the misfortune to lose his son, Jean-Pierre, at the age of five years, following an accident.

THE Rev. Walter H. Armstrong, who has just become the minister of Wesley's Chapel, City-road, once sold newspapers on the Lonstreets.

A COMPLIMENTARY luncheon organised by the National Party is to be given to Mr. H. A. Gwynne, editor of the Morning Post, on Thursday, September 18th, at the Connaught Rooms, in acknowledgment of his work before and during the war.

MR. A. G. GARDINER, after a connection of nearly 18 years with the Daily News as editor, has resigned that position, the resignation taking effect from yesterday. Mr. Gardiner will continue his connection with the journal as a member of the board of directors, and will continue his weekly contribution to its columns over the initials "A. G. G."

Digitized by GOGIC

Trade Notes.

THE newspaper, Die Zeit, of Vienna, has ceased to appear after an existence of 18 years.

A LOCK-OUT affecting 11,000 men has been declared in the printing and lithographic establishments of Christiania. Newspaper offices are not affected.

THE late Mr. Bernard Dawson Woodhead, of Wharf-street and Northwood-street, Bradford, manufacturing artistic stationer, has left estate of the value of £16,428.

A GENEROUS ACTION.—M. Crepin-Leblond, printer of Rennes, France, has just given his printing business to his staff. The latter have chosen one of their own number as the director.

THE first number of a new weekly has made its appearance under the title of Nash's Illustrated Weekly; the contents are mostly fiction, but there are also articles on serious subjects, and pictures on nearly every page.

The first number of the Technical Review, formerly the technical supplement to the Review of the Foreign Press, has been issued under the editorship of Major W. E. Simnett, M.B.E., R.E. Its chief object is to act as an intelligence service for British industry.

The construction of the permanent plant of the California Cedar Products Co. at Stockton, Cal., is practically completed, and will open soon for the manufacture of lead pencils. The concern will employ 200 hands. The plant is being built at the cost of \$100,000, and will consist of seven concrete buildings.

Danish Pencils.—The Scandinavian Pencil Wood Co., with a capital stock of \$134,000, has been organised in Koge, Denmark, to prepare woods, especially the cheaper kinds, such as birch, ash and elm, by a patented method that makes them more durable. All wood treated by this process is called teakin wood.

WE regret to announce the death of M. Georges Choisnet, for many years director of the Firmin-Didot French paper mills, from which he retired when that business was taken over by M. Olmer. M. Choisnet was 63 years of age. The service was held at the church of Notre Dame de la Misericorde, at Passy.

A NUMBER of American journalists visited the Gutenberg Museum at Berne recently, and as a souvenir were presented with a plate reproducing in facsimile a page from the New England Courant of February 4-11th, 1723, the first journal written out, edited and printed by Benjamin Franklin, and two other plates, giving a facsimile of the titles of Swiss journals from 1814-1874, and of those of the 19th and 20th centuries with historical explanation notes.

THE strike of printers in Rome is practically broken. The Giornale d'Italia and the Messaggero are appearing regularly and others will follow.

The late Mr. Richard Welford, of Gosforth, Northumberland, at one time sub-editor of the Newcastle Chronicle, has left estate of the value of £17,052.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Tress, a New Zealand journalist and newspaper proprietor. He was credited with having started 45 newspapers in New South Wales and New Zealand. Mr. Tress was 74 years of age.

The Times supplement on Saturday last was a remarkable issue of 52 pages entirely devoted to French affairs and carrying quite a large number of well displayed advertisements of French firms. Among the interesting reading matter was a well-informed article on "The French Press," giving a resumé of the leading journals, their politics and the various fields covered by them.

NEWSVENDORS' PENSIONS.—A festival dinner in aid of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, which was founded in 1839, will be held next month under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The object of the dinner is to raise a fund which will produce about £700 or £750 a year, to enable the pensions to be increased by 50 per cent. to meet the enhanced cost of living. Mr. Frank Lloyd has started the appeal with £4,000.

LEIPZIG FAIR,—The Germans propose for their autumn fair to construct a vast palace specially for this Fair, in which they will collect some specimens of work realised in the different branches of industry, in such a manner as to give to the visitors a general view of the graphic arts. There will be eight divisions:—(1) papers; (2) inks; (3) characters; (4) stereotypes; (5) impressions of all kinds and by all processes; (6) bookbinding; (7) publishing; (8) machines and material.

TENDERS WANTED—For the printing of minutes, reports, etc., and the supply of rate, receipt, and other books, for the Merton and Morden Urban District Council; tender forms from Mr. C. J, Mountifield, Kingston-road, Merton, S.W.19. For printing, for one year, for the Chorley Guardians; forms of tender from Mr. R. E. Aspden, clerk, Union Offices, High-street, Chorley. The Kent Education Committee invite tenders for a period of one year for each of the following: I, minutes and reports; 2, pamphlets; 3, monthly schedules of payments; 4, official forms; particulars from the Stores Superintendent, Sessions House, Maidstone.

PRIVATE WILLIAM PATTERSON, IST South African Infantry, a well-known young South African journalist, was reported missing on the Western front last year. In the absence of news of him, his death has been presumed by the military authorities. Mr. Patterson joined the Overseas Contingent for Europe at Cape Town, where he had been on the literary staff of the Cape Times. He had previously been connected with the Johannesburg and Natal

Digitized by GOOGLE

Press. He was also a successful writer of short stories. The deceased was the only son of the late Mr. Adam Patterson, formerly sub-editor of the Newcastle Evening Chronicle.

It is interesting to note that a second large edition of "The Indian Drum," by William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer, has been called for. This mystery story of Lake Michigan was an instantaneous success, and received unstinted praise from the Press. The publishers are Stanley Paul and Co.

SALE OF PRINTING WORKS. — The Cooperative Wholesale Society have purchased the printing works of Messrs. Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., Ltd., South Reddish, and will take possession on September 18th. The whole of the workpeople, numbering about 340, will be given the opportunity of remaining. The change follows on the recent deaths of Mr. John Edward Taylor Allen, the managing director, and Mr. Mark Smith, the well-known inventor of printing machinery, who was also associated with the firm. The goodwill of the business has been purchased by Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, of London.

The Institute of Journalists hold their annual conference at Birmingham on Friday and Saturday next under the presidency of Mr. F. Hinde, London editor of the Yorkshire Post. The Birmingham delegates have a notice on the agenda paper asking the council to represent to the Newspaper Owners' Associations that the purchasing power of £1 being less than half what it was before the war, all salaries should be increased 100 per cent. above the 1914 rates. There are also two motions, one from Yorkshire and one from "Ulster, requesting the council to press for a Government inquiry into salaries and working conditions in newspaper offices.

A PRINTER'S FRAUDS.—On Tuesday, at the Old Bailey, Frederick William Badger, who had been for over seven years case-room overseer at the printing works of Messrs. George Pulman and Sons, Ltd., was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour for forgery. The accused had by means of a secret key entered the premises at night and made out time cards in the names of nine fictitious workmen, and placed them in the machine used for that pur-Altogether by his frauds he had obtained upwards of £1,000. The frauds were discovered by the question arising whether the house should be trade union or not. Mr. Pulman desired to interview some of the men on the subject, and then it was found that they did not exist.

PRESS SPORTS.—A large company attended on Mill Ground, Tonbridge, the other Saturday, to see the sports of the Whitefriars Press Club and Institute. Some good racing took place. In the two-mile walking race, the winner, W. G. Gurr, had to concede as much as 200 yards, but at the ninth lap had only to overtake one more man. In the tenth he put on a spurt and won easily by 30 yards. The half-mile for the challenge cup was another good event, the holder winning after being pretty well pressed by the runner-up. At the

conclusion of the sports Mrs. W. S. Minton presented the prizes, and during the afternoon 200 children were provided with tea. A band was in attendance. The officials were:—Referee, Mr. F. Whiffin; judges, Messrs. W. S. Minton, R. Pottinger and W. J. Lewry; time-keeper, Mr. W. J. Wright; starter and clerk of the course, Mr. J. W. Hawkins.

THE late Mr. James Herbert Wild, head of the paper firm of J. Wild and Sons, has left estate of the value of £125,361.

MESSRS. GREENING AND Co. will have ready immediately "The Mummy's Romance," by Theophile Gautier, and "Madame Bovary," by Gustave Flaubert, in their Lotus Library, which contains translations (otherwise unobtainable in English) of the works of the greatest Continental writers.

THE TOY TRADE.—The Minister of Labour has given notice of his intention to apply the Trade Boards Acts (1909 and 1918) to the toy trade, by which is meant the trade engaged in the manufacture of articles intended for the amusement of children, excluding such manufacture when carried on as a subsidiary branch of work in connection with some other trade.

EXHIBITION AT BARCELONA.—The Associacion Dependencia Mercantil, Aribau, 21, Principal, Barcelona, is organising what they call the "1st Salon Internacional de Organizacion Comercial." The exhibition is to include steel and wooden office furniture, interior decoration of offices, office fittings, writing requisites, paper, card indexes, maps, etc., typewriters, duplicators, calculators, dictaphones, presses, account books, loose-leaf books, industrial and commercial advertisements, posters, specimen advertisements, luminous signs, transparencies, articles for propaganda, etc. The exhibition will be held in the Palacio de Bellas Artes in January, 1920. British firms desiring to exhibit should communicate with the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, Barcelona.

Openings for Trade.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg reports the receipt of the following inquiries:—A firm of wholesale stationers in Winnipeg are desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers, who are interested in supplying the Canadian market with the undermentioned lines: — Pencils, penholders, erasers, blackboard erasers, paper schoolslates, school bags, and paper fasteners. Samples, price, and time required for delivery of these goods are desired. Samples of the goods required may be inspected at the Department of Overseas Trade, 4, Queen Anne's-gate-buildings, London, S.W.i. (Reference No. 557.) A reliable wholesale company also at Winnipeg is desirous of obtaining samples and prices of the following lines from United Kingdom manufacturers: -Typewriter carbon paper, pencil carbon paper, pencils, type-writer ribbons (black, blue, red-black, and blue black), paper clips and fasteners, pins steel pins, general stationery, and inks Samples of goods required may be inspected at the Department of Overseas Trade, as as above. (Reference No. 558.)

Digitized by GOOGLE



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4. Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements; (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page	£8	10	0			d.
Half Page	1	17	6	One-eighth Page 1		
Third Page	. 1	6	0	One-third Column		
Quarter Page	. 1	0	0	One inch in Column	6	6
An Extra Ch	arge	for	Co	ver and Special Positio	ns	
Discounts ac	cord	ing	to 1	Number of Insertions.		

Representatives:

Lendon and District-Mr. HERRY C. WILLMOTT. Lendon and District—Mr. HERRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, I. Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

Beandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIN, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.

United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10, East 89th-street, New York. Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shor-Lane, London. E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1919.

Current Topics.

Sale of Printing Works.

An important announcement is made this week particulars of which will be found on another page. The extensive printing works of Messrs. Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., Ltd., at South Reddish, near Manchester. have been purchased by the Co-Operative Wholesale Society, and will be taken over this month. The Reddish printery has made a name for itself in the trade and is one of the most extensive establishments in the Midlands. having been long carried on with great energy and success by the former proprietors. Mr. John Edward Tayler Allen, the managing director, died lately, being pre-deceased by

Mr. Mark Smith, who was also associated with the firm. The latter gentleman was fruitful in inventions relating to printing, and his bronzing machines, patent flyers and other appliances are known all over the world. These deaths, we understand, account for the sale of the business. As to the purchasers it says a deal for the success of the co-operative movement that, in addition to the several printeries already run by them, they are in a position to acquire such extensive premises as those at Reddish. The goodwill of the business has been sold to the wellknown London printers, Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, of Stamford-street, S.E.

The Trade Union Congress.

THE Trade Union Congress which opened at Glasgow, on Monday, is the largest meeting of the kind which has yet been held, the delegates attending it representing no fewer than 5,265,000 trade union members, and the magnitude and gravity of the questions upon which it must pronounce opinion far exceed those of any previous Congress, and its decisions may be fraught with critical issues to the industries of this country. The president's opening speech was free from extremist views, and his pronouncement on the folly of "direct action" should serve to quiet down some of the orators who desire to use force to gain their ends, even if it be at the expense of a revolution, and who view a departure from constitutional methods as the only means of attaining the ends of labour. As instancing the attitude of unionists on the question of tariff reform, Mr. Scroggins, of the London Compositors Society, introduced a resolution affirming Free Trade, notwithstanding the economic conditions created by the war, to be the "broadest and surest foundation for world prosperity and international peace." The motion urged upon the Government the undesirability of setting up any system of preferential duties, whether by the introduction of new taxes or by the preferential reduction of existing duties, and instructed the Parliamentary Committee to interview the Prime Minister with the object of obtaining from him a clear statement of the Government's fiscal policy. When put to the vote the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

The Indian Press Act.

THE dissatisfaction caused by the working of the Press Act in India has culminated in a deputation of Indian editors and others coming to this country to endeavour to obtain some relaxation of the severe clauses contained in the measure. The repressive character of the Press Act has already resulted in the suppression of a good many newspapers and printing offices, and it goes without saying that fewer presses and newspapers mean restricted business, hence the matter is important, not only to the printer who immediately suffers, but to those who supply him with printing materials, paper. etc. A delegation at present in London is endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of British journalists in having the Act repealed or altered, and several meetings have been held and addressed by prominent Indians, as well as Mr. B. G. Horniman, editor of the Bombay Chronicle. and Mr. A. Rangaswami lyenger. Indian delegation was entertained at lunch. last week, by Lord Burnham who, in proposing the toasts on behalf of the Empire Press Union, said "that in India they were on the threshold of great changes, and there was no problem of more importance to that country than that which the Government of India Bill was intended to solve. All must be impressed by the fact that the vast preponderance of expert opinion was in favour of the change in administration. There was no opposition in principle to the plan of the Government, and no alternative had been proposed—the Bill was not in danger. There were, however, difficulties to overcome, and it would be impossible to surmount those difficulties without the influence of the Indian Press. He felt sure that the Indian Press had the means to present a fuller service, and he hoped that on this side every opportunity and facility would be provided. He hoped that in the future British newspapers would give greater prominence to Indian affairs. It would add strength to the native Press of India and to ourselves if there could be established an Indian branch of the Empire Press Union." There has been considerable apathy in the Press in regard to Indian affairs, but now it must be brought home to the citizens of this country that England is responsible for good administration in India, and must act up to that responsibility.

German Competition.

THERE is a considerable amount of discussion going on in the daily press regarding the British toy industry and German competition. As the toy trade includes children's coloured picture books and other articles that are produced by means of the printing press, the subject is one that has an interest for British printers as well as for British toy

makers, especially when it is publicly stated by a responsible speaker that "a Birmingham firm was proposing to build a factory at the cost of £100,000 for turning out picture books, but has now stopped operations," probably in view of the expected German competition. Last week a deputation waited on Sir Auckland Geddes to present the views of the British Toy Makers' Association on the matter, when Mr. Walter Scoles, the chairman of the Association, pointed out that the toy industry in Britain was a comparatively new industry which was built up under extreme difficulties, and before it was on its feet, there was a threat to remove all the restrictions upon German competitive goods. This must necessarily result in cutting the ground from under their feet. Up and down the country manufacturers were alarmed, large orders had already been cancelled, and large contemplated extensions had been stopped. There was already a serious slump in the British toy trade. Mr. W. H. Nicholls, deputy chairman, said that over 20,000 workers were employed in the British toy industry. The deputation asked for three years' "close time," and by the end of that time they would be able to meet any German competition. The reply of Sir Auckland did not give much hope of action being taken to protect the trade, and when Mr. Scoles asked, "Cannot you point us to a ray of hope"? He replied, "I see nothing but hope in front of you-there is a blaze of hope. You have the export trade of the world in your hands if you show courage and resource. There is really no reason why our trade should not be far greater in the future than it has been in the past." All that British firms ask for is protection for three years until they have equipped their factories for the fight. The German factories are equipped with the finest tools for speedy production at a low cost, and it is obvious that until British factories are also fully equipped the German can undersell the manufacturer in this country, and three years' protection for the trade does not seem an unreasonable request.

An invention, patented by Mr. A. Albini, relates to envelopes adapted to be forwarded through the post a number of times. The envelope is provided with a gummed sealing-flap which is divided into three or more parts by lines of fracture, and is formed with a window on the address side. The window may be closed by transparent material. The flap may converge for a short distance and, beyond this convergent part the flap is parallel and may extend nearly the full length of the envelope.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 3d.,; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s.; Cassell and Co., 7, 7; J. Dickinson and Co., 25s. 10 dd., 2nd Pref., 73s.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 72; Ilford, 19s. 9d., 20s. 3d., Pref., 17s. 6d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 6d.; International Linotype, 60; Lamson Paragon, 22s. 6d.; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 9d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s.; Roneo, 39s. 3d., 39s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 22s.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, Pref., 24s. 6d., Def., 20s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 9\frac{1}{2}; Weldon's, 35s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., Pref., 14s. 9d.

NEW COMPANIES.

PRICE AND COUSENS, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares (2,000 6 per cent. cum. pref.), to take over the business of a nautical optician, nautical publisher, bookseller, etc., carried on by W. F. Price at 1 and 2, Broad Quay, Bristol. The subscribers are W. F. Price and B. C. Cousens. Private company. The first directors are W. F. Price and B. C. Cousens. Registered office, 1, Broad Quay, Bristol.

Morland Studios, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of publishers, designers, advertising agents, journalists, newspaper and magazine proprietors, machine, letterpress, copperplate, lithographic, electro-plate and general printers, engravers, art dealers, etc. The subscribers are W G. Brickel and E. S. Annison. Private company. The first directors are W. G. Brickel (permanent) and E. S. Annison. Registered office, 37, High Holborn, W.C.

ELSOM AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers and bookbinders carried on by J. S. Elsom, A. Elsom and A. J. Lynn at Fetter-lane, Hull, as "Elsom and Co." The subscribers are J. S. Elsom, A. Elsom and A. J. Lynn. Private company. Directors, J. S. Elsom and A. J. Lynn (managing directors), and A. Elsom. Registered office, Fetter-lane, Market-place, Hull.

Shoober, Palmer and Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares (5,000 pref.), to carry on the business of manufacturers, brokers, importers and exporters of, and wholesale and retail dealers in, paper, esparto and other grasses, jute, flax and other fibres, rags and other papermaking materials, colours, stains, dyes, etc. The subscribers are J. C. Shoobert and F. J. Palmer. Private company. Permanent directors, J. C. Shoobert and F. J. Palmer. Registered office, 60, Carter-lane, E.C.

"United India" Co., Ltd. — Registered with a capital of £10,000, in 200 shares of £50 each, to carry on the business of printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, journalists,

newsagents, etc. The first directors are Annie Besant, D. Graham Pole, Narottam Morarji, Jarmadus Drvarnadas, Bakman Pestonji Wadia, Edward L. Gardner and Susanna M. Sharpe. Private company. Registered office, I, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

LAMBHAY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of designers, printers and publishers of calendars and diaries, etc. The subscribers are C. E. Brendon and L. H. Lewin. Private company. The first directors are C. E. Brendon and L. H. Lewin. Registered office, Commercial-road, Lambhay, Plymouth.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT NEWSPAPER Co. LTD.—Satisfaction in full on July 22nd. 1919, of charge for (a) £1,500 registered in March, (b) £1,000 registered in May, (c) £2,000 registered in October, 1902, and (d) £500 registered in October, 1903.

GILBERT WHITEHEAD AND CO., LTD. (printers, New Eltham).—Satisfaction in full on July 22nd, 1919, of charge for £7,500, registered March 25th, 1918, (b) £16,500 debentures, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders—Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT NEWSPAPER Co., LTD.—Satisfaction in full registered July 25th, 1919, of charges for (a) £3,000, registered June 2nd. 1902, (b) £5,500 registered July, 1908, (c) £506, and (d) £200 registered November, 1908, and (e) £20,000 outstanding on July 1st, 1908, and registered under section 12 of 1907 Act.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuractes, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case attisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Francis Billing and Arthur Billing, carrying on business as wholesale printers and paper manufacturers, Livery-street, Birmingham, under the style of "Martin Billing, Son and Co.," has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from June 30th, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Francis Billing.

Some Paper Topics.

At the time of writing there is great uncertainty as to how the policy of free imports is to be applied to paper. No one appears to know anything, and inquiry at the Board of Trade does not bring any solution to the problem. It was the height of political unwisdom for the Government to announce such a momentous decision immediately prior to the vacation, when no questions could be asked or answered. Apparently, buyers will be within their rights in placing foreign orders for manufactured paper, but we predict that the procedure will not be entirely unfettered. Whether free imports become an immediate fact or not, there is no trace of a falling market at the present time, and, indeed, there are very great doubts concerning the ability or desire of foreign manufacturers to entice the English consumer with cheap prices. The English consumer with cheap prices. world's demand for paper is big enough to maintain a good price, and so far we are only experiencing the beginning of the demand. There is evidence that America is endeavouring to monopolise raw material for every branch of industry. Both Sweden and Canada could dispose of the bulk of their stocks of either halfstuff or manufactured paper without approaching English buyers if they wished to, so that there is no ground for assuming that free imports will cause a drop in paper prices.

Quotations for Swedish and Canadian kraft have hardened slightly of late, and there is little to induce the consumer to favour foreign goods. In point of quality, the English product is improved out of all recognition, and as our attitude toward the earlier grades was critical in the utmost degree we take a corresponding amount of pleasure in paying our tribute to the energetic efforts of the mill people in improving their standards. We have recently seen coloured striped kraft, made in the North, which is good enough for anything. In one sense it is a pity that mills are booked so far ahead, or, to put it more appropriately, it is unfortunate that the development of equipment is restricted by the ability of papermakers' engineers to meet the urgent requirements of the mills. This will permit an influx of foreign and colonial-made paper to fill the immediate needs of users. In the choice between foreign and colonial wrapping, the latter should receive preference on the score, not only of quality and price (in which respect the Canadian mills claim to equal and even surpass the foreigner), but on the basis that if money must go out of the country, it will benefit us most by being kept within the Empire.

Company meeting reports often make very interesting reading, especially when the chairman ventures to review conditions affecting the production of profits. The latest contribution is by Sir John Benn, of Benn Bros., Ltd., publishers of trade journals, etc, who holds paper responsible for thwart-

ing ordinary business development. In prewar days the paper used by the company cost on the average about 13d. per lb., and during the war as much as 1s. 8d. per lb. had to be paid. At the present time he said the paper they were using was quoted at double the price for which it could be bought in the United States and in Canada, and even higher than it could be obtained from Germany. On these grounds he claimed the company was paying thousands of pounds per year into the pockets of our papermakers. In his own words: "The history of the control by Government of the paper market is typical of many other controls. In April last the Publishers' Association put the case so strongly to the Government that the Paper Controller himself was demobilised. that was done, we were all under the impression that the control of our material would cease. Nothing of the kind happened, for we very quickly found that the Board of Trade had taken to itself powers which were even more troublesome than those wielded by the old Controller, because, whatever may have been said about that functionary, he was at least accessible, while the Board of Trade is not.'

The statements contained in the foregoing report are perhaps not quite all of full face value. Because the English mills were not able to cut so keenly as those outside the country, it does not follow that orders placed here would put many thousands of pounds into the pockets of papermakers. The paper mills of this country are not making exorbitant profits, and, with few exceptions, are charging reasonable prices for the paper they sell, as anyone who has direct dealings with them will testify. As for the statement that is. 8d. per lb. was paid for paper during the war, it is no doubt true to fact, but we venture to claim that the vendor was more likely to have been a vendor than a reputable papermaker. Again, on the score that the publishers' protest was the means of dismissing the Controller, to be followed in office by the Board of Trade, there is a lot missed out here as anyone who has been in touch with the paper trade must know. Did not the Board of Trade take up the reins after the decision of the Paper Inquiry Committee, and did not the Paper Controller leave office because the end of the war brought the natural end to the peculiar circumstances of the Controller's appointment?

Finally, we leave publishers to reap the anticipated but probably illusory benefits of free import of foreign paper, trusting that the spirit which prompts them to demand an unfettered influx of this commodity will hold good also in application to American periodicals, books and other printed matter.

H. A. M.

MESSRS. EDWARDS AND BRYNING, printers, etc., of Rochdale have now installed a monotype in addition to their recently acquired linotype. Out of eight offices in the town there are six possessing mechanical composing machines.

New De-Inking Process.

A process for removing ink and colouring matter from printed paper has been patented

by Mr. Wesley M. Osborn.

In carrying out the process, the old printed papers are placed in a digester nearly filling the same, and to which is added a weak solution of sulphurous acid, H_2SO_3 , such as is used in sulphite plants, and to which is added sodium carbonate, Na_3CO_3 , in powdered form to cause the necessary reaction. In the reaction ensuing the CO_3 gas will have a great effect upon the pulp, and sodium sulphite will be formed during the reaction, and will act as a bleaching agent.

An excess of sulphurous acid is required in order to cause a chemical reaction, and the amount of sodium carbonate may vary along with that of the sulphurous acid. In practice, the sulphurous acid should be of ordinary strength, while the carbonate of soda, or soda ash, is made into a solution, in order to dilute the acid strength, without being too quickly

weakened.

The inventor has found that good results may be obtained with two parts of the sulphurous acid to one part of the solution of sodium carbonate. After the ingredients have been placed within the digester, steam is applied, causing a circulation of the papers, slowly at first, until the temperature and pressure rises, after which the contents of the digester are cooked rapidly, retaining as long as possible the gases which are given off. When the stock has been sufficiently treated, the digester is blown, the stock washed and screened and ready for direct use in making paper and pressing into laps.

By this process, Mr. Osborn has found that a high grade of pulp is obtained, differing slightly from the original sulphite pulp, relieved of pitches, and being of a suitable consistence for use in the making of paper.

Wasie Paper Collection.

Commenting on the result of investigations into the profits derived from refuse, the Daily Telegraph deplores the fact that the systematic collections during the war have been dropped. Brighton, Swansea, Southampton, Nottingham, Dover, and other towns did very well out of their waste paper collections duri g the war, some of them making as much as £1,000 in a year. But now many have Some say that there is no local market where they can dispose of their supplies, and this is a very real difficulty, though not, the writer believes, an insuperable one, given organisation on a national scale. For though the price of paper has fallen very considerably, it is still high. During the war, of course, the collections were often made by Boy Scouts, who treated this as part of their war work. That has dropped, and householders have also dropped the habit of saving their paper and putting it aside to be ready when the boys called. It is a great pity that the practice has been discontinued, for it had a distinct moral influence.

The case of Glasgow is specially mentioned. Prior to the war, between £3,000 and £4,000 was obtained yearly from sales of waste products, but during the year ended May last the figure reached the record of £14,002, or nearly £2,000 more than in the previous year. By far the greater part of this revenue was secured from the sale of waste paper, which is obtained by separate collections from offices, warehouses, and dwellings throughout the city. In addition to the waste paper obtained by this means a large quantity was salved from the refuse received at the destructor stations, and this method of recovery proved exceedingly profitable. The output from all sources was 1,055 tons, and the record sum of £9,416 was obtained by sales.

Commenting on the fact that various leading towns have given up their collections of waste paper, as there is no local market where they can dispose of it, Messrs. Lendrum, Ltd., write: - "This is the crux of the whole difficulty-there can be no market while the mills are not using waste paper. They have discarded it for imported wood pulp, the result being that producers and collectors of this one-time useful commodity have lost a source of income or profit, and, moreover, the increased imports adversely affect the rate of exchange. If you would produce wealth from waste, you must tackle the problem from the root, and urge the mills to recommence using waste paper and to import less pulp.

THE publications of the Morland Press, 190, Ebury-street, London, are always a delight if for nothing else than the way they are produced; type, paper, cover designs, and the whole get-up are such as to please the most fastidious reader. The second number of the "Green Pastures" series just out is no exception to the rule. It is in the form of a memorial number to the late Edward Thomas, poet, essayist, and nature lover, who was killed in action on Easter Monday, 1916, and contains a characteristic poem of Thomas, called "Up in the Wind," a prose article by J. W. Haines "As I knew him," and poems by Vivian Locke Ellis, W. H. Davies, and Julian Thomas, the designs being by James Guthrie, editor of the series. This little volume should be in the possession of all the many friends and admirers of the lamented poet. Price, 2s. 6d.

The Sheffield Independent, which this year attains its 100th anniversary, announces a change in the editorship. Mr. W. W. Chisholm, who has a 52 years' connection with the paper, has asked, now that the war is over, to be relieved of the responsibility of control. though the paper will continue to have the advantage of his experience and local knowledge. As his successor the directors have appointed Mr. Basil Clarke, who resigned from his appointment as Director of the Public Information Branch of the Ministry of Health to take up the editorship.

September 11, 1919

BRITISH & COLONIAL

TRADE IN JERUSALEM.—The Chief Administrator of the occupied enemy territory administration at Jerusalem states that he would be glad to receive commercial publications, such as trade journals, from the United Kingdom. There are frequent inquiries for these. They should be sent at least in triplicate, so that copies can be handed to the three Chambers of Commerce. Trade directories are also required. Even with the out of date copies which he has, inquirers have been put in touch with English firms. He also recommends a number of leading manufacturers to send out travellers to find out the requirements of the country and to book orders which can be shipped within a reasonable time. Publications, etc., should be addressed to Headquarters, Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (South), Jerusalem.

A disastrous fire broke out on Saturday afternoon at the stationery and paper store of Messrs. Burleigh and Co., Ltd., printers, etc., Rupert-street, Bristol. The adjoining premises of Messrs. Butcher and Co. were also involved to a lesser degree. Being Saturday afternoon the premises were locked up and everyone away. About 3 o'clock smoke was seen to be issuing from the windows, and very quickly it had increased to huge volumes. The fire brigade were soon at work, and after about an hour their efforts began to have a good effect upon the burning building. upper storeys continued to be involved, but by 5 o'clock the buildings were completely There was a large stock of paper, gutted. and the business for some time must be considerably hampered.

The well-known printing and engineering firm of Messrs. Hoe and Co. have an interesting innovation in their latest rotary machine. The duct and ductor is now done away with and the ink supply is obtained by means of a series of pipes through which the ink is pumped and sprayed. The ink passes through a wire filter which can be removed and cleaned. The ink control screws are in a box at one end of the machine with a master screw to govern the row.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of
Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

PEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only
TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices
in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other
Registered information, together with Status Information
FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

THE above mentioned Council are prepared to receive applications for a post as a Principal Assistant to the Stores Manager in the Council's Central Stores, who must have a practical knowledge of the printing and stationery trades. Commencing salary £250 per annum increasing by £10 annually to £300 (No War Bonus).

Particulars as to the appointment, and forms of application which must be returned not later than 15th September, 1919, may be obtained upon application to the Stores Manager, Cliff Lane, Wakefield.

Replies to Box Nos, to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING PASITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three, Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be reckoned for each line.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

Situations Vacant.

COUNTRY Printers, Binders and Rulers require capable LONDON REPRESENTATIVE, able to command Commercial Work, Monthly Publication or any regular work.—Terms to Box 13693.

Situations Wanted.

A DVERTISER, disengaged, 15 years' Office, Warehouse and Outdoor experience, desires berth as TRAVELLER, BOOKKEEPER or MANAGER; substantial security.—E. W. B., 90, Earlham-grove, Forest Gate.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—Quad Demy FURNIVAL Two-Rev. Press, with Slogger Feeder; Quad Crown DITTO; Ditto DEXTER FOLDING MACHINE, 32-in. by 44-in.—11\frac{1}{2}-in. by 14\frac{1}{2}-in., 32 p.m., delivery second, third or fourth fold; PARALLEL FOLDING MACHINE, by Bremner, two folds, largest sheet 30-in. by 32-in.; all in perfect condition. Offers invited.—Address, "Furnival," Wm. Porteous and Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow.

Mr. W. C. Powers Arrives.

Faith in the British Paper Market.

Mr. W. C. Powers has arrived at 180. Fleetstreet, London, to take charge of Messrs. W. C. Powers and Co., Ltd., which was incorporated in April last to handle the sales of Canadian paper exports to Europe. Mr. Powers is a man of tremendous energy and enterprise, with a complete knowledge of the paper trade in all its phases, and he has already entered upon his big task with a force which will not be held back.

A representative of the British and Colonial Printer called upon Mr. Powers at his office, and found him not only a man of keen business instinct, but extremely courteous, and, above all, a confirmed optimist. He is a thorough believer in the future of the British Paper industry, both from the manufacturing and selling points of view. Mr. Powers is no stranger to this country, since he spent twelve years up to 1910 in England for the International Paper Co., so that he is fully acquainted with the conditions of British trade, in which he has such faith that he has given up a very important business connection in Canada in order to develop the new trade in Europe. Mr. Powers explained that his group of interests was not here to take the British market from the home manufacturer, holding that the foundation of good business in this country depends primarily on the success of the British mills.

"The interest of Canada," he observed, " is chiefly in the surplus of paper, which in the past has been supplied by countries which have not been so friendly as Canada has been, and which have not helped so much in the

war. Mr. Powers understands very thoroughly the value of a good press in this country, and without it he doubts whether the war could have been won, and for this reason he regards

papermaking as a "key" industry.
"The Canadian Mission," he remarked, "is trying to show as far as possible that an important industry such as paper should be kept within the Empire. We do not say that the countries within the Empire should abuse that position, but if Canada can put paper in at the same value as other competitors, we think we might expect the British publishers to patronise us."

Canada's Claim.

Mr. Powers recalled the reliable manner in which Canada had carried out her business obligations during the war. He mentioned that board had even been shipped by Dominion mills at a third of what the market would bring, while from elsewhere board which had been contracted for at cheaper prices was not delivered except at a considerable premium. This was not good business, but Mr. Powers believes that the reputation thus built up by Canadian firms will have its reward.

Believing that sentiment follows business rather than that business follows sentiment, Mr. Powers is convinced that this also will have a beneficial effect upon Canadian products, remembering, of course, that business depends upon giving real value.

The strong points of the W. C. Powers Co., Ltd., are news-print, folding boards, kraft paper and printing papers, especially coated, and sulphite bonds. The interests represented cover something like 1,000 tons a day, of which 800 tons are news-print alone.

Mr. Powers is a little doubtful whether Canada can supply all the surplus paper that this country requires, owing to the difficulties of shipping and so on, but the real plan, he says, is to apportion the available tonnage to those publishers who are familiar with the advantages of Canadian paper, and who are far-seeing enough to realise that so important an industry as paper should be kept within the Empire, buying either from the British or Canadian mills.

"I have not enough to go round everyone," he remarked, "but I could develop the tonnage to those publishers who see the position

in that light.'

Incidentally Mr. Powers mentioned that the market for news-print on the other side was very strong, as indicated by the fact that news-print is bringing close upon 3d. per lb. in New York.

Scandinavian Competition.

As to how far Canada can compete with Scandinavians in paper supplies, Mr. Powers had no available data as to the costs of the Scandinavian product, but he has no doubt that their costs must have increased very much during the war, and they are up against a much harder coal situation than Canada is, while with regard to labour, although it was much cheaper pre-war, it does not follow that such is the case now.

"They have a much lower freight rate," said Mr. Powers, "and that, of course, is a great advantage to Scandinavia and a considerable handicap to Canadian paper mills"

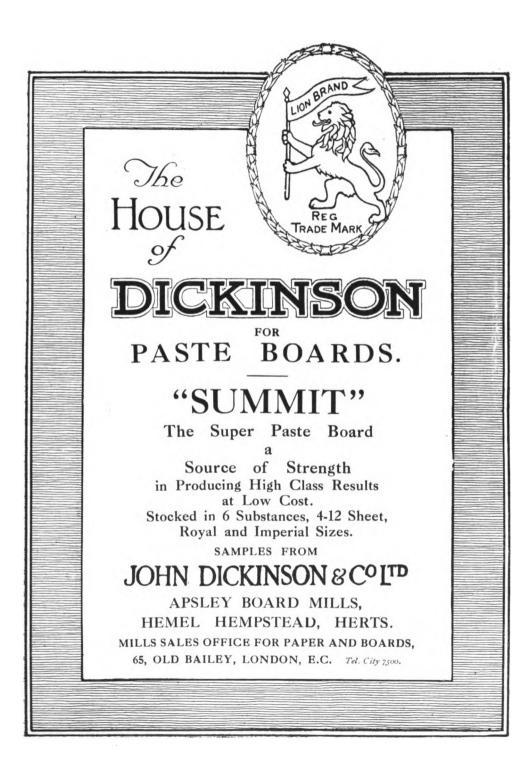
Mr. Powers does not seem to approve of a subsidy on the Canadian side as a means of equalising the position.

"A subsidy is a bad thing in the long run because the people of the country have to pay for it, and many are charged for the benefit of a few, which is a wrong policy."

Imports of Canadian paper are steadily increasing, and Mr. Powers believes they will continue to do so. "The quality of the paper, the satisfactory running, and the fact that the publishers were very badly treated by some Continental suppliers are factors which are bringing Canada into favour, together with the circumstance that during the war Canada made good on every obligation, no matter at what loss to itself."

Germany!

The possibility of German competition being mentioned, Mr. Powers declared that he was not afraid of it at all. He thinks that if a sovereign is worth 90 marks in Germany, things will cost four times as much there as in this country. While this will not apply to



growing timber or coal in the ground, it would apply very much to the cost of getting that timber to the mills and bringing the coal from the mines, and these conditions and such an adverse exchange as now exists against Germany must be reflected in the increasing cost of everything produced in that country. Of course, if Germany were able to put paper on the market at pre-war prices, the position might be different, but in any case, as things stand, Mr. Powers has no fear of the German bogey.

British Products Secure.

So far as the British paper trade is concerned, Mr. Powers has a great admiration for the products of our mills, and he is convinced that British manufacturers will continue to hold their own, both at home and abroad, in the papers in which they have excelled in the past. He is not so sure of the durability of merely war-time experiments. At the same time he thinks British papermakers should be guarded against dumping or adverse exchanges and he believes the authorities in this country will see that nothing unfair in these directions is allowed.

"The general opinion in Canada," said Mr. Powers, "is that publishers and papermakers here would see that it was to their advantage to continue some form of import regulation which would at the same time afford Canada an opportunity of taking care of the additional requirements of this market, and the hope in the Dominion is that something of

this kind will be worked out.'

Japanese Paper Yarn.

At the moment paper yarn is probably of most interest from the point of view of its employment in the weaving of certain kinds of fabrics, mainly those used for making bags and packing cloth, until supplies of raw cotton and jute are increased to a quantity more nearly adequate to the world's demands. In Japan paper cloth is no new thing, writes a correspondent of The Times (Trade Supplement), but during the war its manufacture, from paper yarn or from raw fibres used in papermaking, has shown a progressive ten-dency. Formerly a kind of paper cloth was made and used in Japan as a substitute for cotton and silk fabrics for clothing. The paper yarn which has been made in Europe during the war, mostly in Germany and Austria, is made chiefly from chemical wood pulp, but Japanese paper yarn is made from a much tougher paper, in the manufacture of which the inner fibrous bark of the paper mulberry and other trees having a fibrous bark is used In a fabric known as Shi-fu the warp consists of silk and the weft of paper yarn. Fifty years ago Shi-fu fabric was very popular in Japan for women's summer clothing. Later, when the finer and more durable cotton fabrics began to be imported in large quantities and at low prices, the industry declined.

From the oldest times the fibrous bark of paper mulberry (Broussonetia papyrifera), the gampi (Wickstræmia sp), and Edgeworthia papyrifera have been used in making Japanese paper, and the fibres of these three plants are the strongest known for the purpose. Gampi cloth is well known in Japan. In the manufacture of paper yarn in Japan the paper manufactured from the fibres of Edgeworthia papyrifera, being fine, elastic, and of glossy appearance, is chiefly used. In external appearance Japanese paper yarn resembles linen yarn rather than cotton. Its most important uses are for weaving the cloth used for wrapping wool, silk yarns, and similar goods, and as the woof of material for belting, neck ties,

If the shortage of raw cotton continues an increase in the Japanese production of paper cloth may help the situation to a slight extent.

Machinery Saves Human Energy.

In the pursuit of the greatest result for the least expenditure of human energy, the machine is everywhere replacing simple mus-cular effort. Skilled handicraft will never be superseded, but there is little reason for the retention of more sordid toil, says Engineering. The increase of human efficiency by the avoidance of undue effort is becoming more and more a feature of modern machine design. Handiness is a leading characteristic of present day tools, all the controls being grouped within easy reach. Having revised all conceptions as to the use of labour in other men's businesses, the engineer is appreciating the refinement of such methods in his own.

The total units of human energy available in any period of time are a limited quantity, and it is a paramount duty to avoid their wastage. No man wishes to exhaust all hisdaily store of energy for his task. He expects and needs to reserve a proportion for his own consumption; as a rational being, his production of energy is shared between his employer and himself. Where shop conditions are adverse, because of poor equipment, the working day, although of the same duration, is, for this reason, longer than where more rational conditions obtain. This is the same thing as saying increased production depends upon better conditions. mechanical appliances have advantages both for master and man. To the former, they represent increased output; to the latter, they mean an easier day's work with a greater amount of energy reserved for his own uses. It is simply that the ratio between useful and total effort is altered to give greater efficiency and benefit to both. A quotation from a recent article by Lord Leverhulme is worth reproduction:—"Man is not a machine. He is the master of machines, and by inventing better machines and bringing more machines under his dominion for production purposes. he will be able to create a bigger fund of wealth out of which he can take a bigger reward for his services."

London.

STONH

Application



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 12. LONDON: SEPTEMBER 18, 1919. EVERY THURSDAY PRICE TWOPENCE

Fruotupe" Service

"Fryotype"

Requisites for the Foundry.

MELTING POTS

3 cwt. and 6 cwt. capacity, embodying every modern improvement.

INGOT MOULDS

producing ingots of the most convenient shape for use.

LADLES, STIRRERS,

and all necessary foundry tools, of designs which are the result of our 50 years' experience.

SPECIAL MITTS

for handling hot ingots, and hot stereo plates, etc.

FLUXES

for cleaning the metal and enabling impurities to be removed.

REVIVING METALS

for bringing Printers' Metal which has become impoverished up to the correct standard.

WHY NOT BENEFIT BY OUR ACCUMULATED EXPERIENCE?

Fry's Metal Foundry,

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars,

LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone: HOP 4720 (two lines).
Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Friars, London.,

Also at MANCHESTER.
GLASGOW.
BRISTOL.
DUBLIN.

Before Buying Your Paper

WILL YOU GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY
TO QUOTE YOU?

YOU MAY SAVE MONEY.

We have Large Stocks of:-

Bags, Wrapping Papers,
Brown Papers,
Imitation Art & Art Papers,
Parchments, etc.

"News" is our speciality.

Reels from 128 ins. down to \(\frac{1}{8} \) of an inch wide.

"Toilet Papers."

THE FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

21-27, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV. NUMBER 12. LONDON: SEPTEMBER 18, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

St. Bride Printing School.

Inauguration of the New Session. The Proposed Institute of Printing.

The St. Bride Printing School had a good start on Friday for the new winter session. In spite of the heat wave, there was a large gathering in the Institute Hall, the audience comprising for the most part the young blood upon which the future welfare of the craft will depend to a large extent.

Mr. J. W. McAra, J.P. (chairman of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School Committee) presided, and among those present were:—Mr. W. R. Codling, C.B.E., M.V.O. (Controller H.M.S.O.), Mr. Edward Unwin (upper warden of the Stationers' Company), Mr. Geo. E. Holloway (president of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Federation), Mr. H. C. Hill (London Master Printers' Association), Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation of Master Printers), councillor H. F. Wagdin (London Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation), the Rev N. Taylor, M.A., and Mr. J. R. Riddell (principal of the St. Bride Printing School). Sir Geo. Riddell was absent in France, and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., was on duty at the Trade Union Congress.

Growing Success.

The chairman, after expressing satisfaction at the size of the gathering, mentioned the growth of the St. Bride Printing School from 700 pupils and 45 classes last year to 66 classes this session, with 18 teachers, and an accession of pupils which necessitated a waiting list. This state of things led Mr. McAra to recall the scheme for printing schools which was submitted to the L.C.C. before the war and which aimed at establishing a school for the north of London, another for the south, and a central technical institute. With the

coming of the war, that scheme had been at a standstill and it had been necessary to call into being a committee of influential gentlemen with the idea of establishing a central school of printing. Reference was made to the disappearance of the printing classes at the Regent-street Polytechnic, the Borough, and Aldenham Institute. St. Bride still went on flourishing, however, but there was no technical institute. It was part of the agenda for that meeting, said the chairman, to beat the big drum with regard to a technical institute and see whether something could not be done to get a real move on. There was no possible room for providing further accommodation at St. Bride's, and even the Readers' Class had to meet in the kitchen. (Laughter.) A great increase of plant, however, had taken place and it had been stowed away somehow.

A Great Need.

Mr. McAra felt that a great industry like printing ought to be housed in an institution worthy of the very important position it held to-day. (Hear, hear.) He wanted to fill everyone present that night with the convicthat they must have a big printing institute and that they must move the County Council to do it. If they could get all the sections of the trade to take the matter up in real earnest, something might be done. The chairman went on to show what the newspapers owed to the cause of technical education, and thought they ought to try and repay it by supporting the movement for such an institute as he had indicated. Every section of the newspaper organisation was now dependent upon the young printer being thoroughly grounded in his craft. While the

newspapers did not take apprentices, there was to be an exception from next January so far as stereotypers were concerned. What was wanted was a big technical institute that was self-contained with a comprehensive curiculum and in every way worthy of the craft. He mentioned that the ages of the applicants for admission to St. Bride's ranged from 14 to 66 years. With regard to the teachers, some who applied for positions on the staff were prepared to sacrifice bigger salaries in order that they might be engaged in the training of the young printer. The chairman felt that St. Bride's had an enthusiastic body of students and they had as teachers men who were taking up the work because they had a love and zeal for it, and those conditions, he thought, must produce first-class results.

The Report.

Mr. Riddell, in the course of his report, stated that the success of last session, when day classes were first inaugurated, had been more than maintained, and records had been attained in every section of the school's work. The individual enrolment of students numbered 70b, some of whom attended two, and even three, classes per week, so that each week well over 1,000 attendances were made.

In 1917-18 they had an increase of students' hours of 240 per cent. over that of 1916-17; again, in 1918-19 there was a further increase of over 236 per cent., making an increase on the two sessions of nearly 500 per cent. A large amount of the credit for this was due to the 115 employers, managers, and overseers of the various firms who sent over 500 students to the school, paying all their expenses, including their wages, for the working hours in which they were in attendance at the school. The school examinations were considered by the members of the independent examining board to be highly satisfactory, as were also the practical competitions for prizes given by Mr. George Eaton Hart and Mr. Harold Hood. In the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations 300 students were entered, of whom 216 obtained passes, this being equivalent to 76 per cent. of all the passes obtained throughout the United Kingdom. This must be considered satisfactory, particularly when it was remembered that boys as young as 14 years of age were entered for these examina-City and Guilds Institute medals as well as the special prizes given by the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association; also three students have been awarded the much coveted silver medals and prizes presented by the Worshipful Company of Stationers.

The new classes in photo-lithography, binding and warehouse work, printers' reading, stereotyping and electrotying had by their successfully justified their formation, as also did the whole-time course of instruction for sons of employers, a number of whom had btained honourable distinctions. Over one hundred disabled men have passed through the school, and while the work had put additional strain on the staff, his colleagues have

sincerely undertaken a work which at times seemed physically impossible, endeavouring not only to instruct the men in the printer's art, but also inspiring them with hope that those in the printing business will accept their responsibility and ensure that despite their handicap they will be welcomed into the craft when they are fitted to take up work in the printing office. (Applause.) St. Bride has also given to overseas soldier printers and our own demobilised men an opportunity to burnish up their craftsmanship before resuming their positions in the workshop. After speaking of the moral influence exercised at St. Bride and the need for technical education, Mr. Riddell added: I recognise that if we printers are to hold our own in competition with other nations, not only as regards increased production, but also in relation to improved methods and technique, we must of necessity adopt new methods to reach the desired end, and this can best be achieved by a course of scientific training. Therefore the whole question of educating and training the printer is important, not only to those engaged in the business-although they are primarily concerned-but also to the nation as a whole. If the practices sometimes met with in the school reflect what is being done in printing offices, a clear case is made out for the need of reforming their methods. To me the waste in material alone is appalling, and shows clearly that those in the workshop are not taught to be economical or to appreciate the cost and value of the materials they are constantly We can never hope to get the best results from our teaching here until we have the practical support of those in the printing If the results of technical education are to be a force generally felt throughout the craft, there must be a greater trade interest, backed by guarantees, to demand from the educational authorities a Printing Technical Institute worthy of the craft, containing all sections of the printing and kindred trades, and organised to meet the needs of everyone engaged in these trades, from employer to "printer's devil," and thereby removing the stigma that the printing and kindred trades are the "Cinderellas" of London's technical education.

Master Printers' View.

Mr. H. C. Hill, who took the place of Mr. J. J. Keliher, President of the London Master Printers' Association, thought the enthusiasm displayed that night looked very encouraging. Upon the subject of increased technical training there could surely be no difference of opinion at all. Every practical business man realised that increased production, the greatest need of the hour and of which they heard so much and saw so little, was very largely a question of improved methods, and improved methods could only be expected to follow sound technical training. He thought it was a question for co-operative effort, and speaking for the London Master Printers' Association he thought he might say that the employers in that Association were fully pre-

pared to do their share of the work. He felt, however, that the subject had not received the attention during the last few years that it deserved. That was not due to lack of interest, but to the fact that during that time the executives of the employers and employed had been so fully occupied had been so fully occupied with other matters. He hoped that they would be able to give more attention to the important question of technical education in the future. St. Bride School, he thought, provided the most perfect example of what such an institution should be, but it needed They had to make up for the extension. terrible wastage of the last few years.

America's Example.

Incidentally Mr. Hill mentioned the issue by the Typothetæ of America of 64 volumes comprising text books on printing and kindred trades. They were to form a library of reference for those who wished to improve their knowledge, and a ground work for those who were following the course of instruction. He thought that we in this country were lacking in the number of effective and useful text books that have been produced of late in the printing trade, and some of our experts might employ their spare time in putting together useful text books for the printing trade of this country. Printing, they would agree, was an art, but the art was in danger of being sacrificed to printing as a purely mechanical process, and because we had no qualification tests, no standards. There were many men, employers and employed, acting as printers to-day who had not the necessary technical knowledge of their trade which should be in the possession of every man who followed it. He might say that the greatest need of the printing trade was better craftsmen. He did not know whether the suggestion was practical or not, but it seemed to him that a system of examination by some central body, with certificates graded according to proficiency, would be a great incentive to young men to perfect themselves, and would arouse the necessary interest needed to keep their art and their trade in its foremost and proper position.

Stationery Office Encouragement.

Mr. W. R. Codling, Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, said the St. Bride Institute was an embodiment of the idea that education was the real secret of success. His experience in official life was that there was more room at the top of the ladder than at the bottom. In other words, it was even more difficult to find men who were fully qualified for responsible posts than it was to find men who could do ordinary work. Apart, of course, from the personal qualifications, the whole secret of the matter lay in the education of the individual. He was pleased to be present that night to show his sympathy with the practical work of the St. Bride Institute in giving the training and experience that were necessary for such an important craft as that of printing. In a sense he felt that he was there under false pretences. He was not a practical printer. By force of circumstances it had come to be that he had under his control certain printing offices and he was responsible for a good deal of public money which was spent in printing, but he had realised the value of the work which was being done there, and he was very glad to say that 50 of the young people in the works for which he was responsible, apprentices and others, were about to enter, if they had not already done so, as students of that institution. (Applause.) Technical education was playing an important part in the Stationery Office and a scheme was being formulated there for the education of their apprentices. An apprentice master was being appointed to look after their interests, educationally and otherwise. He could not help being struck by the fact as Mr. Riddell was speaking that all our progress practically as a nation depended upon the individual and that no worker, whether in the printing trade or any other, could take more out of the industry than he put into it in the long run, either as individuals or as a class. (Hear, hear.) What they got in the way of remumeration for their work depended on the value and the effort they put into it and in that way their social progress depended upon efficiency in industry. The St. Bride Institute in its own particular line was doing a great deal in that direction.

An inspiration.

Councillor H. F. Wagdin introduced a good deal of humour into his address. Referring to the location of the reading class in the kitchen, he thought the average compositor would consign the corrector of the press to a much lower region and the compositor would have the right on his side. (Loud laughter.) He thought that meeting constituted an inspiration in itself, for they felt there was something that they were really laying hold of and were determined to better themselves and the community. They were witnessing the genesis of a revolution in the printing trade, because the main object of that meeting was to get a suitable technical institute. The speaker criticised the quality of the trade journals in the printing trade in this country as compared with those of America. He went on to complain that the master printers, when a scheme was put forward for improving the trade, would not put up "the purse." He wanted to ask, when they had got their technical institute and the employer had a lad who was capable of rendering better service than in the past, were master printer's going back to the old system of cutting one another's throats, by which they got just sufficient profit on the work to provide themselves with a crust of bread and cheese and render it absolutely impossible that they should ever leave behind them a fat fortune? And was a worker to be satisfied with the price that was paid for his labour before the war broke out, because, as a journeyman he held that, despite the comparatively high wages paid to day, it was an everlasting disgrace to the printing profession that the skill which was demanded of them as printers at the present time was so poorly remunerated. The printing trade ought to get together, employers and employed, and con-

Digitized by Google

sider how they could improve the craft from every point of view.

Grading Suggested.

Mr. Edward Unwin expressed profound satisfaction with the position which the St. Bride Institute occupied and he acknowledged the work of Mr. Riddell in this connection. He was glad to think that the employers were appreciating the work of the School, and allowed the time needed for their apprentices to attend the classes. The cost, he held, was returned to the printing office in the skill which the apprentices displayed when they got to manhood. With regard to Mr. Hill's suggestion of a certificate of proficiency, Mr. Unwin said he had often desired that trade unions, and especially the L S.C., should in some form or other grade their men for the mutual benefit of the employers and of the men themselves. Unfortunately for want of this efficiency there was often a dead level of wage, which might be avoided if certificates were made compulsory. The speaker went on to say that he wished the Stationers' Company to return to its original purpose of elevating and protecting the craft. He could assure them that this year they had a Master of the Stationers' Company who was anxious to bring that about.

Mr. G. E. Holloway recalled a meeting 26 years ago at St. Bride's, when there was virtually formed a Whitley council in the particular branch of the trade which he represented. They had a committee formed from each side who discussed various topics for the benefit of the employees. He mentioned that they admitted all the assistants as journeymen and some of the men who had been raised to that status had taken up technical training because they wished to earn their money. In the electrotyping section they had a fortnight's holiday, 48 hours a week and £4 6s. wages.

Mr. Codling then distributed the prizes and at the conclusion was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for so doing.

MR. J. P. TUCKER, for 21 years overseer of the Birmingham Post composing-room, has just retired after 42 years continuous service with the proprietors of that newspaper. The other day Mr. Tucker was the recipient of two testimonials—a clock, a silver cigarette case and a fountain pen from the composing department, and a case of table cutlery of rustless steel from the members of the editorial staff. Mr. Tucker's predecessor was the late Mr. Baker, whose son, Mr. H, Baker, for many years a reader on the Post, was recently appointed secretary in Birmingham of the National Union of Manufacturers.

FAULTY CATALOGUES.—The British Consul at Parimaribo calls the attention of United Kingdom firms to a complaint made by traders against the practice of sending unpriced catalogues from the United Kingdom, which has, in several instances, resulted in the loss of trade. He points out that instances have occurred in which orders have been lost because certain catalogues contained no indication of prices.

The Journalist's Conference.

The thirty-fourth annual conference of the Institute of Journalists was held last week at Birmingham, when the members were accorded a civic welcome by the Lord Mayor, who, after paying tribute to the ability and discretion of the individual journalist, said that during the war the Press had played its part. The newspapers had fostered and encouraged the very best characteristics of the British people. He warmly commended the objects of the Institute and the steps being taken to establish a course of training for journalists iu London University, and expressed his belief that in the new era of national and social life upon which the country was entering the Press was going to be of equal value and importance to the nation as in the past.

Mr. Frederick Hinde, in his presidential address, said that during the war the lot of the journalists was one of great difficulty. From being the freest Press in the world, newspaperdom, in England, became the most severely regulated. The individual men suffered more greatly than many realised. No Whitley Council for the profession had yet been established. The time had come when the Newspaper Society, the only body representative of the employers, should be invited to join the Institute and help in the formation of such council for the journalistic side of the newspaper industry. One of the chief subjects for the consideration of the conference related to remuneration, a question which had never loomed so large as during the last few years. In view of the depreciation of the sovereign and the fact that newspaper workers other than journalists had obtained increases in pay proportionately far beyond anything accorded to journalists, he anticipated that members would readily agree that the minimum should be revised. As to the course for journalism in London University, he explained that they did not claim for such teaching that it would make a journalist, but it was believed it would produce the raw material from which some excellent journalists might be obtained.

The question of salaries was discussed and the opinion was expressed that journalists should be in receipt of at least 100 per cent. increase on their pre-war salary

At the concluding session, on Saturday, Mr. George Springfield was elected president for the ensuing year.

The discussion on salaries was continued, a resolution being unanimously approved which claimed 100 per cent. increase on pre-war rates to meet the higher cost of living. The conference also expressed the view that in no case should journalists of three years' experience be paid less than four guineas per week. It was decided that owing to the difficulties connected with the proposed Government inquiry into salaries and working conditions, further consideration of the matter should be deferred until the result of the negotiations

with the proprietors' organisation as to higher wages has been ascertained. In the event of a satisfactory settlement not being secured the executive committee was requested to consider immediate action in accordance with the Minimum Wages Bill. Districts were recommended to enter into local negotiations with newspaper proprietors with the object of giving effect to the principle of the resolutions adopted by the conference.

The report of the Orphan Fund Committee, which was approved, stated that to date 161 children had received grants amounting to £13,915; in 1918 children were granted £562. A gift of £4,000 by Mr. Frank Lloyd was

acknowledged with gratitude.

The conference expressed deep regret at the growing practice of the publication in responsible newspapers of signed articles not actually written by the persons who were represented as the authors, a practice which was regarded as not being in accord with the high traditions of British journalism, and which, moreover, was inimical to the best interests of working journalists. The council was urged to consider the matter with a view to steps being taken to induce newspaper proprietors and editors to discontinue the publication of such articles.

At a luncheon given by the Birmingham and Midland Counties District, Mr. W. A. Cadbury, Lord Mayor-Elect of Birmingham, proposed the toast of the Institute. He described the daily newspaper as a recurring miracle with its fresh lists of appealing advertisements, its telegraphic news from the ends of the earth, and the words of wisdom from

the editor and his staff.

Personal.

Mr. C. J. DRUMMOND, M.B E, has completed fifty years' membership of the L.S.C.

THE Newspaper Press Fund has appointed Mr. W. Thornton Sharp secretary, in place of Mr. J. P. C. Coast, who has resigned the post to take up the secretaryship of the Land Agents' Society.

LADY NORTHCLIFFE is to be president during the ensuing year of the Society of Women Journalists.

THE Daily Mirror is responsible for the statement that Mr. Henry Drennan, the artist milliner, is really Mr. Geoffrey Robert Henry Drennan Allen, son of the late William Allen, the wealthy and well-known chairman of Messrs. David Allen, Ltd., colour printers.

MR. J. R. RIDDELL, Principal of the St. Bride Printing School, has faith both in the craft and in the school. His son was a big prize winner last session.

THE Lord Mayor (Sir Horace Brooks Marshall), accompanied by the Lady Mayoress

and Sheriff Sir William and Lady Smith, will lay the foundation stone of the Printers' War Memorial Wing to the Caxton Convalescent Home at Limpsfield, on Saturday afternoon next, September 20th.

MR. ALEXANDER EDDINGTON, the chief reporter of the Edinburgh Evening News, and Mr. Thomas Gibson, the deputy chief reporter, have resigned their appointments after services with that paper respectively of 43 and 35 years. Mr. Eddington for many years acted as Edinburgh correspondent for the Press Association, and also for the Times and other London papers.

MR. H. C. Anning, who for about 35 years has been the London correspondent of the Bristol Times and Mirror, has been given a seat on the board of directors of that journal.

THE new Mayor of Richmond will be Alderman Simpson, a local newspaper proprietor, who has held the office twice before.

MR. A. F. BLADES (president of the Federation of Master Printers) has returned home much better for a holiday. He has at once taken up the consideration of delicate labour problems.

MR. WM. C. Cox, by mutual arrangement with Mr. Geo. Clarke (Messrs. Martin and Clarke), has commenced business entirely on his own account as papermakers' agent and merchant, and has opened new premises at 7, Lambeth-hill, Upper Thames-street, E.C 4.

A WELSH writer and preacher, the Rev. Ben Jones, vicar of Penmachno, Carnarvonshire, has been appointed editor of the Welsh edition of the Church Family Newspaper. He is to give up his living and come to London

Printers' Wages Demand.

Negotiations are taking place in London this week between the Federation of Master Printers and the representatives of the Typographical Association on the memorial for 10s. a week advance in wages.

The conference sat all day on Tuesday until 9 o'clock in the evening, and was then adjourned until next week, no settlement

having been reached.

A NEW monthly magazine called the London Mercury is due on November 1st. The editor is Mr. J. C. Squire, who has relinquished the editorship of Land and Water and has been in charge of the literary department of the New Statesman. It is to be entirely literary, not touching public affairs at all except incidentally through books. The magazine is to be issued from the offices of the Field and the Queen.

Trade Notes.

THE Islington Gazette, which for many years has been published five days per week, is now to appear six days weekly.

The late Mr. Nathaniel Gould, author of sporting novels, who died on July 25th, has left property of the value of £7,797.

We understand that Gardening Illustrated and Farm and Home have changed hands, and are now the property of Mr. John Nayler, who has been associated with both papers for several years.

THE Helsingfors paper, Sosialli-Demokratti, states that Professor Goode, the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, has been arrested by the Esthonian authorities at Reval at the request of the British authorities.

THE death is announced of Mr. Robert Henry Cadge, manager of Messrs. Miller, Son and Co.'s, Ltd., Printing Works, Fakenham. He had been attending to his duties apparently in his usual health. During the night he was suddenly taken ill and passed away almost immediately.

MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.— The Manchester School of Technology and the Printing Crafts Guild are holding a reunion and concert on September 27th, to provide facilities for the meeting of old students, who are asked to assist in bringing together possible recruits to the School who have been interrupted through war service. The arrangements are in the hands of Mr. Fishenden, M.Sc. Tech., head of the printing, etc., section.

TENDERS WANTED. — For the supply of printing and stationery for twelve months for the Nottingham Guardians; particulars from Mr. J. A. Battersby, Poor Law Offices, 50, Shakespeare-street, Nottingham. For the supply of books, stationery, kindergarten, and other school material to the schools in the County of Stirling, or district of same, for twelve months; forms of tender from Mr. G. Blane, clerk to the Education Authority, Dumbarton-road, Stirling.

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION. — The council of this Institution have decided that, for reasons of economy, the customary annual elections to the Almshouses and Orphan Funds will not be held this year. All candidates will be admitted to benefit without election. The council point to the advantages of the Orphan Fund. The fathers of five children contributed, collectively, the sum of £8 5s., and in return the sum of £980 will be expended upon the education and maintenance of their children.

THE employees of Messrs. Edwin Ombler and Sons, printers and stationers, Hull, had their annual outing the other day. The party of over 70 left by the 9.8 train for Bridlington, arriving there by 10. A four course dinner was provided at the Oberon Café. Mr. Rippon presented Mr. H. Craft with a small token of regard from his fellow employees on sever-

ing his connection with the firm after 17 years' service. The present was an umbrella; also one to Mrs. Craft.

The death has occurred of Mr. John Henry Pitfield, newsagent, 32, Bridge-street, Darwen. Mr. Pitfield passed away in his sleep.

THE death has taken place of Mr. Geo. D. Wood, Finkle-street, Knaresborough, at the age of 64 years. Mr. Wood had carried on the business of printer and publisher for the past twenty years.

THE late Sir Robert Alfred Hampson, of Ulverston, Lancs, chairman of C. Tingling and Co., Ltd., proprietors of the Liverpool Daily Courier and the Liverpool Evening Express, has left estate of the value of £20,617.

A REPRESENTATIVE gathering of the staffs of the composing and reading departments of the Daily News journeyed to Southend on Saturday. A capital repast was provided at the Victoria Hotel. The toast of "The Firm" was given and acknowledged. Mr. H. Murch replied to the toast of "The Printer," which was proposed by Mr. L. P. Menage, the "Father" of the composing department.

REASONS FOR LEAVING.—In an office with which I am intimately acquainted, writes a correspondent, there has been a constant stream of new men in one department, who only stay for a short period and then move on. The same difficulty is not experienced throughout the whole office. I think it would be a wise plan for every employer so placed to get each "passer by" alone, and try to ascertain the reason for his leaving. There is often a cause of which the employer is ignorant.

It is now over twenty years since Linotype and Machinery Limited obtained from the originators of the Miehle the exclusive right to manufacture and sell in the United Kingdom the two-revolution single-cylinder press bearing that name. During this period the Miehle has been continuously made at Broadheath Works, Cheshire, and supplied to practically every printing office of note in the kingdom. Linotype and Machinery Limited are the only manufacturers in this country of the press known as the Miehle, and the press can always be supplied to British printers by this firm. All communications relating to the press should be addressed to Linotype and Machinery Limited, 188, Fleet-street, London, E.C 4.

GATESHEAD.—The first of the fourth series of lectures on economic subjects arranged by the Gateshead Advisory Committee for senior scholars attending the elementary schools was given in the Gateshead Town Hall on Tuesday night. The lecturer was Mr. A. J. Platt, works manager for Messrs. Mawson. Swan and Morgan, Ltd., Newcastle, and he explained the technicalities of the work in a printing department. The printing trade, he said was a good one, and sharp intelligent lads were wanted as apprentices. There was plenty of room at the top for good printers, and the work was interesting because it came into contact with so many other different

Digitized by GOOSIG

kinds of occupations. It was essential that lads who wished to get on should be good spellers, and have a good knowledge of their own language, and this was particularly important in the printing trade.

THE "FUTURE."—A publication bearing the title of the Future was issued as a national publication, this week, the contents being contributed by the Prime Minister and other Ministers. It is announced that between four and five million copies are issued. Published by the Chief Whip's Literary Department, the publication presents in popular form an outline of the Government's policy, as announced by the Prime Minister, and urges on one and all the need for a united effort to solve the urgent social and industrial problems facing the country after the war's upheaval. Ministers have contributed to its columns solely with this object in view and with no regard to the interests of political parties. The manager of the Future, the organ of the English Language Union, writes that his magazine has nothing whatever to do with this new publication, "and the use of our title is an infringement of our long-established copyright. Our journal is entirely unconnected with the Government or any political party or association."

CONFERENCE OF EMPLOYERS AND EM-PLOYED.—The success of the three days' conference of employers and employed, recently held in Birmingham by the Industrial League has encouraged that body to extend its opera-Arrangements have therefore been made to hold similar conferences in Glasgow, Newcastle, Manchester, Bristol, Portsmouth, and Sheffield, and negotiations are being conducted in other places. Subjects relating to labour and commerce in all their various forms will be considered. One very important subject to be dealt with was suggested by Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., in the discussion on his paper at Birmingham. Mr. Clynes suggested that "the relation of improved labour conditions in this country, and imported sweated goods," would be a subject on which the Industrial League could most usefully institute a conference. A most interesting discussion should take place on this matter, and it will be included in the agenda of one or more of the conferences.

Paper Thread Manutacture in Spain.

The Board of Trade Journal publishes a report from the British Vice-Consul at Granada who states that a local manufacturing concern has erected a factory to manufacture thread from paper and to weave cloth for the packing of their products. The raw material or paper paste which is required for the manufacture of the thread, is obtained from eucalyptus wood, of which tree the company has a large plantation, covering many acres of ground, and which is being largely extended. The process for its manufacture is described as follows:—With the wood paste destined for

the weaving machine paper is first fabricated. This is then cut in long and narrow strips, like ribbon, similar to what is used in telegraph offices, and like them are rolled on small reels. Each reel is placed on a spinning-wheel. which is held in position by a needle which revolves with a velocity of 5,000 to 6,000 revolutions per minute. By this means the strip of paper is twisted and forms a kind of tube, which, so far, is neither very fine nor very strong. To make it of greater resistance, it is soaked in a special kind of glue, which at once becomes indissoluble, being exposed to thermal vapours. In this way the thread can again undergo another stretching or straining, and remains fine but stronger. materials which are obtained from paper thread are still far too coarse to substitute for linen or cotton cloth.

Scottish Printers' Wages.

A meeting of the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades was held in Edinburgh, last week, at which members from all parts of Scotland were present. The president, Mr. Paterson, explained that he had called that meeting of the Alliance so that a full report might be made to the members of the proceedings of the Wages Board in regard to the claim for an increase of wages. The meeting of the Wages Board under the neutral chairmanship of Sir Thomas Munroe was held in Edinburgh on Friday last, when the whole position was discussed and Sir Thomas made a statement embodying his opinion.

Many of the members present at the meeting voiced their objections to any increase being given at this time, but ultimately the following resolution was unanimously adopted-" That this meeting of members of the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades, having heard the report by the Scottish Alliance representatives on the Wages Board of its recent meetings, and specially of the meeting of the Wages Board held on September 5th, under the neutral chairmanship of Sir Thomas Munro, approves of the action of their representatives in offering an advance of 7s. per week to the adult male workers represented by the unions on the Wages Board, and of 7s. The meeting to the female compositors. notes with much satisfaction that Sir Thomas Munro expresses the opinion that the offer made is fair and reasonable, approves of the offer made on their behalf, and resolves to take such steps as the Executive Board may consider necessary to withstand any attempt to enforce a higher concession.

An old-time printer, who has installed the costing system within the last three years, remarked that "charging a high percentage of profit on an inaccurate cost had resulted in wasting a large part of his life and searing his conscience."



FORTY-FIRST YBAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 5% ins.)

Whole Page Half Page Third Page Quarter Page	1 1	17 6	0 6 0	One-third Column	6
				one inch in Columber and Special Positi	

Discounts according to Number of Insertions. Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Seandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIE, Vasterlanggatan 56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
Rast 39th-street, New York.
Rappessentatives also in Ametralia, India South

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colowial Printer and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LAME, LONDON, E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1919.

agents, 11, St. Bride-street, R.C.4.

Current Topics.

The St. Bride Institute.

On another page of this issue will be found an interesting report of a meeting held at this popular school of printing, on Friday evening last, when a number of leading men connected with the allied trades was present, and a report was presented describing the work of the past session. How successful this work was is amply demonstrated by the fact that St. Bride still retains its reputation of gaining the greatest number of national medals and prizes. On last year's examination the following awards were made:—Three City and Guilds Medals and special prizes presented by the Printers' Managers and Overseers

Association, also three of the much-coveted silver medals and prizes awarded by the Worshipful Company of Stationers. The work of the Institute not only embraces the teaching of the various branches of the printing art, but it is to a large extent also a moral teaching, as endeavours are made to infuse a higher tone into the younger members of the printing craft and to impress upon them the importance of punctuality, and a keen sense of the importance of loyalty and responsibility. For the coming session the syllabus of the Institute is a comprehensive one, embracing all sections of the art of the printer. and opportunities are offered, which, if taken proper advantage of, should do much to start the students on a successful career.

The U.S.A. Trade Mark.

Some time ago there was a considerable agitation in this country for a British trade mark with the object of marking all goods that were of British origin. The scheme after much discussion was held in abeyance and nothing has been heard of it lately. Now a section of the United States manufacturers desire a trade mark that will distinguish goods made in the U.S.A., while, as here, the scheme has met with considerable opposition. The main idea of such trade marks is that the superiority of the goods that bear them will be so manifest that it will mean greater business for the country of origin. That this view is not held by all is manifest from the fact that the Merchants' Association of New York has sent to members of Congress and other Federal officials a brief in opposition to the Bill which authorises the adoption, registration and protection of a national trade mark to distinguish merchandise produced in the United States. The Board of Trade Journal says:—The memorandum claims that the Bill will not bring about the results which it aims to produce, and that its operation will injure instead of promote trade with foreign nations. Although the general use of a suitable legend showing the origin of merchandise, such as "Made in U.S.A.," accompanied by a suitable emblem, is favoured by the Association, the memorandum dwells on the legal obstacles which will be encountered. The chief is practical difficulty of determining and enforcing the standards to be followed in licensing or refusing to license houses to use the trade mark. Again, objections are raised to granting of too much responsibility and authority to one man-the Secretary of Commerce-in enforcing the provisions of the Act. stated that the power which the Act would

Digitized by Google

give to the Secretary of Commerce is dangerous, inasmuch as it would give him complete control over the business of persons engaged in foreign trade. He would also encounter difficulties in fixing and enforcing standards based upon the grades and accepted traditions of manufacturers and trade associations in the United States by the necessity of interpreting and considering at the same time the standards of a large number of foreign countries in each of which the standards and traditions vary. The attempt to establish and enforce standards, therefore would be sure to injure American sellers or offend foreign powers.

Some Paper Topics.

The paper market has not varied remarkably since the wages and hours concessions were made to the men. At that time a stiffening tendency set in, and prices advanced on printings and writings. Foreign papers have since hardened in sympathy, and the following figures may be taken as representative of current buying. Common printings are selling at 41d. to 5d.; seconds printings of good white colour at 58d. per lb.; fine white printings are quoted 6d. to 61d. per lb.; and esparto printings are on offer at 7d. per lb. Making orders for S.C. lithos and imitation arts are accepted by the mills at 6d. per lb., but except under special circumstances delivery cannot be made under at least two to three weeks. Foreign glazed coloured printings are selling by wholesale houses at 7d. per lb., by agents at 5d. to 6d. per lb., and the English alternative (which is too good for common work) is selling at 7d. per 1b. upwards.

Common E.S. writings are quoted 5d. to 51d. per lb., while most mills making ES. papers are in a position to quote 6d. to 6dd. for quite a good quality. The best esparto writings are firm at 8d. per lb., with a slightly inferior grade at 7d. per lb. Despite these conditions there are still a few wholesale houses adhering to higher figures in the hope of clearing better profits. Thus we have seen quite recent quotations for named E.S. papers based on 9d. and even 91d, and 10d. per lb. The time for these figures has passed, and so long as the mills are open to accept orders for equal quality at 8d. per lb., there is small prospect of the bigger business falling into the hands of the distributor.

One of these days the problem of the true functions of maker, distributor and consumer will become acute. It is growing increasingly evident that many mills are preferring to sell direct to the user rather than through the agency of the middlemen. Some makers, who in pre-war days never did a stroke of business direct, are now encouraging con-sumers' inquiries. The worst evils of the indirect system of selling were revealed by the

war, and papermakers can well be excused for favouring a more direct method of distribution. If the rationing system of the closing years of the war had been based on direct supplies, prices would not have reached the height they did consequent upon the in-auguration of the chain policy of selling. Wholesalers, agents and dealers, private speculators and second-hand brokers, all stood in on the war policy of the vicious Small wonder that while excess profits and private fortunes were in process of formation, the consumer was called upon to pay an exorbitant price, and the mills were occasionally blamed for reprehensive practice that in truth was not attributable to them.

In principle, the manufacture, sale and consumption of paper is a triangular proposition. The ideal system would comprise the mill, the distributor and the user. This arrangement is essential for the small mills, and, in fact, worked out successfully before the war. Immediately the large mill comes into the proposition the system fails, for the desire is then to both make and distribute. Thus we have the large papermakers of the country acting as their own wholesalers. Even the few who in pre-war days elected to deal only through the wholesale houses are now endeavouring to perform their own distribution. The price of paper is largely governed by the costs of distribution, as ample proof of which we now have the mill agents quoting far more favourable prices than the wholesale house. Where a mill carries out its own distribution through its own house and branches, the costs are heavier than those incurred by a smaller mill selling direct through its agent, but lower than those which have to be borne by paper which passes from the mill to the wholesaler's store and thence to the user. Here there are two profits and two sets of establishment or maintenance charges to be carried by the paper, and naturally the ultimate selling price contrasts unfavourably with the direct mill quotations.

We are likely to hear more on this subject from wholesalers in the near future, for to some of them it is becoming obvious that the making orders are passing them and the only consolation left is the small printer's sundry orders. One of the safeguards of the wholesaler in earlier days was the foreign-made paper. It may happen that this commodity will again come to the help of the middleman, but until evidence of the fact becomes visible it is best to say nothing.

Some of the prices current in the paper market, in addition to those already named, are as follows:—English kraft, £52 to £57 per ton; Swedish kraft, £55 to £60 per ton; M.G. manilla, 5½d. per lb.; Dutch strawboards (forward delivery), £14 10s. per ton, immediate delivery, £18 to £20; foreign millboards, £35 to £40 per ton; coloured tissues, 20 by 30, 10s. per ream; bottle tissues, 5s. 6d. per ream. H. A. M.

WHATEVER your work, make it your business to appreciate its dignity and worthwhileness and service.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. 6d.,; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 14s. 41d.; Cassell and Co., 75; J. Dickinson and Co., 25s. 101d., 1st Pref., 74; Ilford, 19s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 4s. 3d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; International Linotype, 59, 63; Lamson Paragon, 23s. 9d.; Linotype, B Deb., 571; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 6d.; George Newnes, Pref., 13s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 72s. 6d.; Roneo, 41s. 9d., 42s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 218. 3d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 238. 9d., Def., 208., 208. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, 134, 136, Pref., 94, 94; Weldon's, 34s. 6d., Pref., 15s.

NEW COMPANIES.

CINEMA GUIDES, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the copyright of W. H. Robbins in a publication called the ABC Guide to the Cinemas. The subscribers are P. M. M. Marsden and W. H. Robbins. Private company. The first directors are W. H. Robbins and P. M. M. Marsden. Registered office, 31, Broad-streetavenue, E.C.2.

B. Rosedale and Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £1,250, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, paper of all kinds and articles made from paper or pulp, and materials used in the manufacture of paper, including cardboard, cardboard boxes, railway and other tickets, millboards, wall and ceiling papers, etc. The subscribers are H. W. J. Bass and Lena Joseh. Private company. Directors, H. W. J. Bass and Lena Joseh.

CHAD VALLEY Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £100,000, in 50,000 pref. and 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, to take over the business of printers, publishers and manufacturers of toys, games and stationers' sundries carried on by Johnson Bros. (Harborne), Ltd., at Chad Valley Works, Harborne, Birmingham. The subscribers are A. J. Johnson, Captain H. S. Johnson, and W. A. J. Riley. Private company. The first directors are A. J. Johnson, Captain H. S. Johnson and W. A. J. Riley. Registered office, Chad Valley Works, Harborne, Birmingham.

Chambers of Commerce Publishing Co., LTD.-Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers and publishers of journals, magazines, year books, reports and all other publications and forms issued or used by or on behalf of Chambers of Commerce, etc. The subscribers are W. F. Freir and W. L. Freir. Private com-Private com-The first directors are W. F. and W. L. pany. Freir (both permanent, subject to holding 1,000 shares each). Registered office, Barclay's Bank Chambers, St. Gile's-square, Northampton.

WHITEHEAD MORRIS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500,000, in £1 shares, to carry on

the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, etc. The subscribers are H.M. Orgins and H. S. Hinge. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors.

BAILEY BROTHERS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £12,000, in £1 shares, to acquire from F. E., F. D., and J. A. Bailey, the business of bookbinders carried on by them as "Bailey Bros." The subscribers are F. E. Bailey, F. D. Bailey, and J. A. Bailey. Private company. F. E. Bailey is permanent governing director. Registered office, 1, Clarendon - buildings, Ronalds-road, N.5.

. E. Ingram and Sons, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of cardboard box manufacturers carried on by J. E. Ingham, at Carr Lane Mill, Waterfoot, as "J. E. Ingham and Son." The subscribers are J. E. Ingham, Edward Ingham, J. Ingham, Edgar Ingham and Ann M. Ingham. Private company. The first directors are J. E. Ingham. Edmund Ingham, J. Ingham. Edgar Ingham, and Ann M. Ingham. Registered office, Carr Lane Mill. Waterfoot.

E. J. STEELE, LTD. - Registered with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business carried on by E. J. Steele at 3-7. Dorset-street, N., and to carry on the business of box and bag makers, stationers, printers, shop fittings makers, bookbinders, hat shape makers, pattern makers, manufacturers of, and dealers in, string, ink, paints, buckram, cloth and wire, etc. The subscribers are E. J. Steele and Mrs. R. Steele. Private company. The first directors are E. J. Steele and Mrs. R. Registered office, 3-7, Dorset-street, Steele. Islington, N.

KOLOK MANUFACTURING (OVERSEAS) Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £20,000. in £1 shares, to take over the business of dealers in carbon papers, ribbons and accessories for typewriting machines and other stationers' goods, etc., carried on by Kolok Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The subscribers are F. M. O'Brien and A. H. Sutton. Private com-The first directors are D. J. O'Brien, F. M. O'Brien, and A. H. Sutton. So long as the Kolok Manufacturing Co., Ltd., hold 2,000 shares or more, they shall be entitled to appoint a director in respect of each 2,000 shares held by them. Registered office, Rochester Works, Tariff-road, Tottenham, N.17.

LOCHEND PRINTING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in 10,000 "A," 12,000 "B," and 3,000 "C" shares of 1s. each, and 18,750 ordinary shares of £1 each, to adopt an agreement with F. Woolfrey, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, etc. The the business of printers, stationers, etc. subscribers are F. Woolfrey and A. Brett. Private company. The first directors are F. Woolfrey, A. Brett, and A. Y. Calder. Registered office, 40a, King William-street, E.C.

IRVINES, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as letterpress printers; lithographers, die sinkers and engravers, etc. The subscribers are A. W. Sanderson and H. R. Sanderson. Private company. Permanent directors, A. W. Sanderson (chairman), and

RITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER SEPTEMBER 18, 1919.

S. E. O. Eades (managing director). Registered office, 19, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

EAST COAST (BEIRA) PUBLISHING SYNDI-CATE, LTD.—Particulars filed August 31st, 1919, of £3,000 debentures, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, amount of the present issue being £2,000.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ADJUDICATION.

Tattersall, Benjamin, journeyman printer, 99, Robert Nuttall-street, Accrington. Date of order and of filing petition, September 10th, 1919.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Heel, James Horatio, printer, carrying on business as the Spa Printing Co., Tremontroad, Llandrindod Wells. To be heard on November 6th, 1919, at 10 a.m., at the Police Court, Newtown.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

Haworth, Lawrence Edward, paper merchant, carrying on business at 10, Lord-street West, Blackburn. Trustee, Nathaniel Duxbury, 27, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn. Appointed September 1st, 1919.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Daniel, William, stationer, etc., lately carrying on business at 43, Market-street, Birkenhead. Trustee, Elwy Davies Symond, 11, Dale-street, Liverpool. Last day for receiving proofs, October 1st, 1919.

ADVERTISING is no job for a quitter, and the man who is afraid to continue advertising when the results are not what he expects, or one who advertises spasmodically, will not succeed in business.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Armytage, K. E. Writing, etc., pens. 21,860.

Baker, G. H. Show cards. 21,920.

Boedicker, H. C. Machine for making photoprints on printing plates by direct contact or projection printing. 21,760.

Bond, E. M. Method of securing leaves, documents, etc., in book, etc., covers. 21,748.

Bosc, L. P. Sheet distributor for printing machines, rotary duplicators, etc. 21,565. Bosc, L. P. Inking devices for rotary dupli-

cators. 21,566.
Calvert, E. A. Files for letters and papers.

21,934.

Harper, J. Calendars. 21,431.

Loose-leaf binders. 21,802.

Poulton, F. W. Pen and pencil finger clip for learning to write. 21,418.
Reddie L. N. (King). Feeding sheets. 21,746. Valentine, H. J. Picture books, etc. 21,811.

Ward, W. A. Folding boxes. 21,958.

Specifications Published, 1917. Neuts, W. Collapsible boxes, cases and the like. 131,617.

1918.

Shill, C. R. Cardboard and other material, trays, boxes and the like. 131,722.

Parry, W., and Hughes, S. G. Device for securing and locking pages or blocks of printer's type in place of page cord.

131,840. Bland, J. P. Means for use in mounting photogravure cylinders, 131,842 Gould, L. W. (Handley Co., C. R.) Loose-

leaf binder. 131,844. Allenou, C. M. V. Pencil-point protector with pencil pointer. 131,845.

Hodgkinson, S. Card index or filing means. 131,854.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO **PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE** ACCEPTANCE. 1919.

Gerhard, F. Machines for affixing adhesive stamps on postal packets, etc. 131,888. Kohn, L. M. Sheet-folding machines. 131,915

THE PAPER BARREL.—The paper barrel. has arrived, says the Box maker, and is being made in New York. It is a war product, but has evidently come to say. They will bear the weight of man and the anger of the express man. They are formed by winding strips of gummed paper around a mandrel by a machine which has been patented and is in commercial operation. The core of the machine may be altered to make different barrels. The only wood used is for the square hole in the top, and they are easily headed. The barrels are clean, and will not allow the con-tents to sift through. They weigh less than tents to sift through. the wood barrel, and, it is claimed, cost less.

Paper Control and Atter.

interview with Mr. Hail Caine,

Some Effects of Paper Restrictions.

Now that Paper Control is a thing of the past, and even the Paper Restrictions Department of the Board of Trade has been abolished, a representative of the British and Colonial Printer called upon Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, the former Deputy Controller of Paper, in order to get from him some thoughts on the present position of the paper trade in this country and the outlook for the future.

Our representative found Mr. Hall Caine in his office as chairman and managing director of the British Hard Paper Ware Co, Ltd., 19, Clerkenwell-close, E.C. This company, by the way, is developing a new use for paper in containers of various sizes and descriptions, besides contracting for the printing of books and continuing their bookbinding business. Mr. Hall Caine is, of course, also joint managing director of the Greycaine Book Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Mr. Hall Caine explained to our representative that he was now a detached personality so far as the paper trade is concerned, and he spoke no longer with the inside knowledge which he formerly had as Deputy Controller.

Paper Trade Loyalty.

"One would like to say, however," he observed, "how much one is indebted to all papermakers and to the consumers of paper for the very loyal manner in which they assisted the Department of the Controller of Paper in carrying out most difficult regulations for the Ministry, particularly during the last four months. During the war one had naturally patriotic feeling and the war-time difficulties, which always helped the Department to get through; but during the last four months that restrictions have been in force we have been at peace. It is always much more difficult to carry out what one might call strict administration while people think they should be free as air; but I think, on the whole, that the Department, penalised very greatly by the lack of staff, because we started our 'cut' much earlier than Government offices, have done their part very well. We reduced our staff immediately, and much of the delay that has been spoken about in your excellent journal and outside has been due to the fact that we have been trying to administer the Department with a minimum staff.

Mr. Hall Caine mentioned that he severed his connection with the Department on April 30th, and it was then his intention to get back to his ordinary work. He was, in fact, away from the Department for a month or six weeks, but the authorities thought they would like him back again, and, therefore, he has been in attendance at Buckingham Gate for the the last two months or so.

A Disappointment.

"Of course I am disappointed," pursued the Ex-Deputy Controller, "that the Government

did not see its way to allow the restrictions on paper to remain in force for the period recommended by the Committee of Inquiry. I never heard any serious complaint during the time I was at the Department from the consumers that there was any great shortage in any particular variety of paper. Naturally the representatives of foreign mills felt they were being hardly treated; but, with very few exceptions, even those gentlemen realised that it was a perfectly natural thing for this country to protect its own industries before thinking about the foreign mills. On the whole, however, we are satisfied with the condition of things, and my own personal opinion is that we have given just that degree of stability to the trade which the committee thought it was necessary to give if the Government had seen its way to allow the restrictions to continue to the end of the year. I believe even the four months have done good; but another four months, which was all that was wanted, would have turned the good which has already been done into what we believe would be a solid and lasting benefit."

Price Movements.

The speaker went on to say that the restrictions had not had the effect prophesied for them by the opponents of all restriction.

"They have not had the effect of stiffening prices," our representative was told, "except where the normal stiffening would have taken place in any case. I mean in the case where altered working conditions have been introduced or higher wages have had to be paid during the period of restrictions. On the other hand, the operation of these restrictions has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of many members of the Committee in so far as paper prices have been reduced during the operation of the embargo on foreign paper. It was assumed by some that the restrictions would perpetuate the war prices, but they did not, and, of course, it is impossible to say whether the prices would have come down or have come down as rapidly without restrictions.

Mr. Hall Caine quoted figures in support of

his argument.

"We have only to compare paper with other commodities," he stated, "to find that paper prices have been reduced since the armistice in some cases by 75 per cent—these are figures I have worked out," the speaker explained—"and in hardly any case that I can recall have they been reduced by less than 33 per cent. Take news-print, for instance. The price at the time of the armistice was 4½d.; it has since been down as low as 3½d., and now it is 3½d., due, of course, to the fact that there have been changed conditions of late. The shift system, for example, has been introduced, but that is a natural thing and would have taken place in any event. Then turn to boards. In November they were £35 per ton, while just before the regulations came off they were £18 per ton, a difference of nearly 50 per cent. Esparto papers, again, at the time of the armistice were Is. 2d. per lb.; now I think they are down to about 5½d."

Digitized by Google

BRITISH & COLONIAL

Comparisons.

"Now compare that with other things," Mr. Hall-Caine went on, "say the price of steel or woollen goods or cotton goods, almost any commodity you like. Can you show me a single instance in the whole of the raw materials upon which this country depends for its manufactures where such a drop has occurred? I know of no instance, and I attribute the reduction in the price of papers to the fact that by means of these restrictive regulations which we were able to bring in, mills have been able to take back the men they had been obliged to dismiss, to employ the labour that came from the front, to start up their new machines and to get a more or less normal output.'

The Only Danger.

"Again, we have passed over the great danger of American invasion of paper. now no longer possible owing to the drop in the exchange, and papermakers of the United States are unable to compete successfully with modern British mills Even the Scandinavians will now find it difficult to compete as they would have done four months ago. The only danger that I see on the horizon is the German attack. There is a great deal of difference of opinion on the possibility of Germany being a competitor in the British paper market. There is no doubt the British paper market. about it whatever that the Germans are equipped to compete, and will certainly be able to put news into this country at a figure which no British mill could for a moment contemplate reducing its price to. You have only got to consider the exchange, and then you realise that in order to make German paper sell in this country at 3d per lb., it has to be selling in Germany at I mark per lb., which, of course, it is not.

"The only question that arises-and on this question I am not competent to give an authoritative opinion — is, has the German paper manufacturer got any surplus to export? We might say that paper is one of the commodities which the Germans can export at the greatest advantage, because they are entirely self-contained in this manufacture—that is to say, they make the wood pulp and they make the paper. In certain manufactures they have to go outside to other countries to buy a portion of the constituent parts of commodities, and when they have to go outside they are faced with an adverse exchange. Thus if Germany has to go to Sweden for wood pulp, finding the exchange against them, they would not be in the same advantageous position to compete, as they are by virtue of the fact that they make their own wood pulp. There was a German quotation in London the other day for a thin substance kraft paper at £25 per ton. Of course there are a lot of German quotations knocking about, but whether they can be substantiated with goods remains to be seen."

The position of Canada being mentioned, Mr. Hall Caine observed: "It is satisfactory to see that quite considerable quantities of Canadian pulp have been imported, and I

understand that the first Canadian Govern ment steamship is about to leave the othe side, and upon it is a cargo of pulp and pape and other commodities. Other steamships are to follow."

"Canadian pulp," it was explained, "has not been knocked out of the market by the fall in the exchange, because there is still a considerable margin between Norwegian mechanical and Canadian, which enables the Canadian product to stand the fall in the exchange and still not come up to the price of the Norwegian mechanical pulp."

The fall in the rate of exchange, however, we were informed, had had the effect of handicapping Canadian paper.

A Bit of Advice.

"I would like to say this," added Mr. Hall Caine, "that I hope that now the papermakers of the country have succeeded in impressing upon the Government the importance of paper both in war and peace, they will see to it that the Government does not forget it again, and I should like to see papermakers urge upon the Board of Trade the importance of maintaining in that Government a special department, however small, which would be a link between the papermakers, the consumers of paper and the Government, so that they might be able to deal with any futuretrade legislation which affects the paper tradeas a whole. With the dissolution of the department with which I was connected, the-Government are left, as far as I am aware. without anybody who knows anything about papermaking. We are back again in 1914 so far as the Government is concerned.

Our representative was informed that the statistics and other information which had been gathered during the period of control had been handed over to the Board of Trade, but Mr. Hall Caine pointed out that these particulars, covering the period of war, would have little relation to normal conditions. Mr. Hall Caine thought, however, that the statistics should be kept up-to-date, and he mentioned a scheme which was completed just before the closing of the department.

"We had a record of the actual position of nearly every papermaker in the country," he said, "as to how he was placed for orders, and so on, and the qualities he could make. The manufacturers filled in a form for us which told us how they stood for orders for September, October, November and December. I do not want them to let the thing drop because we are all out of it."

Question of Dumping.

In this connection Mr. Hall Caine mentioned the Anti-Dumping Bill which would be coming along, and he urged that the papermakers would have to see that their case was put before the country when the problem of anti-dumping arose.

"Information such as we had would be useful in that case if it was kept up-to-date," added Mr. Hall Caine. "Papermakers ought to learn by this time that the Government never does anything unless it is pushed. You may be sure something will be done for the toy-makers, because they have the bit between.

their teeth, and they will stir up Parliament until they get some satisfaction.

"In regard to this question of dumping, the case of the papermakers, as I understand it, is a perfectly reasonable one. The ordinary definition of dumping—that is to say, that the article should not be sold in this country at a price lower than it is sold in the country of origin-would not protect the British papermaker to any considerable extent; but a definition which said that paper made under conditions of labour and rates of pay which differed from the hours and rates of pay in this country-that condition imposed on foreign countries would benefit the British papermaker very considerably, and the Government have accepted to some extent that definition."

Mr. Hall Caine cited a case of Japanese pencils and stated that the labour on a certain quantity of pencils made in this country was reckoned to be 2s. as compared with the

cost of two yen in Japan.

"Nobody is going to seriously contend," said the Ex-Deputy Controller, "that pencils made under those conditions should be allowed free import into this country to compete with the British pencil-maker, who has to pay trade union rates of wages, even though pencils may be sold in Japan at an equivalent price to what they are in this country.

Mr. Hall Caine added that he thought the work which Mr. Vernet and he had been able to do should not be left without being

followed up.

"We have done our best," he said, "and I think the paper trade of this country was extremely fortunate to have a man like Mr. Vernet to take charge of the department. He is one of the big outstanding men of this country. He has a great big brain, and there is no man I have ever discovered with whom it has been more easy to work, and who has been more consistently right in his decisions."

CEMENT STEREOS.—Under a patent by Mr. J. C. Grant, printing surfaces are made in pure Portland cement by casting on a flong, papier maché, or other matrix. If not properly type-high, the cast block may be made so by casting plaster of paris or the like on the back. In the process a flong or matrix preferably made impervious to moisture, by treating with oil or paraffin wax, is placed face-up on a glass or metal plate to which it may be made to adhere by a coating of warmed paraffin wax. Plates of glass or metal are placed round the matrix and the Portland cement is run into the space the apparatus being agitated to eliminate air A glass plate is placed on the top of the cement. When necessary, the block may be made type-high by casting on it a cement or plaster of paris backing, the block being placed face down on a level surface on which are placed type-high supports for an oiled glass plate, which is applied to the back.

An Advertisement is always working.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES IN TYPOGRAPHY

are held at the undermentioned Institutions maintained by the London County Council :-

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Road, 8.E.5.—After-noon Classes for Apprentices; Evening Classes for Journoymen and Apprentices.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—Day Techni-cal School for Boys Preparing to enter the Book Production (Bookbinding and Printing) Trades. Evening Classes for Journeymen and Apprentices. Early Evening Classes specially arranged for Apprentices.

Maximum Fee (Evening Classes): 10/- for the Session for any number of subjects.

Persons under 21 years of age qualified for admission to the School and bona-fide engaged in the Trade are admitted free.

Full Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Secretaries of the respective institutions.

> JAMES BIRD, Clerk of the London County Council.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANAGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESSES WANTED OF FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three. Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Right words to be reckoned for each line.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

> Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

TATIONER wanted, by a good City House, to take charge of Department and work up business.—State age, experience and salary required, to Box 13696.

Machinery for Sale.

 $\mathbf{F}^{\overline{\mathrm{OR}}}$ SALE. —Quad Crown Two - Colour WHARFEDALES (Harrild), Printing Area 46-in. between Bearers and 40-in. deep .- Write, Box "B.T.," c/o Davies and Co., Finch-lane, E. C. 3. 13695





REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV.

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 25, 1919. Special Export Issue 6d.

SMYTH-HORNE,

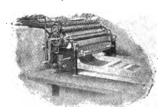
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



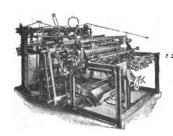
Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs, or 2-32's Machine, from the one sheet). (Most advanced Guillotine on the World's Market).



Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting Machine,



Smyth Cloth Cutting

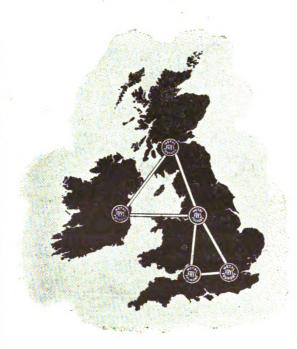
Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:-

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4, ENGLAND.

Telegrams 1, "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

"Fryotype"

Printing Metals.



DELIVERY

The trade requirements of printers are often urgent, and our five foundries have been carefully selected with a view to serving the Printing Trade

Promptly.

SERVICE

Our Service in other directions such as

HIGHEST QUALITY
EXPERT KNOWLEDGE
PRINTER-REPRESENTATIVES
CARE AND COURTESY

is on the same high level of efficiency

Fry's Metal Foundry,

LONDON.

BRISTOL.

MANCHESTER.

GLASGOW

and

DUBLIN.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 13. LONDON: SEPTEMBER 25, 1919. Special Export Issue. 6d.

Colonial Notes and News.

AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth departments, apparently in a spirit of self-advertisement, are becoming more and more prone to spend money in publicity. There is an increasing belief on the part of Government officials in the policy of issuing magazines outlining their activities, and there is danger of the bookstalls being flooded with pamphlets and magazines dealing with the work of every department, from the Prime Minister's downwards. A beginning in this direction has already been made by the Institute of Science and Industry, which, taking for granted the mere detail of full Parliamentary sanction to its continued existence, has issued a publication called Science and Industry, three numbers of which have already been published. Mr. Tudor (V.) asked several pertinent questions regarding this venture in the House of Representatives and succeeded in eliciting the following facts:—The number of copies of each edition printed were—May, 2,000; June, 2,000; and July, 1,500. The cost of each number, including printing, paper, postage, etc., was 1s. 8\frac{1}{4}d, this sum including "nonrecurring preliminary expenses." ber of copies issued gratis was: - May, 1,715; June, 1,492; and July, 250; the latter figure being incomplete. The number of copies that have been sold were—May, 215; June, 288, and July, 251 (incomplete). The cash receipts from sales and subscriptions, but not including advertising revenue, were-May, £12 175.; June, £46 9s., and July, £16 10s. (incomplete).

According to the latest published statistics the value of paper, stationery, etc., imported into the Commonwealth in the period July, 1918, to April, 1919, was £4,214,162, as compared

with £2,678,765 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Mr. Groom (Minister for Works and Rail-ways) has given notice in the House of Representatives that he will move:—" That the proposal for the erection of a Commonwealth note printing office in Fitzroy be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Works for inquiry."

A well-known lithographic artist has passed away in Melbourne in the person of Mr. Cark F. L. Lang, at the age of 85. In his day he was a conspicuous figure in the commercial artistic world. Thirty years ago he was artist-in-chief to Messrs. Sands and M'Dougall. While with them he re-produced in colours for guinea art union purposes many well-known pictures, among them being "Mount Wellington" and "The Cattle Drover," which were much admired as fine examples of stone-engraving and chromowork. Subsequently he was in the Government Printing Office, and later still set up in business for himself. He is described by those who knew him we'll and worked with him as a most amiable man, an artist to his finger tips.

Another recent death was that of a Sydney journalist, Mr. Morgan M'Mahon, a native of Cork, Ireland. After leading a seafaring life in his earlier years Mr. M'Mahon took up journalism, and was leader writer on more than one Melbourne newspaper. Leaving that city, he went to Sydney, became a contributor to the Sydney Freeman's Journal, and later was for about sixteen years a leader writer on the Evening News. He then went to Brisbane and took the post of associate editor

Digitized by Google

on the Brisbane Courier. Returning to Sydney, Mr. M'Mahon was associate-editor with Mr. J. M. Sanders on the Australian Star. His next move was to the Freeman's Journal, of which paper he was editor for some time. He resigned this position, rejoined the Evening News, and was an occasional contributor up to the time of his death.

The Australasian News Co., Ltd., has increased its capital from £10,000 to £25,000 by the creation of 15,000 £1 shares.

At a mass meeting of the Printing Trades Federation Council of New South Wales the following motion has been carried:—"That this mass meeting is of opinion that the immediate amalgamation of the affiliated unions is absolutely necessary for the future welfare of the allied printing trades, and urges each unionist to support the proposal." A ballot is to be taken on the question.

The Public Library at Sydney is a wonstocked well -derful institution, books on all subjects as well as comand technical publications, and an exhibition of some of its treasures has just been opened for the education of the public mind. There are shown beautifully illuminated manuscripts dating back to 1420. The bibliophile glories in a wonderful collection of incunabula printed before the year 4500. And alongside of it all the comparatively modern - the first book published in Australia. It embodies the New South Wales General Standing Orders, published in 1802, the first almanac and the first newspaper, the Sydney Gazette. That the standard of commercial art locally is high is evidenced from the modern display by the N.S.W. Commer-←ial Artists' Association, including showcards, catalogue work, and posters. There are also artistic posters presented to the library by Mr. Chas. Lloyd Jones, of David Jones, Ltd., and representative of British, American, and poster art generally abroad.

At a meeting of the Minister of Lands and a deputation in favour of the Kiewa electric supply scheme it was pointed out that if the Kiewa scheme were developed opportunity would be afforded of cultivating spruce trees extensively for use in the making of paper, an industry which would absorb a considerable amount of labour.

At Sydney, before Judge Backhouse and a jury, David John Wildey, of Sydney, paper and machinery merchant, sued Messrs. McCarron, Stewart and Co., Ltd., of Sydney, in connection with the sale of 20 tons of supercalendered paper. The plaintiff claimed on two counts, the first being for £350 commission on the sale of the paper, and the second count was an alternative claim for £350 for profits of an alleged partnership between the plaintiff and the defendant. The defence was not guilty, and a denial of any agreement

between the parties. After a hearing His Honour gave the defendants a verdict.

THE Australian Paper Mills Co. has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

THE report of Messrs. Edwards-Dunlop covers the year ended April 30th last. A net profit of £47,027 is shown, and, with £14,110 brought forward, there is a total of £61,137. Dividends (including interim dividends) of 10 per cent. on ordinary shares and 5 per cent. on preference shares absorbs £29,748. A sum of £17,000 is carried to reserve, making that fund £118,000, leaving £14,389 to be carried forward. The report points out that the stock is larger than usual owing to the manufacturers on the other side of the world hurrying forward all orders on hand at the time of the cessation of hostilities. It is, however, merely a question of a little time when this surplus will be disposed of and stock resume its normal proportions. Costs of paper in the producing centres fell a little after the armistice, but both in America and Canada the market has since hardened, and our cables indicate advances in the cost of paper in Great Britain and Scandinavia. The high cost of production throughout the world makes it unlikely that there will be any marked fall in paper during the remainder of 1919.

THE possibilities of Australian trade with Finland are being discussed and the new Consul for Finland in Sydney has been expressing his opinions on the feasibility of trade between the two countries. He says that there are many things that could be exchanged between Australia and Finland. Australia wants paper and pulp. Finland is producing these in enormous quantities. pre-war days, Russia was one of her best customers, and thousands of tons of paper found yearly their way into the great empire. now, owing to internal troubles, Russia imports hardly anything, and the surplus of the Finnish paper production could consequently be exported to Australia to fill local requirements. In the pre war days Finland imported £8,000,000 worth of goods from Germany. The bulk of this came from the British Colonies and South America, with German merchants acting as middlemen, and receiving great profits. The reason of this was that German merchants were able to sell their goods on special terms. By eliminating the middleman the producer and consumer could get into direct touch with one another, and the imported needs would be more accessible to the public. Now Finland can obtain nearly all her goods from the British Empire. Thus we can anticipate that Finland, in the future, will be a good customer to the Empire, especially as the Finnish people have an unbounded confidence in the fairness of British business principles.

NEW ZEALAND.

Death has been busy lately in the ranks of paper and print workers. Among those who

ETA

STEREO, LINO AND MONOTYPE

Printers' Leads, Olumps & Metai Furniture.

LETTERS FROM SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

Mesers, LINGARD, Sheffield, write:

"I am perfectly satisfied with furniture and clumps you have made me out of practically waste."

Messrs. WHITTAKER & SON, Stalybridge, write:

"Some weeks ago you cast for us old furniture into new, and we are delighted with it."

Mesers. DUTSON, Southport, write:

"Parcel of furniture and leads came to hand to-day, and we are extremely pleased and at the earliest opportunity will send another lot. We are well satisfied with the work."

Messrs. APPELBEE, Deptford, S.E., write:
"Thanks for metal furniture, which arrived yesterday. We are very pleased with it. A very useful assortment."

Messrs. GROSVENOR PRINTING WORKS, Tunbridge Wells, write:

"We are simply delighted with the metal furniture and would strongly recommend any firm to do the same as we have done. We feel certain they would be as pleased as we are. The comps. are simply charmed with such useful material."

The Most Up-to-Date Factory in the Kingdom Devoted Solely to the Manufacture of Type Motals.

Address:

T. G. & J. JUBB.

Jack Lane, HUNSLET,

Telegrams; "Metals, Leeds."

Nat. Telephone: No. 25620.

London Office: 63 & 64, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2.

Telegrams: "Numeration, London."

Telephone: 5275 Central.

GLASGOW OFFICE and STORE:

15 & 17, CLYDE PLACE, GLASGOW.

Telephone; "2078 South."

have passed away was Mr. Michael Donnelly, one of the best known men in Christchurch. He arrived in Dunedin in early youth, and subsequently took up newspaper work in that city. For several years he held responsible positions on the literary staff of the Guardian, Otago Daily Times, and the Herald. he was sub-editor of the Christchurch Press and editor of the Telegraph for several years. He studied law, political and moral science at the Otago University, and in 1885 was admitted to practice as a solicitor of the Supreme Court, and six years later as a barrister at Christchurch.

The death has also occurred of Mr. John llott, who conducted a well-known advertising agency in Wellington. Mr. Ilott, who was 66 years of age, was a native of Ireland. Prior to the foundation of his business he was engaged in journalism both at home and in New Zealand. He arrived in New Zealand in 1883, and for seven years was connected with the Te Aroha News, being for the most part of the time editor and managing partner. He was a member of the Te Aroha Hot Springs Domain Board and Town Board. In 1890 he joined the New Zealand Times, Wellington, from which he resigned in 1891 to start business on his own account.

During the war many thousand copies of the Auckland Weekly News were dispatched to New Zealand soldiers and sailors in all parts of the world, and many grateful letters have been received expressing the gratitude of the recipients and at the same time speaking in the highest terms of the paper. The following highest terms of the paper. letter is quoted as an example of the many unsolicited ones that have been received:-"I have recognised the red cover in many strange lands. Out in Egypt I read it almost in the shadow of the old mosques and temples. In France the boys argue heatedly over the merits of Auckland and Wellington or Wellington or Dunedin, but they all agree that our Weekly News is a fine paper. In the almost impregnable defences of the Hindenburg line, away down in the deep dugout recently vacated by the enemy, I found an old copy of the Weekly News, evidently taken from our lines and eagerly read by the Hun. A friend found on the walls of another dugout a caricature of the Kaiser by 'T. L.,' and the Germans evidently prized the picture, for it was carefully pinned under the light. In France and Belgium and Germany itself the children and adults alike were very interested in the pictures of our land contained in the Weekly, which came regularly by mail. . business man in London said to me that he thought that for quality of paper, clearness of type, photographic excellence, and literary style our paper compared favourably with any he had seen in his journeying around the world.

CANADA.

The Canadian pulp and paper industry continues to make huge strides. Work has commenced on the plant which the International Paper Co. intends to erect at Three Rivers, costing approximately \$4,000,000. The undertaking will be rushed, and it is expected that the structure of the mills will be completed by December. When completed, some 3,000 hands will be employed. The product will be pulp and all grades of finished paper.

The Canadian paper industry is fast becoming one of the most successful industries in Canada, and we learn that the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co. is supplying the English market with kraft wrapping. The English market with kraft wrapping. Wayagamack, which is the largest kraft mill in the world, is situated at Three Rivers, on the deep-water ocean channel at the mouth of the St. Maurice River, where it joins the St. Lawrence. The site is one of the finest for the purpose in the world, having excellent water and railway communication with industrial centres. The company owns 1,100 square miles of forest in the upper reaches of the St. Maurice, and the timber is floated down the river to the mill at its mouth.

Mr. James Gairdner, one of the oldest members of the Toronto Typographical Union, passed away recently. Mr. Gairdner was 87 years of age and was born in Ayr, Scotland, going to Canada in 1881. He had formerly been a foreman in the composing-room of the Glasgow News, later going to Ireland and acting in the same capacity on the Belfast Northern Whig. On going to Canada he was engaged for 15 years in the composing-room of the Mail and Empire. Later he left the newspaper and was employed in the Methodist Book Room. During his newspaper work he saw printing develop from its early stages to its present efficiency. He is survived by two sons, James Gairdner, employed in the Mail and Empire composing room, and Robert Gairdner, of the Globe.

Mr. James A. Lambert, who until a year ago controlled the Mount Forest Representative, has also passed away at Toronto. When fifteen years of age, he went to Picton where he learned the printing business, afterward working on newspapers in Prescott, Toronto and Acton. He moved from Acton to Mount Forest, where he established the Representative in the interests of the Conservative party. He conducted the paper until a year ago, when he retired from business. Two sons survive, Norman of Winnipeg, formerly a well-known Toronto newspaperman, and now secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and E. F. Lambert, Toronto. general secretary of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

A meeting of the newspaper men connected with the various Toronto daily papers has been announced to discuss ways and means of improving the general conditions of the work in Toronto. While nothing definite has yet been decided upon, the suggestion of

Digitized by GOOGIC

SEPTEMBER 25, 1919. BRITISHS COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

If, when printing, a difficulty arises regarding INKS — write to us!

We shall be very pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice.

We are not only makers of the finest printing inks, but have a staff of experts constantly investigating such subjects as the action of inks on various kinds of paper, the right consistency of inks for different purposes, the use of reducers, driers, etc., difficulties in litho offset work and other new processes, etc.

We have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes. Our range of colours and tints for litho, letterpress, offset, photogravure and other inks is unrivalled.



11, 17 & 18, Tooks Court, Furnival Street, E.C. 4.

CH. LORILLEUX & CO.,
New Street, E.C. 1, and Newington Green, N. 16.

MORRIS & BOLTON, Ltd.,

11, 17 & 18, Took's Court, E.C. 4, & Stratford. E.

A TIME SAVER—SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

All who use Paper will find Buchanan's Equivalent Weight Calculator JUST WHAT THEY WANT!

Lucuxs	10	Ť.	12	1	_	16	14		20	-	15	30	7+1	14	4	•				Ec	GNI IUI	VAL	EN'	T \	VEIG Buck	AD TH	LCUL.	ATOR 6341/	10			
				1	# C #	15	60	•	50		40	94	111	50	щ	36	1	2	,o	16		.TT	14	<u> </u>	12	## T	luni	ATOR				
TANDARD VEIGHT IN LOS	10	_	- بر	. 4		16		_	20	r.c	26	30		. P.	Da. 4 (<u> </u>	D.F	Bur 50		n 6		ر بيدا 7 (00	90	100	120	140	160	180	200	0 20
ATIONA ATIONA	10	F	13	Ħ,	.4	16	ų	-	210		- 1.1 26	30	TH:) j	45			50	. •	6	0	7()	80	90	100	120	140	160	180	200	. M

Equivalent Weights at a Glance.

IN LBS. AND GRAMMES PER SOUARE METRE.

In BOX-WOOD, 12-in. long (Standard Size) £2 2s.
(A 30-in. Rule Can Be Supplied.)

Celluloid Faced, 15.in. long £3 3s.

Supplied only by the Publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

forming a Newspaper Writers' Association is spoken of. A number of such organisations have recently been formed in large American and Canadian cities, the latest being in Boston, Mass. These are understood to be proving a success, and many of the newspaper men in Toronto are desirous of seeing a similar association formed there. It is believed that such an organisation would raise the status of reporters and newspaper writers, and would prove a distinct advantage to the newspapers themselves.

A pleasing feature in the Canadian trade reports is an increase in the imports of British literature, books accounting for \$224.515, against \$151,605, and magazines and literary papers, \$12,013, compared with \$6,612. In view of the preponderance of American literature on the shelves of book stores in the Dominion, the better class of the reading public in Canada will look upon this increase with pleasure. With an improvement in Atlantic shipping facilities there should follow a further expansion in Canada's import trade with the United Kingdom. In the meantime the low rate on sterling exchange naturally acts as a temporary stimulus, while on the other hand, the abnormal high rate on New York tends to restrict imports from the United

INDIA.

The annual report of the Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co, Ltd., of Bangalore City, is just to hand and we quote from it as follows: - "I would first direct your attention to the fact that while our receipts under the head of "capital" total during the year about Rs. 1,30,000; our assets in the shape of buildings, plant and machinery, stock in trade and furniture, less depreciation charges on a fair scale, amounts to Rs. 1,11,000, while our investments aggregate about Rs. 36,400 and debts owing to the company (mainly by Government departments and since recovered largely) Rs. 15,600, making in all about Rs. 1,63,800. The buildings were extended to provide for the additional accommodation required at a moderate cost, and the extension has been pronounced by competent experts as both substantial and suited to the growing needs of the company. In the years to come much more accommodation will be found to be necessary and that is one reason why the directors of the company have been anxious to build up a strong reserve for meeting con-tingencies of this kind. To the reserve of the past year, viz., Rs. 5.000, it is therefore proposed to add Rs. 13,000 this year, raising the total under this head to Rs. 18,000. As regards general expenditure, the directors have been, as in the past year, cautious, but in the current and coming years this item is likely to go up. Despite the higher cost of materials and wages -and they have gone up 200 to 300 per cent. on the pre-war prices-the company has kept to its usual moderate rates. The increasing patronage that the company is getting shows that its work is appreciated. To meet the needs of the place and the wishes of constituents, it is under active contemplation to add to the company's plant and machinery and to make it more or less self-contained. In a place where labour is notoriously scarce and what there is available of it is uncertain to a degree, you will all agree there must be difficulties. To avoid these and to push forward the work, it is deemed essential to add to the company's plant and machinery, the latest types of labour-saving appliances."

"The result of the year's working, after providing for all fixed charges and for depreciation of plant, machinery and furniture, is that there remains a balance of about Rs. 28,400 including the balance brought forward from last account. Out of this, the directors re-commend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 percent, per annum for the year ending December 31st, 1918. This will take about Rs 8,500. The directors also propose a bonus of one month's pay to the men on the establishment who have worked for one full year on the date of this balance sheet, which is likely to absorb about Rs. 500. They all propose to write off the general charges of the past year amounting to Rs. 1,500 and to place to the reserve fund Rs. 13,000 and to the fire insurance account Rs. 1,875. Despite all these appropriations, we carry forward about Rs. 3,000 to the credit of the current year. The dividend paid for the year 1918 is 8 per cent. as against 6 per cent. of 1917.

The report goes on to state that "the trade in India is largely dependent on conditions in England and America, and as regards skilled labour, India is by no means blessed with it to the extent necessary. As regards our own State we are, if anything, worse than most parts of British India. Technical education of the young printer is still a desideratum and the inducements held out to him are neither many nor handsome. In these conditions, no trade which requires skilled labour can flourish; least of all the printing trade which requires not merely theoretical knowledge of a kind, but also practical apprenticing for a period of time. If ignorance is to be dispelled from the land, the improvement of the printing trade is a prime necessity. The production of books, newspapers and trade and business circulars all depend on well organised printing houses and these cannot flourish unless they can readily secure locally the requisite skilled Here is something, in my opinion, for the Government Department of Education to carefully look into." So it seems that the technical training of young printers is as necessary in India as in this country.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras, recently opened a conference regarding publicity in relation to Government activities, and in the course of his speech referring to the influence of the Press in giving publicity to accurate information said that it was with the greatest regret that during the few short months that he had been at the head

THE MANCHESTER ENVELOPE Co.

53, SACKVILLE STREET,

MANCHESTER, ENG.

Resident Agent for New Zealand: Mr. GEORGE CROSIER, Dunedin.

DIE STAMPING A SPECIALITY.

Wholesale Manufacturing Stationers.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

SPECIAL ENVELOPES.

ALL BRITISH GOODS.

WE CAN AGAIN SUPPLY OUR

FOOLSCAP FOLIO

THREE-DAY DESK DIARIES

ONE SHILLING and THREEPENCE each

(INCLUDING IMPRINT ON ORDERS FOR 144 AND UPWARDS),

SELL at 2/6

The Best and Cheapest Diary on the Market.

Calendars with YOUR NAME, Address and Business (or your Customer's) at the head.

ALMANACKS IN SHEETS OR MADE UP COMPLETE.

Before Deciding, Send for Samples and Prices of our

Trade Calendars Trade Almanacks

(32 page).

Which have Maintained Their High Reputation 50 Years.

These Trade Publications are the Cheapest and Best in the Market.

In order to secure supplies, early application is absolutely necessary.

ABEL HEYWOOD & SON, Ltd,

47 to 61, Lever Street, MANCHESTER. by

of the administration of the Madras Presidency it had been found necessary to take legal measures against certain organs of the Press. He assured them that his record at Bombay showed that no one disliked more than he to fetter in any way the freedom of views and opinions on public questions. He had during the past few weeks the opportunity of very free and frank discussion with some of the principal editors of the daily papers, and hoped and believed that this discussion may prove to be of mutual advantage to both the editors and himself. He was glad to be able to learn something of the difficulties under which they labour-difficulties, which, as a result of this meeting may be largely done away with. He believed that the conversation showed them their immense responsibilities to the public, especially in times of serious political agitation and unrest, and that they had obtained a more clear idea of the difficulties and responsibilities of Government, too.

The speaker then referred to a personal matter, and in this connection said: I have seen lately—I am not quoting the exact words -that this unfortunate Government with broad and liberal views is being dragged at the tail of a chariot of its bureaucratic colleagues and has been forced to agree to these actions which we have taken under the Press Act much against its wishes and inclinations. I should like it to be clearly understood that so long as I am at the head of the administration of the Madras Presidency, I take the fullest responsibility for the action of Government. My views on the future of India have never been disguised. My desire to satisfy, as far as possible, the political hopes and aspirations of Indians is well known, but I am determined that the fine record for loyalty and good citizenship which this Presidency has long held, and which has stood the test in the past of many anxious times, shall not, if I can help it, be undermined by speeches or writings of an undesirable character. Let me repeat what I said only a few weeks ago in replying to an address of the Madras Corporation, that every Government must expect criticism of their action and should welcome that criticism, but we have a right to demand that that criticism should be fair.

Later His Excellency opened a conference and called for a general discussion on the question of a Publicity Board. The speeches showed the conference welcomed very warmly the formation of a Publicity Board. His Excellency said that from the speeches, so far delivered, he understood the main idea to be that, if possible, the publicity bureau should be purely an information bureau. In a good many speeches there was also an idea that the Government should be eliminated from the bureau, which should be a non-official one. His Excellency failed to see why there was this terrible suspicion of the Government. So far as His Excellency and the Government were concerned, the idea was that the Publi-

city Board should be purely an information bureau on all possible subjects, and the people who run the bureau should not indulge in any way in controversial matters.

At the emergency meeting of the council of the Press Association of India held on July 31st, 1919, the following urgent resolutions were passed:—

- n. That in furtherance of the cablegram sent by this Association on July 1st to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and others regarding the present situation of the Indian Press and the sore sufferings inflicted on it by the rigorous administration of the Press Act by the executive authorities in India, this council authorises its president, Mr. B. G. Horniman, now in England to place before the authorities and the public there the case for the repeal of the Press Act and for the rendering of justice to the Indian Press, as well as to the business of printing and publishing in India in collaboration wherever possible with other members of the Association now in England.
 - 2. That the council of the Press Association also deputes Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyenger, a member of the executive council of this Association, to co-operate with Mr. B. G. Horniman in the said work and authorises them to cause the preliminary memorandum, as well as the subsequent memoranda hereafter to be sent, placed before the authorities, as well as the Parliament and the public of the United Kingdom.

 That a committee consisting of Messrs. S. Kasturiranga Iyenger. M. K. Gandhi, S. A. Brelvi and Manilal C. Modi, be appointed to prepare the supplementary memoranda to be sent later on.

4 That the council of the Press Association place on record their grateful appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Mr. B. G. Horniman (president of this Association ever since its establishment) to the Press in particular and to the country in general and while reposing unabated confidence in him, condemn the most arbitrary and high-handed action taken by Government in deporting him from India without trial and strongly urge that the order of his deportation be revoked without delay.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Although the United Kingdom holds the largest share of the trade of British East Africa, it is probable that the changed conditions which are at present affecting competition in all markets will produce a keen struggle for the supply of manufactured articles to the Protectorate, and for a share of its raw materials. Before the war, says the Board of Trade Journal, our chief competitors were the Germans, who were firmly established on the East Coast of Africa. They had several old-established and first-class firms trading there, who lost no poportunity in

Digitized by GOOGIC

SEPTEMBER 25, 1919 BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

pushing their business. They were well served by excellent lines of steamers running between the Protectorate and Europe, four ships every month, and also a fortnightly connection with Bombay. German shippers obtained preferential rates, and they received all the credit they needed from banks in Ger-

The trade with India was also, and still remains, in keen competition with that of Europeans, and as the manufactures of India develop this competition is likely to become still greater. Even during the war the service of boats running between that country and East Africa was fairly well maintained. The Indian community plays a very important part in the commercial affairs of the Protectorate. In all the leading towns and districts its members are well represented, and their scope is continually extending. activities are particularly marked at Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu, the three most important towns, where it is at once apparent that the European trading element is much in the minority. Indian merchants are engaged in an extensive export trade with all parts of the world in connection with all the products of British East Africa and Uganda.

Embossing for Printers.

The beauty of embossed lettering on the cover of a catalogue or other piece of printed work adds to the attractiveness of the job and causes it to be regarded by the recipient with greater attention than if a piece of plain printing had been given to him. The printer who has never tried embossing on a printing press will find that it opens up for him a new and profitable market in which he will obtain better prices, The demand for embossed printing is increasing, and as not only lettering, but artistic designs may be employed it offers a wide field for new and original

Of course in this class of work the great thing is to get the dies, printing blocks, etc., prepared by a firm that understands what is wanted to produce a high class effect, and here we may point out that Mr. B. Dyer, the well known die sinker, 1, Dorset buildings, Salisbury-square, E.C.4, specialises in this kind of work, and produces in his own works all the necessary appliances for every class of embossed printing, and is always ready to instruct or advise printers on the subject of embossing or to produce designs and sketches for any special job that may be required.

For this class of work the firm has a full staff of trained artists and the most up todate machinery and plant.

IF you get to Heaven there will be those there whom you will be surprised to see, but they will be just as surprised to see you.

Caxion Convalescent Home.

Lord Nayor Lays Foundation Stone of Printers' War Memorial Wing.

An interesting function took place on Saturday last when the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Horace Brooks Marshall, P.C., M.A., LL.D., J.P.), who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, laid the foundation stone of the Printers' War Memorial Wing to the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield. There was a good muster of members of the printing and allied trades with their ladies, who had assembled to watch the proceedings, which were carried out under ideal weather conditions. Among those present were Sir Harry Brittain, K.B.E., M.P.; Sir Arthur Spurgeon, and Messrs. C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P. (president), C. W. Bowerman, P.C., M.P. (treasurer), J. Mortimer, H. W. Howes, A. Dargavel, G. Isaacs, R. S. Cartwright, G. Clark, W. H. Christopher, E. J. Benn, S. J. White (secretary), and others. Previous to the ceremony, Miss Rita Fowler presented to the Lady Mayoress a handsome bouquet.

Mr. Drummond, in opening the proceedings, extended a warm welcome to the Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and gave a short résumé of the early beginnings of the Home. He said the founding of the Home was the idea of a few humble journeymen compositors. The work of the Home has gone forward and has been very successful, and they have never looked back. When it was first started it was intended only for men, but since the coming of women into the industry, the committee realised that provision should also be made for women. Mr. Drummond went on to say that the Home was the only one in the United Kingdom open to members of the printing and allied trades; when he said allied trades he meant it in the broadest possible sense. It was not only for journalists, but for everybody associated with the trade. Their efforts in the past made them feel justified in laying this foundation stone to day, and although they had not got all the funds necessary, experience made them feel quite sanguine about it. The printing industry was the second largest in the metropolitan area, and it was felt necessary that something should be done to serve as a war memorial. A meeting was called in the early days of the war at which everybody connected with the trade was invited to attend, and it was unanimously agreed, continued Mr. Drummond, that the best mode of fixing a war memorial was to erect a new wing at the Convalescent Home. Donations and subscriptions towards this new wing have been very gratifying, and to make special references would perhaps be invidious, but he would like to mention the very great services rendered by the Federation of Master Process Engravers.

The dedication of the foundation stone of a building for the War Memorial Wing of the

Caxton Convalescent Home was undertaken by the Rev. G. G. Richards, Rector of Limpsfield, assisted by the Rev. E. C. Cruttwell. The following is the inscription on the foundation stone: ---

PRINTERS' WAR MEMORIAL.

This Wing was erected to commemorate the Supreme Sacrifice of Members of the Printing Bookbinding, Publishing, Stationery and Kindred Trades who fell in the Great War, 1914-1919.

The Foundation Stone was laid by The Right Honourable Sir Horace Brooks Marshall, P.C., M.A., LL.D., J.P., Lord Mayor of London, on the 20th day of September, 1919.

At the conclusion of the dedicatory service the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor was presented with a silver trowel with which he proceeded to carry out the function of laying the stone, saying: "In the name of the Great Architect of the Universe I do declare this stone to be

well and truly laid.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, and referred to the day, 25 years ago, when the foundation stone of the building was laid, and mentioned that on that occasion the skies were dull, as some of them might remember. To-day the sun was shining and he would like to suggest it was because of the presence of the Lady Mayoress. We are here to commemorate this great war and the men in the printing trade who have died in order that we might live. He wished to say to the Lord Mayor that in coming there that day in assisting the committee he was doing his part in helping the Home and in saving the lives of men and women, and on behalf of the committee he sincerely and devoutly expressed thanks to the Lord Mayor for his presence.

Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., in the absence of Sir George Riddell, supported the vote of thanks. He remarked that he had by far the hardest task of the afternoon in speaking in the place of Sir George Riddell, whom he considered one of the wittiest speakers he had listened to. He counted the Lord Mayor among his oldest friends, and he had seen him at many historic gatherings, and he was always impressed by the splendid manner in which Sir Horace Marshall undertook his duties. He had seen the Lord Mayor in a new role that afternoon, and he was perfectly certain that if he ever undertook another profession he would make a good living at the brick-laying business. He would like to ask him if he had his trade card with him. (Laughter.) He had much pleasure in sup-

porting the vote of thanks.

The Lord Mayor, in reply, said he belonged to a kindred trade, and thought that the institution was one worthy of the sympathy and support of every member of the printing trade. We had heard much about the value of the sovereign, and he had been struck by the great value of the penny, as it showed what great possibilities there were in this humble coin in regard to the success of the Home. The penny collection had been an immense success. Some of us, continued the Lord Mayor, who were neither "fathers of chapels," nor "members of the congregation." had been permitted to assist in helping the institution in another way. During the war the printer at home had given invaluable services. He had also played another part during the last five years. His acts were written on the hearts and engraved on the affections of the people of this country. God forbid we should ever forget them. The Lord Mayor concluded by announcing that he had very great pleasure in placing to the funds the sum of 300 guineas. (Applause.)

After the ceremony, Messrs. Elliott and Fry photographed the assembly. This was followed by light refreshments served in the dining hall. Before dispersing for home visitors took advantage to view the many charming attractions this institution possesses

Coming Boom in Paper.

In Germany, America and Japan there appears to be an expectation of a boom in paper, says the Financial Times, which might have ventured to say that the boom has already arrived in the United States. During the war the price of waste newspapers rose to £25 to per ton in India, where previously the market price had been between £3 and £4 per ton. In Germany paper took the place of cotton, flax and hemp in many directions, and considerable ingenuity was displayed in its manufacture and adaptation to various requirements. Owing to the restrictions imposed on the export of paper from England, America reaped the benefit of the big Indian hand-made Japanese paper has always commanded a good market, and the war scarcity gave the industry a big lift. It will thus be seen that the rumour originates in the countries which are likely to benefit by such a boom. Probably it is a case of the wish being father to the thought. However, there is now a tendency in all industries to establish prices on a new basis in order to cover the higher costs occasioned by the demand for better living conditions. If the boom materialises Japan should stand to be the gainer, for her paper industry was already established nearly 250 years ago, when the Dutch traders set foot in the country. Today, nearly 150,000 people are said to be employed, at an average daily wage of 24 cents. Labour at this price leaves plenty of room for price-cutting.

THE Henry Watson Music Library, Manchester, has recently acquired, through the generosity of Dr. H. Wilson, of Cheadle, the entire musical library of his father, the late Mr. Henry Wilson, founder of the Manchester Vocal Society.

LEARN to shake hands in a way that gives the other fellow a feeling that you mean something by it.

What does Ink Cost?

In a recent issue of a well-known printing trade journal an expert in estimating gives the following as the cost of a particular job.

						£467	19	6
Ink	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		7	3
Warehouse,						10	0	6
Paper				•••	•••	11	15	0
Machining				•••	•••	61	1	O
Imposition				•••	•••	26	9	6
Compositio				•••	• • • •	£358	6	3

In another estimate he gives ink as 9d. out of a total, cost of £21 0s. 9d., and in a third case 3d. for ink on a job costing £6 16s. 6d.

Since Ink cost so little why not use the very best money can buy? One reason why the work of the American Printer is so excellent is because he never grudges money for ink.

Kidd's make and supply inks which for quality are not surpassed in this or any other country. If you want to do the best work use Kidd's best Inks.

JOHN KIDD & CO., Ltd.,

11, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Midland Branch: -40, Church Street, BIRMINGHAM.

The Library Association.

The annual conference of the Library Association of Great Britain was held at Southport last week, when there was a large attendance, and several matters of great interest to librarians were discussed. Mr. G. F. Barwick, the president, in the course of his address said that since the cessation of hostilities the association had taken big strides. One was the establishment of a library school at University College in connection with the University of London. Thanks to the gener-University of London. Thanks to the gener-esity of the Carnegie Trustees, the experi-ment was successfully launched. Librarians could not carry on their work for enlightenment and culture without proper rations and supplies. It was the community alone that could deal with the country as a whole. The failure of continuity was the bane of success. The public libraries and the association had received full recognition by Parliament and the public, and the third report of the Adult Education Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction was the most important document for public libraries that had appeared since they were first established. It was for them to maintain their position and authority unimpaired. The librarian's work was supremely one of faith.

A memorandum had been submitted by the executive council of the association to the President of the Board of Education upon the third interim report of the Adult Education Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction upon libraries and museums. It was agreed that the abolition of the statutory restriction upon the library rate and the giving to county councils power to apply the Public Libraries Acts to rural areas would go far towards extending the scope and usefulness of public The association offered strenuous libraries. opposition to the principle that public libraries should be remitted to special committees of the Education Authority. memorandum pointed out that it was for the new Authority to prove itself before it forced a common administration upon public libraries, and submitted that the interest of the general public was the main interest of the library, and should not be endangered by or subordinated to the special interests of education.

A discussion on "The Place of the Public Library in our System of Education" was opened by Mr. Spurley Hey, director of education, Manchester, and discussion ensued. Mr. A. Whipple, director of education, Blackburn, said that amalgamation between education committees and public libraries was inevitable, and he trusted that whatever became of the discussion they appreciated the fact that so far as education committees were concerned they were not out to annex the libraries, and if they were handed over the committees would do their very best to make the change with as little friction as possible.

Mr. J. S. Just, Manchester, said if there were no discipline between the teachers and taught there would be a Bolshevik idea in education

which would lead to chaos. The Education Authorities had failed to maintain that discipline, and there was hopeless poverty of imagination in the younger generation. The lamentable fact was that the present generation of boys and girls were ignorant in the main of the literature of their country. In many cases they had not read the books which mattered.

At the meeting on Thursday a paper was read by Mr. G. T. Shaw, chief librarian of Liverpool, on the position of libraries during the war and after, and he spoke of the financial difficulties under which the public libraries movement laboured. He urged that the limit on the library rate should be abolished by Parliament.

Sir Alexander Porter (Manchester) protested against a suggestion that technical libraries should be merely confined to each industry. The opinion of business men was that in big towns the proper method was to have a central technical library which could be made perfectly adequate for the purposes of each industry.

Mr. Stanley Just (Manchester) moved a resolution testifying to the value of the Central Library for students, suggesting to public library authorities the desirability of making an annual subscription to this library, and strongly recommending a Government grant in order that the library might fulfil the objects for which it was formed.

Mr. G. T. Shaw seconded the resolution,

which was carried.

The hon. secretary of the association (Mr. Pacey) said that in any measure, whether promoted by the Government or by the Library Association, they should fearlessly face the question of how to deal with indifferent, apathetic, or recalcitrant library authorities. The Ministry of Reconstruction should have the right to exercise mandatory powers in this matter.

The conference then terminated.

Lord Ampthill on the Press.

On Thursday last Mr. H. A. Gwynne, editor of the Morning Post, was entertained at a complimentary luncheon at the Connaught Rooms, Lord Ampthill presided, and among those present were Sir George Riddell, Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P., Sir Arthur Pearson, Sir E. Robbins, Mr. William Davies, Sir Emsley Carr, Mr Robert Donald, Mr. Leo Maxse, Mr. Harold Cox, and Colonel Repington.

Proposing the health of Mr. Gwynne, Lord Ampthill said there were few positions more responsible, more arduous, more closely concerned with the public welfare, than that of editor of a great newspaper. We owed it to the Press that our affairs were not hopelessly mismanaged. It was on the Press far more than on Parliament that we depended for the preservation of our liberties and the maintenance of national honour. Without the Press, patriotic and courageous as it had shown itself to be, we should not have won the war.



Twinlock means only well-tested, thoroughly practical Loose-Leaf Books.

THE name Twinlock is inseparable from the best Loose Leaf Systems, for it represents a series of 23 binders which cover every need of every business. A Twinlock Binder helps you to correctly classify your records, keeps them in good condition and easily accessible ever afterwards.



Stationers and those desirous of securing information in regard to the Agency for the Twinlock lines of Loose Leaf Books should get in touch with us immediately. Firms who are at present experiencing any difficulty in buying Twinlock Books through their Stationers, should communicate with us direct asking for Catalogue "E."

PERCY JONES and COMPANY, 15, LITTLE SUTTON STREET, E.C.

Digitized by GOOST

Trade Notes.

MR. CHARLES ALFRED LUFFMAN, editor of "The Continental Bradshaw," died suddenly last week at the age of 67.

The proprietors of the Dudley Herald are to publish on October 4th a new weekly under the title of the South Staffordshire Times.

THE Boston Town Council has passed plans as follows: A printing office Mitrelane, Wing and Son, Ltd.; a printing office, Wide Bargate, the Lincolnshire Standard, Ltd.

THE late Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D., for many years director of the Foreign Department of the *Times*, has left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £76,445.

The death has taken place, at the age of 67, of Mr. John Albert Howe who, for many years, until he retired from the management in 1912, carried on the business of stationer and newsagent on the Old Bridge, Bath.

A NEW business monthly called "Business Organisation and Management" is announced for October 1st. It is to be a monthly magazine for the accountant, the secretary, the manager, and all engaged in commerce or industry. The price is 1s. 6d. net.

An appearance has been entered for the National Labour Press, Ltd., in an action for libel brought by Sir Eric Geddes. The alleged libel was contained in a letter by Mr. James Winstone, of the South Wales Miners' Federation to the Merthyr Pioneer, dealing with the question of Russian investments.

THE members re-union smoking concert of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association is to be held on Tuesday, October 7th, 1919, at the "St. Dunstan's Room," Anderton's Hotel. The executive are hoping to see a large representation of members on this occasion.

INTERNATIONALISATION OF PATENTS.—The International Congress held at Brussels this month, at which representatives of all the principal countries were present, advocated the internationalisation of all patents. M. Wauters, Belgian Minister of Industry and Works, suggested that the city of Liège should be chosen as the future seat of the Universal Unions of Inventions. Italy was represented at the Congress by no less than 60 members.

PRINTERS' MEDICAL AID.—Persons of both sexes employed in and about the printing industry will be interested to learn that the Printers' Medical Aid Association have appointed Mr. Charles Ledsham, of 455, Highroad, Tottenham, N.17, 145, Stoke Newington-road, N.16, and 121, Hertford-road, Enfield Wash, optician to the Association, and subscribing members residing in these localities may now obtain orders for free spectacles by applying (through their local collectors) to Mr. Arthur O'Connor, general secretary, 30, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

THE Family Pictorial is a new weekly journal, well illustrated, and attractively produced. The paper is sold at 2d., and is published by the Amalgamated Press.

MESSRS. NICKERSON BROTHERS, 99-101, Worship street, E.C., report that they are now receiving stocks of the bookcloths manuractured by Messrs. J. Bancroft and Sons, and are able to supply them to customers as formerly.

A PRINTERS' swimming gala which was held under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association, at Shore-ditch Baths, was quite a success. Twenty-three teams took part in an Inter-House Team Handicap of four a side, the final being won by Caslon's after a dead heat with Star A team, both teams being allowed 40 sec. start. Wyman's, 44 sec., were third, and Times B team fourth.

Newspaper Raid. — Police officers and soldiers entered the printing department of the Cork Examiner last week and dismantled portions of the machinery. This action was taken on a warrant from the "competent military authority," by whom the police were instructed also to seize copies of the issues of the Examiner of September 12th. The proprietors of the Examiner in a statement they have issued describing the raid, say that the premises were invested by "a large force of police, with rifles, accompanied by a number of soldiers in their tin hats, with a large motor lorry, in attendance.

PRINTING AND PAPER WORKERS' UNION .-At the quarterly meeting of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers held at Norwich, the other evening, Mr. C A. Couzens, the East Anglian organising group secretary, reviewed the events of the trade generally since Peace had been signed. He said the printing trade workers in East Anglia are in a solid and united position, the membership probably totalling more than 3,000. The East Anglian employers are also well organised. A most hopeful sign is the formation of a Norwich and District Printing and Kindred Trades Joint Council, the president being Mr. W. T. F. Jarrold (president E.A.M.P.A.), and the vice-president Mr. C. A. Couzens (T.A. and P.P.W.). The towns represented, in addition to Norwich, are Yarmouth. Lowestoft, Beccles, Bungay, Fakenham, etc. A scheme is affoat for technical training. A standardised indenture for future apprentices is also in preparation.

Newspaper Air Service.—The Daily News thus describes how that paper was delivered in the Isle of Man by aeroplane:—"The Avroseaplanes flew from Windermere to Douglas every day during August Bank Holiday week, taking papers brought by the 5,30 a.m. train. They left the aerodrome about 6.30 a.m., delivering the papers in the Isle of Man about 8 a.m., eight to ten hours earlier than any other newspaper Only on three occasions was the service abandoned; once on account of engine trouble and twice because of gales. The service shows what can be done, in a

small way, by business aircraft, and the promoters of the scheme are to be thanked for the stimulus, they have given to commercial aviation."

The late Mr. William John Rees, a director of the South Wales Daily Post and a former Mayor of Swansea, has left £157,559.

NOTICE is given in the London Gazette that, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the names of the undermentioned companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register, and the companies will be dissolved:—

Anglo-American Advertising Co., Ltd. Associated Catholic Newspapers, Ltd, British Poster and Printing Alliance, Ltd. Old Hall Publishing Co., Ltd. Traders. Press, Ltd. Willesden Labour Press, Ltd.

A PRINTER'S GAMBLING LOSSES.—At the Mansion House, on Friday, before the Lord Mayor, Mr. John Stanwix, a printer in Fleetsteet, was summoned by the Board of Trade for having between October, 1917, and October, 1918, materially contributed to the extent of his insolvency by gambling. He pleaded "Guilty." Mr. Comyns Carr, who prosecuted, said that more than two-thirds of the defendant's losses were incurred through betting. He was adjudicated a bankrupt last October. His unsecured liabilities, mostly trade debts, were £374, and his assets £1 IIs. 6d. There had been a profit on his trading, but he had gambled it away on racecourses. The Lord Mayor ordered the defendant to pay a fine of £25 and £5 5s. costs.

A series of excellent four page leaflets entitled "Talks about Work and Wages" is being issued from the office of Ways and Means, 8, Bouverie-street, E.C.4. The leaflets deal with economic questions, and are intended to show the worker that high wages and low production cannot, in the end, benefit him, but rather lead to a lowering of his standard of living, while increased production will tend to raise him in the economic scale. The leaflets are written by such men as Ernest J. P. Benn, Sir Wilfrid Stokes, K.B.E.; The King, Boyd Cable, and others. They are intended for distribution by employers amongst their workmen for the education of the latter, and are sold at a low price, in quantities, 100 for three shillings up to 1,000 for 18s. 9d., post free. The leaflets are admirably adapted for their purpose, and the arguments they embody are clearly and tersely put.

The Typographical Association Report.—The 139th half-yearly report of the Typographical Association states that the membership of 24,762 shows a gain of 610 on the half-year. The general fund of the Association stands at £61,901, an increase of £1,174, and the superanuation fund at £27,756, an increase of £864. Contributions from members totalled £15,841, and the 2d. weekly levy accounted for £2,752. On benefit expenditure the biggest item is the £8,015 paid out for superannuation, this being a decrease of £80 on the half-year, the number of annui-

tants being 733. Funeral expenses amounted £2,776, and incapacity benefits to £520. Apprentices are now eligible for membership at the age of 16, and the report appeals to members to try to secure the entry into the Association of these youths. Reference is made in the report to the activity of some branches in bringing about the better organisation of readers. In this work, it is stated, there is room for extension, and it is hoped that members will rise to the occasion.

AT Limerick, on Tuesday, three more newspapers were suppressed—Limerick Leader, Munster News and Limerick Echo. The two former newspapers are published three times a week, and the Echo is a weekly.

SCOTTISH PRINTERS' WAGES. — We understand that the members of the Printers' Federated Trade Unions have, by ballot vote, decided to accept the offer of an advance of 7s. per week to all males, and to females doing the same work as males.

PRINTERS' WAGES.—The resumed conference between the Federation of Master Printers and the representatives of the T.A. is taking place at 24, Holborn as we go to press on the question of the demand for an increase of 10s. in wages throughout the country. A firm attitude is adopted on both sides.

THE French publication, "Le Manuel Pratique de Composition Typographique," by Victor Breton, the issue of which was suspended during the war, has now been resumed. It contains technical notes concerning letterpress printing, developing it in all branches, and forms a large volume in quarto of nearly 500 pages, illustrated with more than 300 jobs of all classes and styles. Its careful composition and printing in various colours, give to this work a real artistic finish.

TENDERS WANTED. — For the supply of stationery for six months for the Epsom Guardians; particulars from Mr. A. G. Ebbutt, Gynsdale, Epsom.—For the supply of stationery, for one and three years for the Dublin Port and Docks Board; tender forms from Mr. N. Proud, secretary, Port and Docks Office, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.—For the supply for one or for three years, for the Denbighshire County Council, of printing circulars, minutes of meetings, placards, etc., supply books, stationery; forms of tender from Mr. W. R. Evans, County Offices, Ruthin.

Through negotiations just concluded between the Chicago Typographical Union and the Chicago newspaper publishers, the union employees have obtained an increase of \$4.80 a week for day work and \$5.60 for night work, making the wage scale for day work \$42 a week and for night work \$45 a week-48 hours per week, day or night. The Chicago publishers newspaper voluntarily have offered their union pressmen a weekly increase of \$3 a week, which would make the day wage for pressmen in charge \$38 a week, and for pressmen \$32 a week, and have offered their union stereotypers the same increase, which would make their scale \$34 for day work and \$36 for night work.

Digitized by GOOGIO



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full page 8 by 5% ins.)

Whole Page ... £8 10 0
Half Page ... 1 17 6
Third Page ... 1 6 0 One-eighth Page 12 6
Quarter Page ... 1 0 0 One inch in Column 6 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. Rampeltir, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,

Rast 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shor-Lare, London, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Irish Press.

THE Press in Ireland has been suffering lately from a succession of suppressions at the instance of the authorities, and Saturday last saw the breaking of the record by the suppression of no less than six Dublin newspapers, thus bringing up the total number of newspapers suppressed in Ireland since last Easter to thirty-three. As to the reasons for the suppression we say nothing, but are more concerned with the economic results in throwing working printers out of employment and dislocating the literary staffs of the papers that are thus prevented from publishing. In some cases, after a delay that told severely

on the incomes of the stopped newspapers. they have been allowed to resume publica tion, as, for instance, in the case of the Cork Examiner, which was suppressed last week, and the type broken up. Now it is to appear again, and the suppression has proved but The Examiner was the newstemporary. paper which produced the late Justin McCarthy. He was a reporter on its staff for some years, and his autobiography has some pleasant pages describing his connection with Another young reporter at the the paper. same period, with whom Mr. McCarthy formed a life-long friendship, was the late Mr. Thomas Crosbie, who afterwards became proprietor of the Examiner, and whose family still own it. Mr. Crosbie was president of the Institute of Journalists in the year when that body held its annual meeting in Cork.

Look After Industry.

THE great need of the time is to look after British industry. There is a danger that in the chase after political red-herrings this matter may be overlooked. It is essential to encourage business in this country, and upon the measure of success in that direction depends the welfare of the nation and all the sections of people who represent it. So far as the paper trade is concerned, we are glad to know that those engaged in it are setting about their task calmly and steadily. The removal of import restrictions has not led to panic as in some other directions. At the same time a watchful eye is being kept upon the political and general situation. Thus the Papermakers' Association have had before them the position created by the withdrawal of import restrictions, and after full consideration have addressed a letter to the Board of Trade protesting against "the sudden withdrawal of all restrictions on the import of paper into this country." As was only right, a special point is made of the fact that neither the Paper Inquiry Committee, which was then in being. nor the Interim Reconstruction Committee for the Paper Trade, which is still in existence, were consulted. It seems to be in keeping with the Governmental attitude to appoint committees to tackle a problem, and then not only to leave them to their own devices, but to make the task more difficult by cutting the ground from beneath them. The view has also been placed before the authorities that while the paper trade here has benefited to a certain extent by the restrictions so far as they went, it has not been able fully to recover from the upset due to the war. Repairs to machinery, for instance, Digitized by \UO

SEPTEMBER 25, 1919 BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

have not been possible to anything like the extent required, and the new conditions, such as the three-shift system, have revealed a lack of skilled men. These are severe handicaps. But it is a hopeful sign that while making their grievances felt, papermakers as a whole are going ahead with their work.

Labour's Share.

AT the same time guard is being kept on dangers from without. Problems may arise at any moment concerning rates of exchange and dumping, and they concern all whose welfare is bound up with the trade. But we venture to think that the workpeople will be most affected by any undue competition which arises from those causes. Anything that disturbs employment at the mills hits them at once, There is a pretty good understanding of this in the paper trade. Labour has the first call on earnings, and it is the first to feel the withering blast of retrenchment. How big a stake labour holds in industrial concerns is not clearly recognised. It is too readily assumed that capital takes out the largest share and the greater proportion of There are instances in the paper trade, however, where the workpeople derive many times the benefit that shareholders do, and it is a fact that in some cases the shareholders are much larger in number than the employees. It is estimated that before the war labour received nine times as much as capital from industries in general. being so, any substantial increase in the cost of labour which is not accompanied by a larger output very soon eats up the remuneration to capital. So it is much more the concern of the workers that industry should prosper, and to the personal interest is now added the national.

Technical Education in Edinburgh.

The Edinburgh Education Authority have completed arrangements for instruction in technical work in the continuation classes during the coming winter session. The Milton House continuation classes and workshops will be resumed on Monday, September 29th. The Authority, encouraged by the success of the printing and stationery costing class—last winter's new venture—have decided to start another new course in this school in English for linotype and monotype operators and compositors who wish to become readers. Special classes will also be formed in the printing and bookbinding trades, for discharged and deniobilised soldiers whose apprenticeships were interrupted by the war.

Personal.

The Newspaper Press Fund has appointed Mr. W. Thornton Sharp as secretary in place of Mr. J. P. C. Coast, who has resigned the position to take up the secretaryship of the Land Agents' Society.

MR. KNOX MAGEE, who has been editor and general manager of the Winnipeg Telegram for the last two years, has resigned.

MR. W. S. Robinson, who for 13 years has been on the staff of Messrs. Hulton and Co., latterly as editor-in-charge of the Daily Sketch, has been appointed editor of Lloyd's Sunday News.

MR. WILLIAM B. STILES, of the staff of the Barnsley Chronicle, was, at Leeds, last week, married to Miss Gertrude Mary Sproston, daughter of Mr. John Sproston (of Messrs. John Sproston and Son, printers, Marshall Mills, Leeds). The presents included a set of table cutlery from the employees of the latter firm.

MR. HERBERT C. BOLTON was installed as Worshipful Master of the Saint Bride Lodge (No. 2,817) at the Cafe Monico on Monday. He subsequently initiated his eldest son and also the Right Hon. G. H. Roberts (Food Controller). A large gathering of prominent Freemasons were present, including many brethren associated with the paper, printing, and allied trades.

MR. C. J. DRUMMOND, P.A.G.D.C., is the secretary of Saint Bride Lodge.

MR. EDWARD M. ILIFFE, O.B.E., managing director of lliffe and Sons, Ltd., the publishers of the Amateur Photographer, has been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour by the French Government for valuable services rendered during the war.

Mr. Asquith will take the chair at a dinner which is to be given to Mr. A. G. Gardiner at the National Liberal Club on October 14th.

SIR GEORGE RIDDELL is to take the chair at the annual dinner of the Readers' Pensions Committee to be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Saturday, November 1st.

IRELAND—Six Dublin weekly newspapers were suppressed on Saturday. Police and military visited the printing works, seized all the copies found on the premises, broke up the type, and in some cases dismantled the machinery. The Dundalk Examiner was also seized. The explanation given at Dublin Castle was that the papers had inserted the prospectus of the Sinn Fein loan. They cannot again be published without the permission of the authorities.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 3d.,; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 14s. 9d.; Cassell and Co., 7\(\frac{1}{8}\); J. Dickinson and Co., 25s. 3d.; Financial News, Pref., 11s. 6d.; Ilford, 20s. 3d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; International Linotype, 62; Lamson Paragon, 23s. 9d.; Linotype, A Deb., 64; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 73s. 9d.; A M. Peebles, Pref., 57s. 6d.; Roneo, 41s., 41s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 22s. 6d., 22s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., Pref., 80s., 81s. 3d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 23s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., Def., 19s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); Weldon's, 35s., Pref., 18s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

JOHN DICKINSON AND Co.—The directors announce an interim dividend of 5 per cent., or is. per share, on the ordinary shares; the same as a year ago.

AIRD AND COGHILL.—The report for the year ended June 30th last states that the profits, after providing for all working expenses, including repairs to plant and property, bad debts, etc, directors' fees, income-tax, interest and depreciation, amount to £12,701; £1,722 was brought forward, and after deducting interim dividend on preference shares there remains £13,904. The directors propose to appropriate this as follows: - Writing off balance of goodwill, £2,196; to property reserve account, £1,000; reserve for equalisation of dividend on preference shares, £1,000; dividend on ordinary shares as already announced. Last year £1,000 was added to property reserve account, a similar amount written off goodwill, and £500 off bond over property.

LONDON "EXPRESS" NEWSPAPER.—The report of the London Express Newspaper, Ltd., for the year ended June 30th last states that the profit, after payment of interest on debentures and depreciation, together with the balance brought forward, amounts to £15,093. The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, which will absorb £8,500, to set aside for remuneration of directors other than managing director, etc., £1,300, and to carry forward £5,213. There have been considerable purchases of machinery and furniture and fixtures during the year. This expenditure has been necessary to bring the plant up to date in order to cope with the increased output, which has also necessitated the taking of additional premises in Fleet street.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND Sons.—The report of Raphael Tuck and Sons for the year ended April 30th last states that, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation, directors' remuneration, income-tax and all expenses, there is a net profit of £60,097; £2,064 was brought forward, making £02,161. De-

ducting one year's preference dividend to January 1st last, £13.750, and interim dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of 5 per centper annum, free of tax, £6,250, there is left £42,161. The directors now recommend a final dividend on the ordinary shares for six months to April 30th last at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax (making 8 per cent., free of tax, for the year), which will absorb £13,750, to transfer to special dividend reserve fund £10,000, to general reserve £10,000 and to carry forward £8,411. The reserve accounts now stand as follows:—Capital reserve. £8,845; special dividend reserve. £32,602; general reserve, £30,042.

"John Bull."—The directors of John Bull announce a dividend of 10 per cent. on ordinary shares for half-year, making 20 per cent for year: £12,147 to preference share reserve (making £47,148); £60,000 to a special suspense account against special advertising and excess profits duty; £5,626 for balance of income-tax for 1917; £2,208 for excess profits for 1917; £11,354 for editor's percentage; £5,677 for managing director's remuneration; £10,236 forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

JUSTIT ENGRAVING SERVICE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of process engravers carried on by M. Wollaston at 93-4, Chancerylane, W.C., as the "Justit Studio." The subscribers are C. S. Yeates and Hilda Yeates. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered office: 15-19, Vine-street, Clerkenwell-road, London.

Morford, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in 5,000 shares of £1 each and 10,000 shares of 10s, each, to carry on the business of publishers, printers, newspaper proprietors, advertisement contractors, agents, etc. The subscribers are W. S. Crawford and Florence Sangster. Private company. The directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office: Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.

Society of SS. Peter and Paul, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares to take over the business of the Society of SS. Peter and Paul, wholesale and retail publishers, booksellers, etc., formerly carried on by S. Gurney at 302, Regent-street, and 32. George-street, Hanover-square, W. The subscribers are S. Gurney and F. R. Baker. Private company. S. Gurney is permanent governing director, subject to holding £100 shares. Registered office: 32, George-street. Hanover-square, W.

Trade Press Association, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to earry on the business of advertising designers, printers, stock block makers, newspaper proprietors and publishers, etc., and to enter into an agreement with Samson, Clark and Co., Ltd. The subscribers are H. S. Clark and

Margaret I. Carpenter. Private company. The first directors are H. S. Clark and Jessie A. Reynolds. Registered office, 58, Great Portland-street, W.

GROCER'S REVIEW, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a publisher and newspaper proprietor carried on by J. C. B. Percy at I. Greenwood-street, Manchester, as the "Grocers' Review Co." The subscribers are J. C. B. Percy and S. J. Knowles. Private company. The first directors are J. C. B. Percy (permanent), Sarah A. Percy, Ida Nelson, S. J. Knowles and J. B. Cash. Registered office, I, Greenwood-street, Manchester.

BOURNEMOUTH PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of photoengravers carried on at Albert-road, Bournemouth, as the "Bournemouth Photo-Engraving Co., and to enter into an agreement with R. S. Holditch. The subscribers are A. W. Evans and S. L. Barber. Private company. The first directors are Major W. J. B. Evans, A. W. Evans, S. L. Barber and R. S. Holditch. Registered office, Observer Chambers, Albertroad, Bournemouth.

PHILPOTT AND Co. (SURBITON), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares (1,000 pref.), to take over the business of librarians, printers, bookbinders and stationers carried on by E. J. Philpott, H. B. Philpott, A. Philpott, Elsa M. Jollyman, Ethel Nicolls and Olive M. Hicks at Surbiton, and New Malden. The subscribers are A. Philpott, H. B. Philpott, and S. P. Hicks. Private company. Directors, A. Philpott, H. B. Philpott, and S. P. Hicks. Registered office, 42, Brightonroad, Surbiton.

LOWE ASTON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 125, Ley-street, Ilford, by C. H. Lowe, and to carry on the business of publishers and printers of works of art, Christmas and other pictorial and fancy cards, show cards, playing cards, etc. The subscribers are R. W. Pritchard and C. H. Lowe. Private company. The first directors are C. H. Lowe and R. W. Pritchard. Registered office, 125, Ley-street, Ilford.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

West End Engraving Co., Ltd.—Particulars of £400 debentures, created July 5th and all issued July 17th, 1919, charged on the company's present and future property.

FREDERICK WARNE AND CO, LTD.—Particulars of £13,725 series "A" and £8,550 series "B" second debentures, authorised July 21st and all issued July 30th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, sub-

ject to any first debentures for the time being outstanding.

Rosebery Press, Ltd.—Mortgage debenture for £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated July 18th, 1919. Holders: Nominees of Colonial Bank, 29, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Hunt, Edgar James, fancy goods dealer, 52, Upper Conduit-street, Leicester. Trustee, Evans Barlow, official receiver, 1, Berridgestreet, Leicester. Last day for receiving proofs, October 4th, 1919.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Cass, Charles Ernest, printer and publisher, carrying on business under the style of Charles E. Cass and Co., Ventnor Works, Ventnor-street, Leeds. To be heard on October 13th, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at the County Court House, Albion place, Leeds.

Printers' Managers and Overseers association.

Manchester and District Centre.

At the September general meeting, Mr. F. H. Fisher was admitted to membership, after which the secretary gave a long report of the meeting of delegates which was held in London, on June 7th. Mr. J. H. Nuttall, the other Manchester delegate, added his quota. The delegates were thanked for the attendance and reports.

WEB MAC.

"THE HOE WAY" is the title of a 4pp. illustrated sheet issued by Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., Ltd., Borough-road, S.E., with the intention of showing how finely half-tone blocks may be printed on the firm's High-Speed Pictorial Newspaper Perfecting Press. A full specification of the press is given, and the fine appearance of the "Hoe Way" speaks well for its capabilities.

Digitized by Google

Moster Printers' Rolly.

New London Secretary Introduced at North-West London.

Under the auspices of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London, a special rally of the north-west district was held on Monday night at St. Gabriel's Parish Hall, Cricklewood. Mr. F. A. Perry, president of the local association, presided, and the attendance of Major H. Fordyce Birch provided the members an opportunity of making the acquaintance of the new secretary of the London Master Printers' Association.

After a little social chat over refreshments, Mr. Perry opened the meeting by extending a welcome to a number of visitors including Major Birch, who he said, came to the Association with a very high record of administrative and organisation ability. He was sure the London Association had selected the right man, and the members would find it a great pleasure to work with him. Recalling that the West and North West Association was the parent of the district organisations, the president said, "They stood for proper profits for printers, brotherhood among master printers, and a better feeling in the craft."

Major Birch thanked the president for his cordial welcome, and expressed the hope that events would justify what he had said. Speaking of the advantages of the Association, the speaker said, "Although we have only taken up the reins of office in the beginning of September, the only wonder had been that any master printer could afford to be outside the Association, in view of the valuable help which was to be obtained at 24, Holborn. One of the first things he had been trying to do was to multiply the directions in which the Association could be of assistance to its members. With the very loyal co-operation of Mr. Whyte, he hoped they might possibly be of even more use. They welcomed inquiries at 24, Holborn, and would do their best to deal with them. A remark had been made that night that nobody should be considered a small printer, because eventually a child always grew into a man. If they could only get the small printer to consider that he was just as important to the Association, and that his interest in all matters was as great as the so-called larger printer, they would probably experience a big increase in the membership. While he had been with the London Master Printers' Association, something like 90 per cent. of the inquiries referred to them had been from what he would term the small employer of labour.

Major Birch went on to speak of the advantages of such gatherings as they were holding that night, and indicated that one of the advantages to be derived might be in the direction of output, which was what everyone

wanted. He added a tribute to the work of the printing craft, both as he had seen it in operation overseas, and as it had faced the difficulties of war-time at home.

Mr. E. R. Alexander, president of the East and North-East London Master Printers' Association, spoke of the advantages of and combination. Master organisation wanted a better understanding printers among themselves, which he believed would lead to what they were entitled to, that was, a profit on the work they do. He was afraid that metropolitan printers had not full appreciation of what was their due in return for the capital expended and the labour put forth in their work. Many master printers at the present time required to know how to charge their work. They should give up the old rule of thumb methods, and base their charges upon cost. Printers should understand what a job must cost, and should then see that they obtained a profit. They had to educate the man who had only a staff of two or three in that direction. The time had come when they must see that they secure a profit for themselves for the capital and labour which was put into their business. The speaker also urged the need for confidence and loyalty one with another.

Mr. A. D. Phelp, East London, referring to the distance which the members of the East and North-East London Association had had to travel in order to get to that meeting, mentioned the need of a central hall which would be at the disposal of all the district associations. He went on to say that master printers were ranked as gentlemen, and by which they might still wear swords and buckles. If they all lived up to swords and buckles in their work and made a real effort to do better than their next door neighbour, that would help to raise the status of the whole craft. wanted to maintain the honour and dignity of their craft, which was above all other crafts and necessary to all other crafts. If they went on loving their craft and their fellowmen, they might even become proud of their defects and rise on the stepping stones of their defects to

president as the father of the district associations was proud of the progress which had been made since the first meeting which took place some five or six years ago, He claimed that they had wiped out the old feeling of jealousy and suspicion which had been such a drag on the wheel in the past. They had now much greater unity among master printers not only in the districts, but throughout London. They could not only get protection in their own localities, but they could obtain assistance in any part of London. He wondered how many master printers would have survived the strain and trial of the war, if they had not had these district associations. He believed many of their fellows would have gone to the war but for the support which they had obtained through association. The strength which had thus been forthcoming, was one of

the results of the friendship which existed

throughout London and of the meetings to

Mr. J. R. Burt who was described by the

which they brougnt their troubles to exchange

council and help.

Mr. A. Langley who had been doing some useful propaganda work in Cornwall during his holidays, mentioned the establishment through his agency of the West Cornwall Master Printers' Association which he claimed as an indirect offspring of the West and North-West Association.

Mr. W. J. Mizen (North London) complained that what printers suffered from was small prices and went on to enlarge upon the bene-

fits the Association provided.

Mr. W. J. Pollock, vice-president of the District Association, spoke of the value of the investment arising from the subscription to the Association, which he described as more valuable than putting in new plant. adoption of the system was also a profitable investment. He went on to urge that while they owed a duty to one another through the Association, they could put their businesses on a better footing, and so be able to better remunerate labour.

Mr. Fowler, once a journeyman but now a master printer, spoke of the need of better craftsmen and the proper development of the apprenticeship question. He thought there ought to be an examination for proficiency. They should hitch their waggon to a star and

get out of the old rut.

Subsequent discussion revolved around standardisatien of paper and other matters and the proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to Major Birch for his attendance and address and to Mr. Fowler for the refreshment arrangements.

St. Bride "Full-up."

St. Bride Printing School finds itself in an unprecedented and not altogether enviable position, nearly every class being closed for further enrolments, and no more accommodation to be obtained. We understand that over 800 students were enrolled up to the time the classes commenced, necessitating the duplication of a number of the classes, in some of which there is as many as 60 students. The Costing Class has had to be split into two sections, oue to be held on Friday evenings under the able tuition of Mr. T. G. Bergin, the popular teacher of this highly specialised sub-Arrangements have been made for a ject. duplicate class on Wednesday evenings when Miss G. E. Etherington, a lady well known in printing circles, will assume charge. There can be no question that this lady with her lucid expositions and wide practical knowledge of all the ramifications of a cost-finding system, coupled with her training as teacher, will fully maintain the best tradition of St. Bride Costing Class. We learn that there are still a number of applicants awaiting enrolment, but it is anticipated that it may be possible to arrange for another term in January next, therefore those desirous of gaining a knowledge of costing methods should register their names at St. Bride without delay.

The position in which the Governors of St. Bride School find themselves should at last convince the educational authorities that something must be done without delay to provide the necessary accommodation to enable those in the printing business to obtain the instruction which they desire, It is nothing short of a scandal that any one from assistant to employer who desire to improve their knowledge cannot obtain the necessary supplementary instruction to make them more efficient. Economy is the demand of the times, and this can be done with increased efficiency by containing in one centre, instructional classes suited to the needs of everyone in the printing and kindred trades. The prevailing conditions present an excellent opportunity for the trade organisations to unite in a movement for the good of the trade by pressing for the School of Printing heard so much about during the past few years.

A Printers' Ouling.

The letterpress departments of Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson's East street works held an outing to welcome home those who had served with H.M. Forces. The party numbered about 60, of whom 32 had served and were guests of their fellow employees. The places visited were Cheddar and Weston by char-a-banc. Tea was served at Cheddar, and Mr. E. G. Harrison expressed the pleasure at the return of so many fellow workers.

Mr. W. G. Collier and Mr. H. Wilde also added their appreciation of the way the men The company had answered the call of duty. then stood in silence for those who had laid down their lives, after which three hearty cheers were given for those who had been privileged to return. Thanks were expressed to Mr. Harold Robinson for his kindness in contributing to the outing.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Paynter responded on behalf of the guests and for the arrangements. which had been made for their pleasure.

College of Technology

PRINTING

Full-time Courses and Part-time (Day and Evening) Classes

Typography Management Costing and Estimating Machine & Presswork Lithography

Offset Printing Photo-Lithography Bookbinding Machine Ruling Process Work Machine Photogravure

Session begins on Monday, 6th October, 1919 Students enrolled 29th September to 3rd October



Tariff Changes

AND

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

(From the "Board of Trade lournal.")

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The French Journal Official for September 4th, contains a Ministerial Decree which modifies the "co-efficients of increase" established by the Decree of July 8th, 1919, in so far as concerns certain classes of paper and cardboard, as shown below, included under Nos. 461 and 462 of the French Customs Tariff. The effect of the Decree is to reduce the rates of duty actually payable on the articles in question, the "coefficient of increase" having been reduced as shown in the following statement:—

. 1	Rate		"Coefficient of Increase"	
Articles.	Du und "Mi mu Tar	er ni- u"	Under Decree of July 8th	Under present Decree.
Paper of all kinds, other than the paper called fancy paper:— Machine-made, weighing above 30 grms. per square metre, except news-print Paper as defined	per kilo	100		
under the Law of August 14th, 1915 Machine-made, weigh- ing 30 grammes or	10	00	3	1
less per sq. metre Paper called fancy paper:	15	00	3	2
Couched in white Couched in colour, marbled, printed (indienné), guffered, enamelled. stamped, steariued, paraffined, cut, prepared with oil or spirit, prepared for decalcomanias, couched, coloured	30	00	3	1.5
or marbled by ma- chine		00	3	2.5
(including straw- board)	30	00	8	2.5

The Decree provides that, as regards straw-board (to which, under the Decree of July 8th, the "coefficient of increase" did not apply), cargoes which are proved to have been shipped direct to a French port or to have been put en route direct from a European country for France prior to the publication of the present Decree shall be admitted under the conditions of the Tariff formerly in force, i.e., shall

pay only the duty specified in the Tariff

(30 francs per 100 kilogs.).

[Note.—Under the system instituted by the Decree of July 8th, the Customs duties actually payable on goods imported into France or Algeria are those established in the Customs Tariff multiplied by a factor (the "coefficient of increase" fixed by the Decree. Article 4 of that Decree provided for the periodical revision of the rates of the "coefficient" by an Inter-Ministerial Commission; and the present Decree is issued as a result of the recommendations of the revising Commission.]

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons.

At the annual meeting of this company, on Tuesday, Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart., presided and gave a resume of the past year's work. The sales, he said, were the largest on record, and the profits corresponded with the increased turnover. Dealing with the removal of import and export restrictions Sir Adolph said: -You will naturally desire me to say something on a subject which is engrossing the minds of the trading community no less than of the general public. I refer to the practical removal of all import and export restrictions since the first of this month. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I may at once say that I amentirely at one with the views held by the Government, as expressed by Sir Auckland Geddes in his recent reply to a trade deputation which waited upon him. With Sir Auckland I see no cause for alarm in this decision. The fears we hear expressed in many quarters that the removal of the trade restrictions on import and export is likely to prove injurious to British commerce are, in my humble opinion, and assuredly so far as the business of this company is concerned, entirely groundless. On the contrary, we have every reason to promise ourselves a considerable increase in our trade by the opening up of markets which have been closed to us for the past five years, during which period we have produced many successful publications, which will now find their way to these markets as new and most desirable goods, and doubtless lead to additional The nature, style and profitable reprints. quality of our distinctive British productions, which are characteristic of the publications of this company, justify us in looking with perfect equanimity on all competition from whatever quarter. It is this individuality which has enabled us to hold our own against all foreign competition during the past fifty years, and so long as we continue our policy of both guiding and following the artistic instincts of the great public, and with it maintain the quality of our productions, we can well afford to smile at all attempts to dislodge us from the high position attained by our publications both at home and in all the markets of the world.

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3. WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON." Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

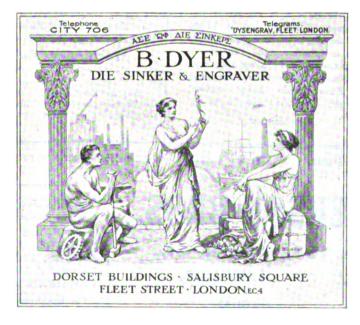
Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN,
Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON.
Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood.



WIPES

FOR

STAMPERS.

RALPH DENNIS,

Paper Merchant, (Dept. B/33).

4 & 5, PILGRIM STREET. LONDON, E.C.4.

And Branches at Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Paris.

POUR TOUTES LES AFFAIRES touchanl'industrie de l'Imprimerie et de la Papeterie: Impressions Mécaniques, Typographiques et Lithographiques et leur matériel; pour la Papeterie et les
papiers ainsi que la Librairie, etc., s'adresser a
The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer ("L'Imprimeur et le Papetier Britannique
et Colonial"). Envoi franco chaque semaine,
pour 15 francs par an.—Stonhill and Gillis, 58,
Shoe-lane, Londres.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES OF MANA-GERS REQUIRING PASITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED OF FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three, Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be reckoned for each line.

under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be reckoned for each line.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling

per line.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

REQUIRED for Government Service at Madras, an ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY AND STAMPS.

Candidates must be physically fit for service in India, must have commercial experience with a practical knowledge of Paper and Stationery Testing and must be accustomed to Purchase and Check Supplies. Good personal references are essential.

Terms:—Five years' agreement in the first instance; salary 300 rupees per month, rising by annual increments of 20 rupees to 400 rupees per month, with prospects of promotion. High initial salary may be offered to an exceptionally qualified man. Free passage to India and home again on termination of agreement. Pension on the usual conditions.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be made by letter only, to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.I., not later than October 4th, 1919. 13697

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—Quad Crown Two Colout WHARFEDALES (Harrild), Printing Area 46-in. between Bearers and 40-in. deep.—Write, Box "B.T.," c/o Davies and Co., Finch-lane, E.C.3.

Established 1848.

Telephone-CENTRAL 685.

Telegrams-"SLIPSKIN, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

NICKERSON BROS.,

99 & 101 Worship St., LONDON, E.G.

Works :-

ALSCOT ROAD and VAUBAN STREET, SPA ROAD, BERMONDSEY, S.E.

TANNERS

and Manufacturers of MOROCCOS, ROANS, . SKIVERS, CALF, . . . BASILS, PIG SKINS, . RUSSIA & ANGLO HIDES PERSIANS, &c. . . .

For Bookbinders, Bag and Pocket-book Makers.

Australian Notes.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

A curious incident has occurred here in connection with a cartoonist named Jack Waring. His cap and shoes were found at the gap, Watson's Bay, and as it was surmised that he was dead a search for the body took place. Waring, however, turned up at the Watson's Bay police station and made an explanation. He said that his full name was John Kennedy Waring, and he was now living at Double Bay. He was born in Bel-Before enlisting in 1914, he was engaged as a cartoonist on the Belfast Evening Telegraph for four and a half years. He was on active service with the Royal Irish Rifles for three and a half years, and was invalided home, having been gassed. He arrived in Sydney by the "Manuka," and since then had been doing free-lance cartoon work for various newspapers. Waring had read about a number of tragedies at the Gap, and he conceived the idea of a free advertisment by disappearing.

By a fire that occurred in Clarence-street, Sydney, a portion of the premises occupied by Messrs. Collie and Co., Proprietary, Ltd., printers' suppliers, was damaged. The fire had broken out in an electrical shop on the ground floor, and the flames, travelling up the lift, extended to the three floors above, but were soon mastered by the promptness and energy of the brigade.

A writ has just been issued by the Melbourne Wharf Labourers' Union against the Age, claiming £10,000 damages for an alleged libel.

In the action by Mr. Ryan, the Prime Minister of Queensland, against the Melbourne Argus for £10,000 damages for an alleged defamatory article published during the conscription campaign, alleging conspiracy with the Germans and with persons not loyal to the Empire, the jury were unable to agree, and a new trial will probaby be ordered. The defence submitted is that the article was fair comment on the Government.

A CASE came before Sir William Cullen, C.J., and a jury, in the Banco Jury Court, Sydney, in which the plaintiff was William Edward Fisher, who carries on business in Sydneyunder the firm name of Fisher and Lingham, indent agents, and the defendant Patrick Hassett, proprietor of a business college in Melbourne. The dispute arose as to the price to be paid for 100 dozen typewriter ribbons, imported by the plaintiff to the order of the defendant, the former asserting that the price agreed upon was 23s. 9d., and the latter that it was 15s. per dozen.

Plaintiff sued to recover £126 118., and defendant paid into Court £82 6s. as satisfaction of the claim. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £43 15s., in addition to the amount paid into court.

MELBOURNE was the venue of a complimentary smoke concert, which was tendered by his fellow employees of Gordon and Gotch Pty., Ltd., and friends to Mr. R. W. Musgrave, on the occasion of his retirement from the management of the railway bookstalls at Princes-bridge and Flinders-street, with which he has been connected for twenty-two years. A silver coffee service was presented to Mr. Musgrave as a mark of the esteem in which he was held.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Melbourne Age calls attention to the injustice Australian authors suffer by reason of the manufacturing clause in the United States Copyright Act: -Foreign authors were unable to secure copyright in the United States until 1891, and were glad to accept any sort of protection, however inequitable, against the American "pirate" publisher. At that time the United States had few authors worth the attention of the British "pirate" publisher; but it is very different now, as a glance round Australian bookshops show. American books are everywhere. Indeed, in 1891, the value of American literary property bore very much the same relation to the British that Australian literary property now does to the American. The United States will never voluntarily remove this injustice, and negotiation would not bring about a settlement in the lifetime of any living Australian author. But, if the Commonwealth Parliament passed an act restricting United States authors' copyright in Australia in the way the United States restricts Australian copyright there, a satisfactory settlement would probably be arrived at.

A WRITER in Smith's Weekly, a Sydney publication has a tilt at the erotic tendency of the contents of many of the magazines offered for sale on the bookstalls. He says:— "It's naughty, but it's nice" is the motto of the bookstalls these days. Train or ferry, you are met at the entrances with magazine covers displaying the bared limbs of intended to be seductive females, and carrying suggestive titles. The war, by its interference with the regular import of the fair-topiffling English magazine matter, has let us in for this stuff from the land of Mr. Wilson. The professor may be making the world safe for democracy, but the reading matter of his countrymen is certainly making the world safe for pornography. The American magazine, as we have it on the bookstalls, is deliberately designed to break down a sane reading taste, or, that already being accomplished, to pander to the messy result. If you read one of the type, you have read the lot. Reading of this quality cannot do any good and may well do infinite harm. The penny dreadful does reward virtue in the end.

Digitized by GOGLE

These productions spell virtue "prudery" when they touch it all."

THERE has been some discussion as to who was the first printer in Australia, and Smith's Weekly says:—"There is a common belief that George Howe was the progenitor of printing in Australia, but this is not so. James Smith was our first printer, having brought with him type for the purpose of marking stores aboard the "Lady Penrhyn," one of the transports of the First Fleet. The printing press brought out by Gov. Phillip lay unused for several years. George Hughes (1795) was printing Government ordinances five years before Howe (1800) entered the colony. The latter was the first Australian newspaper printer and publisher.

MANCHESTER Municipal College of Technology.

Particulars of the various classes for the printing and allied trades that are to be held at the Manchester Municipal College of Technology during the coming session have been issued, and show that ample provision has been made for the practical training of the students who enrol for the course. typography, machine and press work, lithography, lithographic printing, commercial bookbinding, and photo-mechanical processes there are first, second, third and fourth year classes, and other classes deal with printing organisation and costing, printing technics, estimating for printing clerks, mechanism of composing machines, and composition. There are also special day classes for typography and machine work, lithography, process engraving and photo-lithography, including an advanced class on offset printing.

Classes for lithographic drawing are held on Thursday and Friday evenings, and for machine ruling on Tuesday evenings.

In addition to the regular part-time courses in printing a course is specially arranged for estimate and order clerks, buyers, and warehousemen, and during the session lecture demonstrations will be given on printing technics, in which the various processes will be explained; these will be followed by exercises and examples in estimating on the same subject. There is also a class dealing with printing office organisation and costing, which is conducted by Mr. H. A. Maddox. This class has been arranged for master printers, managers, and overseers, and will be limited to those occupying positions of responsibility in printing offices.

Another class consisting of a course in printing extending over two years is provided for those who intend to occupy positions of responsibility in the industry. The syllabus consists of both lectures and practical work, and is arranged to give instruction in technique; in addition it provides a training in administration, costing, estimating and management.

The session begins on October 6th, under the care of Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech., and a full staff of qualified instructors and lecturers. Prospectuses, giving every information as to the various classes, hours, fees, etc., may be had on application to the College.

Illustrated Trade Almanacks.

The popular trade almanacks, published by Messrs. Abel Heywood and Son, Ltd., 47-61, Lever-street, Manchester, in their issues for 1920, keep up the reputation of the firm for these useful and profitable publications. The 32 pp. illustrated almanack is well illustrated with half-tone pictures from photographs of interesting localities and has on its cover the picture symbolising "Peace," which was so much appreciated last year. The size is crown 8vo., and the almanack can be issued as published, or additional sheets may be added by the purchaser and advertisements secured so as to give the publication a local character. As a medium for advertisers, a printers', stationers' or other business, there is nothing better, and the prices are most reasonable. They can be had either folded or unfolded to suit requirements. A feature this time is the excellent "Diary of the Great War," and there is much other interesting matter. The firm's diaries are well-known. There is the foolscap-folio scribbling diary, with customers' imprint, three days on a page, sewn, and with one sheet of blotting. The price is one shilling and threepence each for quantities of 144 and upwards, and they are as good value as many diaries that are on the market at half-a-crown. There are also trade calendars, tear-off, with a different photo illustration for each month, and a complete calendar for the year on the back page. These are 13 by 9 inches, and can be had with any name, business or address printed at the top of the sheets. This is an excellent line and a good advertising medium. As the almanack season is now close at hand, customers should place their orders with Messsrs. Heywood as early as possible, as, owing to the high cost of production, it may be impossible to secure supplies if orders are delayed too long.

Saving Waxed Paper Waste.

The Glendale Pulp and Paper Co., with a capital of \$250,000, has been formed at Kalamazoo to develop a process which has been perfected for saving the constituents of waste waxed paper. By this process the wax is separated and reconverted for use, while the paper is made into paper pulp. Formerly, waste waxed paper was destroyed. Machinery for the new plant has been nearly all purchased.

Chas. Baker & Co.

148 Rms. M.G. White 4 Tons M.G. Pure Sulphite Cap. $30 \times 40-28, 480$. 2000 Rms. Satin Cap. $18 \times 28 - 7$ lbs. 800 Rms. M.G. Nature 19×29 . 5 Tons Pure Ung. Kraft 160 Rms. M.G. Poster $36 \times 46 - 80$. $30 \times 40 - 54,500.$ Ung. Kraft 160 ,, S/Cald. Ptg. $29 \times 45 - 52$. $30 \times 40 - 60, 516.$ " Finest Kraft 154 " Glazed Pink $35 \times 46 - 95, 480.$ $23 \times 36 - 36, 480.$ 5 " Pure Kraft 124 " Glazed Green $36 \times 45 - 60, 480.$ $23 \times 36 - 36, 480.$ " Common Brown 123 ,, Glazed Blue $36 \times 46 - 120$ $23 \times 36 \quad 36, 480.$ Good Regular Stocks also in GLAZED & UNGLAZED BANK. TINTED BANKS. CREAM LAIDS. PRINTINGS. NEWS OFFCUTS. For Samples and Prices Wire: "GLAZED CENT, LONDON." 'Phone: CITY 4723 2 lines).

77^a Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4.

BRITISH & COLONIAL

Some Paper Topics.

The abstract from the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers' quarterly report contained some of the most hopeful matter set before the trade for some time, chiefly valuable through the medium of its expression. Ordinarily one does not revert to partisan journals as the ideal source of the co-operative spirit, more especially in the immediate aftermath of a contest between the powers that be. We are by now becoming accustomed to the fair words and full promise of the Whitley table, but for naked truth, devoid of sentiment and unhampered by unusual environment, there is more hope in the sectional publications. It is for this reason that the views as expressed by the A.S.O.P. general secretary in the quarterly report are doubly welcome. Obviously, something like satisfaction now prevails in labour circles of the paper trade. That is a sound foundation on which to build progress. Right away, then, we get on to production as the keynote of progress, and here again the admission that this is a men's question as well as a masters' proposition, clears the air for further action.

We agree wholeheartedly that the greater issues rest with the mill administrative staffs, though there are some output issues of infinite importance that will not be decided even by mill managements. Deep problems exist which can only be solved by scientific probing and investigation. With these, we, as a foremost papermaking country, are not organised to deal. Until a more soundly educated generation takes our place, they are likely to wait. But of the things that can be done under existing conditions to help output, the majority are dependent upon machinery equipment and availability of skilled labour. Touching the latter point, it is and always has been the attitude of unionised labour to restrict the inflow of the juvenile element as a means of providing full employment for adults. Within the next year or two, the country generally, and skilled labour in particular, may conceivably suffer from this policy, masmuch as already certain trades are inadequately provided with trained men to cope with the demand which exists for manufactured goods. Hence an inlet for the foreigner. If it be argued that the toll of war has deprived us of a percentage of our best skilled men, then the argument is an admission of the immediate need for more elasticity in apprenticeship rules for the sake of filling up the gaps. The question of proportional apprenticeship is one of deep statistics, and we very much doubt if organised labour has ever devoted the necessary amount of detailed study and research, combined with broad perspective and future outlook, which the question involves. Apprenticeship and the creation of skilled labour has always been treated in a narrow and immediate sense, whereas the

issue is one of the future need, possibility and

development. It is in this sense that it should now be viewed.

The means are not to hand for an immediate and complete remedying of the output difficulty, inasmuch as the same problems are confronting the makers of machinery and equipment. Until the engineers have found the means of securing quicker and larger production, the papermakers' orders for machinery, repairs, and reconstruction must be delayed. Consequently much time must elapse before the benefits of adequate equipment are realised. Meantime, the makers of papermaking machinery are so overwhelmed with work of immediate importance that they have neither time nor staff to devote to the development or introduction of new ideas in plant or method. Thus the opportunity of improving production on a machinery and equipment basis is inevitably postponed by the pressure of imperative and immediate needs.

It remains with labour, therefore, to accelerate production by the process of concentration and ordinary attention to the conditions There is no doubt that the of employment. workman of to-day is decidedly more lax in his methods and habits than he was before the war. Time-keeping generally is not so good as it was. The regard for discipline is less keen, and the desire to produce the maximum is not evinced except where the incentive offered is exceedingly remunerative and proportionate to the volume of production. It is useless to rail against this present tendency, which is no trade union monopoly, and which is, in fact, equally prevalent in every sphere of hand or brain work except where self-interest is the counteracting motive. It is doubtful if we will ever return to the old conditions, except by the aid of measures taken to induce self-interest in work. If such be the case, and such measures would accelerate output, it is a sound business investment to take in hand their introduction.

Apart, however, from inducement, there is a need for tuning up the administration and organisation in our mills. A tight control should be maintained over the general routine. All possible data bearing on output, leakage, consumption, time recording should be compiled regularly and recorded graphically for the use of the management. The only value of data is that derived from its mastication and subsequent application in correct form. Data which is collected as a matter of routine, and which serves no direct purpose of application, represents sheer wastage of time, energy, and finance.

H. A. M.

Success.—"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx. "Push," said the Button. "Take pains," said the Window. "Never be led," said the Pencil. "Be up-to date," said the Calendar. "Always keep cool," said the Ice. "Do business on tick," said the Clock. "Never lose your head," said the Barrel. "Do a driving business," said the Hammer. "Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.—American Stationer.

British Paper Imports & Exports.

Imports.

Imports of paper and board continue to mount up, the August figure of 832,092 cwts. multiplying several times the 1918 figure of 119,401 and even the 216,705 of 1917. In July the imports were 661,882 The quanity for the eight months, 3,599,969 cwts., exceeds by just over two millions that for 1918, and roughly by one million and a half that of 1917. The value of the British paper market to the seller may be gauged to some extent by these figures and by the values which they represent, and yet the free import of foreign paper only began at the end of August! The largest item of increase is naturally that of "news," Newfoundland sending in reel paper to the extent of 156,710 cwts. as against nothing in August 1918 and only 3,000 in 1917. The total of reel paper imported in August was 331,735 cwts., against 11,682 in 1918. For the eight months the total reaches just over the million mark, whereas it was little more than a quarter of a million cwts. for the same period last year. Strawboards are also coming in in increasing quantities—202,631 cwts. this August, as against 35,498 cwts. in the corresponding month of last year. Mill board and wood pulp board have jumped from 17,073 to 113,503 cwts.

A Feature in Exports.

Packings and wrappings are a feature among the exports, and show another big spurt for the month of August. Up to the end of May there was exported 19,574 cwts., while for August alone the total is 28,881 cwts., the corresponding figure in 1918 being 3,502, and in 1917, 5,421. For the three months, June, July, and August, the total export of packings was 59,466 cwts., and for the eight months 79,040 cwts. This latter figure compares with 36,884 cwts, in 1918, and 56,644 in 1917. This jump in the export of packings and wrappings is regarded as a very healthy sign. Of course the pre-war figures are not yet reached by any means, and that could not be expected in the comparatively short and difficult period which has elapsed since the end of the warbut in spite of the handicap, very sustantial headway has been made.

Printings and Writings.

Printing papers are also taking a favourable line in regard to export, the total of 25.591 cwts. for August comparing with 13 329 in 1918, and 22,924 in 1917. The total for the eight months of this year, 209,460, shows an advance on the 169,853 in 1918, but are still behind the 300,774 cwts. in 1917, though the value is higher. Writing papers have not recovered quite to the same extent, the August figure of 13,303 cwts. comparing with 8,752 a year ago and 15,398 for 1917. The total for the eight months 89,811 cwts., has passed the figure for 1918, which was 78,218, but there is a considerable margin compared with the 103,832 cwts. of 1917. Here, again, the values

are substantially higher, especially comparing the eight months of 1919 (£651,829) with 1917, (£393,752). It is pleasing to see that France is taking a large proportion of our exports, 40 per cent. of the writing papers and 30 per cent. of the printing papers going to that country. Other foreign countries figure equally prominently in the list, so that there is not a very large proportion left for the colonies.

Colour in News-Print Paper.

By GRO. ERSKIN.

News paper is generally referred to as white by the casual observer. While there are wide variations in the ordinarily accepted white shades, a true white such as is seen in bleached fabrics presents a wide difference to even the "whitest" news-print paper. Compared with a true bleached white the average "news" is quite blue, in fact, it is actually a "bluewhite." The materials used in making paper in their natural state, unbleached, produce a dull yellowish shade. To overcome this undesirable feature, blue and red dyes are usually employed, although dyes that might be referred to as violet blues when used alone produce a very attractive so-called white.

To fully appreciate the reference to violet blues one must understand the relationship between the various colours. This is illustrated in the "spectrum," or in other words the decomposition of a ray of white light passed through a glass prism. Not only is the direction of the white ray changed, but it suffers dispersion. The picture obtained—the spectrum—if examined minutely will show the following colours, not sharply separated, but merging into one another, in the order named:—Violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange red

From the foregoing it may be seen that a blue dye while producing a shade that is actually a blue might be over towards the greenish side of the blue range. Such dyes require reds to counteract the greenish tinge. The various blue dyes produce various shades of blue from greenish to violet blues. As the resulting shades creep over to the violet or indigo side of the blue range less red is necessary. When the shade produced is violet to indigo then a green or greenish blue is necessary to counteract the reddish tinge. The violet blue above referred to is a dye which produces a shade about half-way between the middle of the blue line and the point where the blue merges into an indigo. This shade is the most attractive so called white shade in news-print paper. With such dyes the quantity necessary may be easily regulated to perfectly counteract the natural colour of the stock and produce a sheet, which unless compared directly with a true bleached white would be universally accepted as white paper. -Pulp and Paper Magazine.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

	AUGUST.		JAN -AUG.		AUGUST.		JANAUG.	
Description.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
On Reels	11,682	331,735	45	1,001,711	31,550	502,399		1,603,26
Not on Reels	7,057	28,382		149,419	28,143			
Hangings	7,037	20,302			20,143	70,373		
	•0.5			1,198	. 206	2,073		9,44
Other Printed or Coated	195	2,911	, ,,,,	14,931	1,096	16,490		
Packings and Wrappings	49,103	148,020		777,332	190,319		1,718,070	
Strawboards	35,498	202,631		1,113,850	43,315	158,9 6 0		
Mill& Wood Pulp Boards	14,073	113,503	192,972	503,771	21,289	183,784	282,965	789,96
Inenumerated, etc	1,793	4,698	15,494	37.757	19,024	45,020	152,397	373.09
Totals	119,401	832,092	1,515,964	3. 599,96 9	334,736	1,336,701	3,642,674	6,375,25
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Printi	ngs or	Writin	gs-On	Reeis.			<u></u>
From-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	٤
Sweden	2,794	51,110	102,783	207,254	8,615	73,153	262,802	357,20
Norway	6,297	29,429	84,450					259.71
United States	1,818	10,334	34,610			13,999	97,865	
Newfoundland	.,0.0	156,710	4,820					
Add	222		• •					
Other Countries	773	84,152	1,774	256,511	3.900	118,340	7,445	353,72
	Printin	gs or \	Vriting	s-Not d	n Ree	ls.		
From-	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	٤	£	£	\$
Sweden	217	12,331	32,381					
Norway	5,403	11,303	103,610					
Belgium	-,	20	162			112		
United States	1,046	1,978	10.750			7,892	42,209	96,44
Other Countries	391	2,750	2 , :66	16,612	4.991	13,177	23,770	64,95
Printed	or Coa	ted Pa	pers –	Other th	an Hs	nging	8.	
From-	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	٤	£	٤	£
Belgium	140	912	9,270	5,443	689	5,735	33,371	40,87
France	1	90	34	240	14	939	505	4,00
United States	54	1,477	300	4,891	393			• • •
Other Countries	=	4 12	68	4.351		1,344	×	
	Pa	ckings	and W	rapping	ŗs.			
					£	£	.	\$
Prom-	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts.	CWts.				
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts. 16.304				
Russia	-	4,365	_	16,304		11,077	_	35.39
Russia Sweden	15,207	4,365 63,330	165,652	16,304 321,858	59.759	11,077	501,679	35.39 812,46
Russia Sweden Norway	-	4,365 63,330 61,000	- 165,652 315,818	16,304 321,858 368,957	59.759 116.430	11,077 145.829 148,647	 501,679 1,07 2,02 9	35.39 812,46 980,99
Russia Sweden	15,207	4,365 63,330	165,652	16,304 321,858 368,957 7,261	59.759 116,430	11,077 145,829 148,647 10,426		35.39 812,46 980,99

A resolution has been adopted by the U.S. Senate to investigate the news-print industry, and the resolution has been referred to the Committee on Commerce.

During the first six months of the current year there was produced in Canada 388,924 tons of news print paper, and in the same period the United States produced 671,141 tons, which was 6 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of last year. The de-

mand for news print is so great that the supply on hand has never been smaller. Advertising in the United States was 46 per cent heavier than a year ago. There is optimism as to the outlook for increased production in the news-print line, and makers of news-print machinery report great activity in all lines, to such an extent that the output of machinery is behindhand.

Digitized by

PAPER BAG

MAKING MACHINERY,

Latest Improvements

BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

Practical Estimating

ro1

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

Prom-

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, R.C.4

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection
Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.
Status inquiries made as to the position and standing of
Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only
TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices
in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other
Registered information, together with Status Information
POR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.



ROBERT K. BURT, Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,

19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E,C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.



Printing Works.

LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST.,
FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrame:—

Telephone Nos. —

Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank.
Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. Estimates sent on Application.

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Printings		August.		JanAug.		August		JanAug.	
Writings	Description.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Printings		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Packings and Wrappings 3.50a 28.881 36.884 76.040 17.802 40.307 159.283 20.411 39.129 18.053 40.307 159.283 20.411 39.129 18.053 40.307 159.283 20.411 39.129 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 11.551 16.555 18.613 12.309 13.509 11.551 13.799 2.0099 13.035 13.504 13.599 11.551 13.799 2.0099 13.035 13.504 18.519 24.976 12.861 24.383 14.6475 1.504 14.		8,752	13,303	78,218	89,811	59,835	79,779	485,824	651,829
Hangings	Printings	13,329	25,591	169,853	209,460	69,833	95,525	732,473	879,326
Other Printed or Coated Paste, Mill & Cardboard Agnufactures of , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Packings and Wrappings			36,884	79,040				
Paste, Mill & Cardboard Manufactures of , , , ,	Hangings								
Manufactures of , , ,	Desta Will & Condband	1							
Playing Cards	M				11	9,419			
Bavelopes			- 1						
Dags		_ '							22,52 127,74
Totals 37,549 84,879 411,543 510,509 233,858 339 221 2,168,858 2,7	D						- 1		
### Printings To-	Managara								
To- Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. E E E E E E E E E	Totals	37.549	84,879	411.543	510,509	233,858	339 221	2,108,858	2,726,82
France			W	ritings).				
France									
United States 36 29 862 360 283 506 7,758 Other Foreign Countries 830 4,561 9,912 25,766 6,399 34,225 76,465 2 B. South Africa 1,271 148 8,858 3,156 8,769 1,241 54,911 2 B. India 1,448 1,889 18,280 14,448 11,231 10,983 107,264 16 Straits Settlements 120 90 2,099 1,353 1,139 777 14,629 Ceylon 99 124 6,52 939 916 793 5,223 Australia 1,693 893 12,371 8,463 12,528 3,851 71,008 2 New Zealand 3 - 234 100 29 - 1,862 2 Other British Possessions 1,050 450 11,668 5,709 5,553 3,243 68,452 4 Printings. Printings. To— France 181 8,682 34,121 61,291 1,166 29,777 150,609 27 United States 303 763 3,478 3,054 2,307 5,533 20,036 20 Other Foreign Countries 898 9,582 18,913 81,308 5,021 35,281 90,314 30 B. South Africa 1,999 824 22,214 16,552 11,072 4,710 97,995 20 B. India 2,081 2,398 16,959 12,867 12,420 6,942 75,642 6 Ceylon 161 329 1,403 1,183 1,173 2,508 7,079 18,066 16 23 12,428 16 23 18,231 1,183 1,173 2,508 7,079 18,066 16 23 12,428 18 12 2,731 2,885 2,601 6,23 12,428 10 1,032 2,165 85,992 10 1,030 10 1,035 10 1	Proper				CWIS.	7 1	22 880		160.00
Other Foreign Countries B. South Africa 1,271		71							1 69,93 7
B. South Africa 1,271			1	1					216,449
B. India 1,448 1,889 18,280 14,448 11,231 10,983 107,264 16 16 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18	D Caush Asian								20,328
Straits Settlements	D 11:								101,380
Ceylon	Chroite Cottlements		1						12,038
Australia 1,693 893 12,371 8,463 12,528 3,851 71,008 28 5,282 1,849 6,841 280 26,260 1,660	Carrian		- 1		;;				5.814
New Zealand	Aughantia							J	58,148
Canada	New Zealand								11,866
Printings Cwts.			-	1		29	!	1,862	1,154
To—	Other British Possessions	1,050	450	11,668	5,709	5,553	3,243	68,452	44.421
France			P	rinting	8.				
United States 303 763 3.478 3.654 2.307 5.533 20,036 2 Other Foreign Countries 898 9.582 18,913 81,308 5,021 35,281 90,314 36 B. South Africa 1,999 824 22,214 16,552 11,072 4.710 97,995 7 B. India 2,081 2,398 16,959 12,867 12,420 6,942 75,642 4 Straits Settlements 628 182 2,731 2,885 2,601 623 12,428 1 Ceylon 161 329 1,403 1,183 1,173 2,508 7,079 Australia 3,895 673 20,278 9,340 21,032 2,165 85,992 4 New Zealand 238 796 3,982 3,939 1,085 2,787 10,266 1 Canada 13 601 178 - 71 3,596 0 Other British Possessions 2,945 1,349 45,173 16,263 11,956 5,128 172,516 6 Unenumerated. To— Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. 1,918 1,716 455 1,424 10,695 1 United States 89 48 2,037 622 2,283 1,160 32,645 1 Other Foreign Countries 119 2,535 3,562 13,133 1,343 13,751 25,917 8 B. South Africa 142 98 2,060 1,658 901 1,130 10,352 1 B. East Indies 356 467 2,882 3,154 2,554 3,430 17,205 2				Cwts.			٤		
Other Foreign Countries 898 9,582 18,913 81,308 5,021 35,281 90,314 36 B. South Africa 1,999 824 22,214 16,552 11,072 4,710 97,995 78 B. India 2,081 2,398 16,959 12,867 12,420 6,942 75,642 4 Straits Settlements 628 182 2,731 2,885 2,601 623 12,428 1 Ceylon 161 329 1,403 1,183 1,173 2,508 7,079 1 Australia 3,895 673 20,278 9,340 21,032 2,165 85,992 4 New Zealand				34,121		- 1	29,777		273,925
B. South Africa 1,999								;	27.355
B. India 2,081 2,398 16,959 12,867 12,420 6,942 75,612 4 Straits Settlements 628 182 2,731 2,885 2,601 623 12,428 1 Ceylon 161 329 1,403 1,183 1,173 2,508 7,079 4 Australia 3,895 673 20,278 9,340 21,032 2,165 85,992 4 New Zealand 238 796 3,982 3,939 1,085 2,787 10,266 1 Canada 13 601 178 - 71 3,596 2 Other British Possessions 2,945 1,349 45,173 16,263 11,956 5,128 172,516 6 Unenumerated. To—		- 1				-			304,892
Straits Settlements 628	D 1 1								79,631
Ceylon 161 329 1,403 1,183 1,173 2,508 7,079 Australia 3,895 673 20,278 9,340 21,032 2,165 85,992 4 New Zealand <td< td=""><td>T. 1. 0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>43,140</td></td<>	T. 1. 0								43,140
Australia 3,895 673 20,278 9,340 21,032 2,165 85,992 4 New Zealand 238 796 3,982 3,939 1,085 2,787 10,266 1 Canada — 13 601 178 — 71 3,596 Other British Possessions 2,945 1,349 45,173 16,263 11,956 5,128 172,516 6 Unenumerated. To— France 103 229 1,918 1,716 455 1,424 10,695 1 United States 89 48 2,037 622 2,283 1,160 32,645 1 Other Foreign Countries 119 2,535 3,562 13,133 1,343 13,751 25,917 8 B. South Africa 142 98 2,060 1,658 901 1,130 10,352 1 B. East Indies 356 467 2,882 3,154 2,554 3,430 17,205 2	C1		1				X ·		13,353 6,624
New Zealand 238 796 3,982 3,939 1,085 2,787 10,266 10 178	1	1	2 -1		7 11				49,027
Canada - 13 601 178 - 71 3,596 Unter British Possessions 2,945 1,349 45,173 16,263 11,956 5,128 172,516 6 Unenumerated. To— Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. L £	714								17,131
To- Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. Cyts. C		-30				1,003			1.268
To— Cwts. Cw		2,945			11	11,956			62,982
T0— France 103 229 1,918 1,716 455 1,424 10,695 1 United States 89 48 2,037 622 2,283 1,160 32,645 1 Other Foreign Countries 119 2,535 3,562 13,133 1,343 13,751 25,917 8 B. South Africa 142 98 2,060 1,658 901 1,130 10,352 1 B. East Indies 356 467 2,882 3,154 2,554 3,430 17,205 2			Une	numer	ated.				
France 103 229 1,918 1,716 455 1,424 10,695 1 United States 89 48 2,037 622 2,283 1,160 32,645 1 Other Foreign Countries 119 2,535 3,562 13,133 1,343 13,751 25,917 8 B. South Africa 142 98 2,060 1,658 901 1,130 10,352 1 B. East Indies 356 467 2,882 3,154 2,554 3,430 17,205 2	To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	٤	£	£	£
United States 89 48 2,037 622 2,283 1,160 32,645 1 Other Foreign Countries 119 2,535 3,562 13,133 1,343 13,751 25,917 8 B. South Africa 142 98 2,060 1,658 901 1,130 10,352 1 B. East Indies 356 467 2,882 3,154 2,554 3,430 17,205 2	France							10,695	11,608
B. South Africa 142 98 2,060 1,658 901 1,130 10,352 1 B. East Indies 356 467 2,882 3,154 2,554 3,430 17,205 2		89	48	2,037	622		1,160	32,645	13,686
B. East Indies 356 467 2,882 3,154 2,554 3,430 17,205 2		-1							89,260
						- 1			13,619
MINETTULIUS I IADI EAI TEOOL TAOMI TAOMI EAOI TTORE			1						24.099
	Australia	146	54	1,533	1,298	1,407	523	11,375	9,190
			7		11				4,138
Canada 15 10 1,557 727 144 94 11,137 Other British Possessions 172 330 2,255 2,194 2,031 2,710 22,502 2									5.53: 21,509

BRANDWOOL
urers, and Suppliers to the Bookbinding, Printing

RITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER FOUNDED PUBLISHED AND STATIONER 1878 WEEKLY.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 14.

LONDON: OCTOBER 2, 1919.

SMYTH-HORNE,

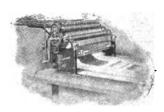
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer, (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



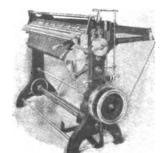
Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs, or 2-32's from the one sheet).



(Most advanced Guillotine on the World's Market).



Smyth Cloth Cutting

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:-

CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4, ENGLAND. Telegrams i "SMYTHORNE, LONDON." Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

We have LARGE STOCKS of PLAIN and EMBOSSEDS.

MAIL YOUR ORDERS.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

6, 8 & 8a, Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER;

30-31, St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: City, 4164.

Telegrams: Swiftness, Manchester

TO THE TRADE.

LITHOGRAPHIC Pictorial Posters (Commercial, Theatrical & Cinema). Show Cards, Maps, Plans, and Labels.

We print up to 64 by 44 (in one sheet).

OFFSET PRINTING.

SKILLED ARTISTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.

Allow us to quote you for your next order.

H. & C. GRAHAM, Ltd., 196, 198 & 200, Camberwell Road, S.E.

"CANADIAN" BLACK HAVE PUSHED TO THE FRONT. INKS SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co., Ltd. Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.

Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

BY ADVERTISING IN THE RECOGNISED

AND OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM,

The British and Coloniai Printer and Stationer.

Offices:-58. SHOE LANE. LONDON. E.C.4

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 14.

LONDON: OCTOBER 2, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers have ratified the Overtime Agreement, and it will take effect as from the last pay-day in September so far as the members of this particular union are concerned, it being already in operation in the case of the unionscomprising the London Printing Trades Federation.

The book buyer who has been looking forward to some relief in the price of books as a result of the return of Peace is likely to be disappointed. It is stated in publishing and printing circles that so far from prices falling in the immediate future they are unfortunately likely to rise still higher. Printing and binding costs, together with the price of paper, are enormously greater than they were in 1914, and so long as that is so the publishers' wares must necessarily be dear. Those who buy must necessarily be dear. French literature will find that the same process is at work on the other side of the Channel. One firm of leading French publishers have recently issued a notice to the effect that they find it necessary to place an addition of 100 per cent. on the price of the novel which formerly sold at 3 francs 50. That is to say, almost six shillings are to be demanded for the ordinary work of fiction in paper covers.

With the removal of import restrictions there is a fear in some quarters, says the Leather World, that Germany may again endeavour to ingratiate herself, and by her subtle methods capture a portion of the trade, that, as an authority in the industry said recently. "the progressive firms will undoubtedly be able to hold their own. We cannot be beaten on quality, but progressive methods of organisation are necessary. Quite a number of new firms have taken up the industry, and they are extremely keen." Leather must con-

tinue at a high price for some time. That is inevitable, but the British manufacturers are able to produce goods of much greater value than the Germans are capable of doing, and, everything considered, the British goods can be sold at a reasonable price.

Writing in the American Printer on the "Use of Carbon Paper in Stamping Books in Bindery," Mr. Edwin R. Mason says:— "When stamping a line on cloth, canvas, or a light shade of leather, and where ink is specified, use carbon paper instead of ink. It dries almost instantly, thereby avoiding smut. Heat the type in the pallet until it is good and warm, not hot, but just warm enough to melt the composition on the carbon paper as you bring the type in direct contact, pressing it two or three times against the paper. The composition melts, adheres to the face of the type and is thus transferred to the object in question before the type cools. Canvas bound books may be rolled and lettered in this manner, as can, also, law sheep, and an occasional line or two be stamped on light cloth. In fact, wherever ink was formerly used, carbon paper makes a much better sub-It takes quite a while for ink to dry stitute. after.

A writer in a recent issue of the Scientific American asked how to get rid of the book worms in his library. This writer, who lives in Santos, Brazil, says he has tried camphor, naphthalin and formaline without any success. As in so many other things, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in the treatment of book worms. It certainly is a difficult matter to get rid of the worms once they are in the book, but it is splendid insurance against their depredations to buy books that are bound in leather substitutes. In Brazil, the Philippines, India, Egypt, and tro-

pical countries having an exceedingly warm climate, the immunity of the leather substitute from attacks of book worms is well known. This class of material is surfaced with a pyroxylin film. This film is absolutely impervious, and prevents the entry of the worm into the book cover, and consequently into the body of the book. The film is also poisonous to minute animal life, and better still, it is repellant to the various small worms and insects that "lunch" on leather bindings and bindings of cloth and paper. It is not at all difficult to buy books that are bound in leather substitute, or to have them rebound with this material. Bookbinders are familiar with this material the world over, and it is obtainable at all the leading book binders' supply houses.

The Public Library at Sydney, N.S.W., houses delightful examples of bookbinding, commencing with a wonderful ivory binding on an illuminated manuscript of 1420. It is The mere an exceedingly rare specimen. mention of Roger Payne's wonderful binding makes the collection appeal to bookbinders and leather workers. A delightful modern French binding by Menuier is also there; the design of thorns and passion flowers is inlaid on green levant Morocco, tooled on the inside borders with a continuation of the inlaid cover design, and lined with damask. From the 1420 bindings all periods are traversed, showing leather bindings that have been on books for several hundred years. And examples from the Government Printing Office, and the Master Printers and Allied Trades Association bring one back to the pre-The library has been experimenting with Australian skins and tannages for bind-The statement, for instance, that all kangaroo skins have been sent to America in the green state for boot leather, when there is no finer skin in the world than this for bookbinding, will probably astound people. they can get sufficient quantities suitably tanned locally, the library authorities propose to use the kangeroo skin in place of the calf binding, which is not regarded as being so endurable.

No sooner are we settling down to the new conditions, after a settlement with every class of labour employed in the allied trades than the ball starts rolling again. The T.A. are in for a 10s. advance, and everything points to a stern contest. Up to the time of writing there have been several meetings of the contestants, and the matter is referred to the Industrial Council. It is no secret that the masters have set their faces against the demand and strongly expressed themselves against the hammer stroke policy of the union. Be that as it may. it is safe to conclude that any concession ultimately awarded will eventually apply to the binding trade and other branches of the industry. It is almost impossible for organisation and costing to keep pace with labour and wage. No sooner is the adjustment made to counter the cost of one concession than it is upset by the claim for further concessions. If there is a limit, the sooner it is made known and reached, the sooner will trade fall into its normal channel and bring relief to the much harassed proprietor of manufacturing establishments.

An American contemporary says that a onepiece solid leather cover for loose-leaf books, is being put on the market by the Trussell Manufacturing Co., of Poughkeepsie, New York. Flexibility and ability to stand the wear and tear of bending and folding without the least risk of breaking is one of its chief features. Cut out of the hide by the use of an automatic die-cutting machine the cover is one piece of leather all the way through and will naturally stand up longer than the usual three-ply, glued cover can be expected to do.

In February, 1888, Mr. Wheatley lectured before the Applied Art Section of the Society on The Principles of Design as Applied to Bookbinding, in which he referred to the past mainly as a storehouse of ideas for use in the future. He insisted upon the importance of an author, or a publisher, calling in the services of a good artist to design the cover for a book. Mr. Wheatley also expressed himself as being in favour of the old idea that the decoration of the outside of a book should be in harmony with its contents, e.g., Chaucer's works might be covered with flowers, as appropriate to the great poet of nature. The back of a book lent itself well to decorative treatment, in cases where there were no raised bands, but the finisher usually neglected the back. Book cover designs, in his opinion, should not be too pictorial in character. Good binding naturally cost much money, as representing a great expenditure of time, and until the English book lover was educated up to this point, the best work would continue to be done in France.

Among those who took part in the subsequent discussion was Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson who had then had about four years' experience as an art binder, and exhibited a few examples of his work. He considered that the craftsman in bookbinding suffered from the too great pressure of tradition, both in forwarding and finishing. He had not time to throw off the burden then and to come fresh to his work. In his opinion the finisher should be also the forwarder, and should know something of the book he was binding. He should strive to do all he could for it, and having bound it well, should add just such touches of decoration as his own fancy playing over it suggested to him. But if, in ignorance of the subject and history of the book, the finisher attempted to apply to a book which he had not bound a design which he had not invented, the result must be lifeless and mechanical.

"It is with the hope of assisting his confreres in this country, by providing them with



illustrations of the best class of work, and giving them new designs and every information that is likely to be useful that the bookbinder makes his bow to his readers." When the first volume was completed, the editor remarked in his preface to it that "he hopes he has succeeded, to some little extent, in carrying out his desire to raise the binders' craft of the present day to a higher level than before, both by showing examples of the best work of the old masters in the art, and by inculcating what all good critics admit to be the first principles of book ornamentation."

The Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester, offered recently for subscription at par 300,000 $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 2nd cumulative preference shares of £1 each. The total share capital is £1,700,000, of which £400,000 is in first preference (6 per cent.) and £1,000,000 in ordinary shares. The company was formed in 1891 to take over a number of concerns in this and other countries engaged in the manufacture of book cloth and other specialities. prospectus states that large sums have been expended upon extensions and new businesses. No additional cash capital has been raised to cover the cost of these additious, but in 1918 £598,860, part of the reserve, was capitalised. Additional capital is now required to meet the greatly increased cost of stocks of cloth and drugs, to pay for the completion of certain extensions, and to provide for necessary. developments. The average annual profit for the last ten years, after providing for taxes, was £174,910. The directors and their friends have applied for 100,000 of the new shares, and these will be allotted.

The eighty-ninth annual report of the Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society is issued, and it shows how well this excellent institution has been managed during the year. Notwithstanding the difficult times, the work of the society has been carried on, and by the generosity of the trade the committee has been enabled to distribute £850 in equal amounts to the whole of the old people, as well as other benefits. The society is a deserving one, and well worthy of the greatest support from the bookbinding trade, whose members in old age and infirmity are eligible for its benefits.

The Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Hernehill, S.E., have found the closing of the entire work for the annual holiday so satisfactory to customers and employees alike, that the managing director, Mr. Edgar P Woodman, writes to the trade press as follows:—"Now that we have returned after the annual holiday of the employees, I am sure you will be interested to learn that we have not received a single complaint from any of our customers that our being closed for the week has caused them any inconvenience; on the contrary, we have been congratulated by a large number of our customers upon the experiment, and having found it so highly satisfactory, if all is well next year we shall try and keep to the same

dates for the employees' annual holiday. Apart from it being suitable to all our employees to be away at the same time, it has enabled us to get urgent repairs done to the factory and to our machines, which will enable us to go full speed ahead now that we are approaching the busy season, which I am convinced it will be, judging from the large number of inquiries we are receiving from printers and publishers in the United Kingdom."

Mr. T. J. Marquis, in opening the Leather Substitutes Exhibition, at the Central Hall, Westminster, in the course of his remarks said that he thought one of the great benefits which the war had brought to the country was that it had shaken them all up and had set them thinking, and had set creative minds to work to find out new and better methods of doing things, and it would be nothing short of a calamity if the war and the immediate necessity being over they threw back all those things they had gained from that great creative force, and just tried to hark back to 1914. He thought it was a very great pity that material of first-class value should be branded "substitute." Another speaker expressed the opinion that the name "substitute" was a misnomer. It would be worth while for some of them to get together and endeavour to think out a more appropriate name. With Mr. Marquis, he thought if there had been any failure with substitutes it had been due to bad workmanship, and not to the substances themselves.

The market for bookbinding materials holds a steady course, and no decline in price is to Leathers are hardening conbe recorded. siderably, and much delay is experienced in getting orders executed. Very few tanners hold stocks of any dimensions, and orders are filed tor execution in rotation. There is a very heavy demand, and a very low supply of pelts, hence a high price. As there is no prospect of even half the quantity of pelts required, high prices are likely to rule for a considerable period. The need for leather is much greater in every one of the Continental countries than it is here, and as they are now free to buy a large proportion of the pelts available are going their way. The English and American dealers who anticipated a big volume of profitable business from Germany are finding that the proposition is not so choice as it seemed, but German agents are striving their utmost to secure supplies of the raw material.

Skivers which were available about two months ago at 8d. to 10d. per square foot are quoted 10d. to 1s. to-day and basils have made about the same advance, to-day's price ranging between 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d. per square foot. Calfs are almost beyond the reach of the average bindery, but anglo-russias are in fair demand, while fleshers and rough basils are being substituted for rough calf. The fleshers offered by one or two prominent houses are

particularly good value and lose nothing in comparison with the real thing. Parchments and forils are still as scarce as ever although the Government demand ought by now to have declined somewhat. Formerly a large quantity of forils were used in making up bank pass books and shopmen's books but in the absence of this material binders have had recourse to plain cream bookcloth which is cheaper and easier to work. Presumably the users will by now have become accustomed to the change and it is practically certain that in many cases it will constitute a permanency.

AFTER a steady run for some months sewing cord and threads are about to advance according to a good source of information. At the price charged one would have thought a further advance impossible but the manufacturers of this type of material are so well combined and we might say so well shielded that buyers and users are in a powerless position. Costs of material are something to conjure with nowadays and the only satisfaction that bookbinders can obtain is that derived from the knowledge that full costs plus a reasonable profit are being passed on to customers. Fortunately we can turn to one commodity that has weakened in price, to wit, Dutch strawboards, for which, to-day's quotations are figured out at £14 5s. per ton for forward delivery. Even this figure leaves a good margin of profit for the agent, and we should like to think that the bookbinders of the country could combine on the subject of co-operative buying. Something of this sort has been proposed in the paper line, but the difficulties there are insuperable. Strawboards, however, are a distinct and simple commodity, made abroad and imported by a large number of agents, whose profits during the last few years have been abnormal. If the Master Printers' Federation could be persuaded to take in hand the import of strawboards for use by their members in the bookbinding trades, a very great advantage would be secured, and we should not again be at the mercy of the comparatively few agents who have had the monopoly for so long. Failing this, it is up to the medium and large users to do their buying direct, after taking the precaution of a careful negotiation to ensure getting the lowest wholesale terms. The co-operative plan is by far the best, because it enables big business and simple transport to be done, thus cutting down all costs to their minimum.

"BOOKMAN'S JOURNAL AND PRINT COLLECTOR" CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, to establish, print and publish a journal or magazine under above title, etc. The subscribers are W. Hillier, Major J. C. Lloyd, H. C. V. Morton, H. L. H. Ewin, and W. G. Partington. Private company. The first directors are W. Hillier, Major J. C. Lloyd, H. C. V. Morton, H. L. H, Ewin, and W. G. Partington.

Printers' Wages Demand.

An Impasse.

Something like a deadlock exists in the negotiation between the masters and the trade unions in the printing trade as to the ros. advance. The Federation of Master Printers and the newspaper organisations decided that as the conference had arrived at an impassé, the question should be referred to the Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council. The president of the Federation (Mr. A. F. Blades) suggested to the secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council that the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., should preside over the Committee, which consists of four representatives from each side, selected by the parties to the dispute. The names of the employers' representatives have been chosen, and Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, has been written to, to arrange for the representation of the unions.

It was intended that the employers' representatives should meet this week to further cansider the proposed new rules of the T.A., and that they should resume conference with that body on these proposals next week. Owing, however, to the railway strike, it is, of course, impossible for the committee to meet, and the

conference is therefore adjourned.

Printers and the Strike.

The strike is likely to have a serious effect upon the printing, paper and kindred trades. There is a good deal of talk of the probability of printers coming out, apart from the question of paper supplies. Resentment is felt at the attitude adopted by the daily press to the railway strike, and it is stated that if they continue to send forth what is termed poison gas action will be taken by the printing unions.

It is significant that representatives of the printing trade unions took part in the trade union conference called on Wednesday (this week) to consider the advisability of taking

sympathetic action.

Printers are also likely to be affected by the limited supplies of paper, and it is stated that some of the larger firms have only sufficient paper to keep their employees going for ten days or so. Indeed, we learn that some firms have given their employees provisional notice that if paper supplies are not forthcoming they will not be able to keep their workers employed. In that event the scheme of the Government for unemployment pay will come into force.

The great thing in this world is not so much where we are, but in what direction we are moving.



"SAINT BRIDE FOUNDATION CATALOGUE OF THE TECHNICAL REFERENCE LIBRARY OF Works on Printing and the Allied Arts."

This is a most useful volume for the student of printing who desires to consult what has been written and published on the history and technique of the art preservative, and its issue should be welcomed as giving some idea of the immense wealth of printing literature that is stored on the shelves of the St. Bride Technical Library. The catalogue runs to no less than 1,000 pages, and is what may be termed a short-title author catalogue, with title entries for periodicals and anonymous books. During the last twenty years the library has developed from a comparatively small collection of about 6,000 books into one of over 30,000, covering almost every phase of the art, and containing literature and textbooks in every language, as well as an extensive collection of trade periodicals and cata-It also gives details of the William Blades Library, which was the nucleus round which the present library was formed, and of which an interesting account is given in the volume. The catalogue will be of the utmost service as an aid to the student who desires to follow out any special line of reading in connection with the art of printing, and its issue should mark the beginning of a new stage of usefulness for this excellent library, which is so readily available for those who desire to study the literature of the craft.

Printers' Wages in Sweden.

According to the Labour Gazette, as the outcome of a strike of compositors in Sweden, an agreement has been arrived at which includes the following provisions:-

Wages are to be paid at weekly rates as hitherto. For the purpose of the agreement the country is divided into five districts, Stockholm being No. 1. The difference in rates between Districts I. and II. is 10 per cent.; between the other districts 5 per cent. The minimum weekly wages in Stockholm for machine compositors (the highest paid group) on daily newspapers are £5 4s., and in book and job works £5. Hand compositors and pressmen are to receive £4 14s. on daily newspapers, and £4 12s. in book and job works. Assistants in their fifth year receive £3 16s.

Of the above rates 75 per cent. is to be regarded as ordinary wages and 25 per cent. as cost of living bonus. After the lapse of a year the bonus is to be revised in accordance with

the level of prices then prevailing.

The hours of day workers are fixed at 48, while night work is limited to 45 hours per week.

Overtime is as a rule limited to 10 hours per week. It is paid at time and three quarters for the first two hours, and a double time In nightwork on newspapers afterwards. overtime is to be paid at the rate of 4s. 8d. per man per night.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Blakey, J. W. Label for pamphlets, docu-

ments, etc. 22,519. Crawshaw, R. T. Printing machine for punching holes at time of printing.

22,017.

Croll, J. T. Winding appliances for paper,

cloth, etc. 22,237.

Damare, L. Inking systems for rotary print-

ing machines. 22,180.

Drake, T. Keyboard mechanism of typographical composing, etc., machines.

Garner, T. Device for holding sheets of

paper. 22,226. Marks, E. C. R. (Newbold). Relief maps, and process of producing same. 22,488.

Neddo, R. Stationery cabinets. 22,472. Pienas, M. J. Covers for music, books, etc.

22,369.

Terrey, A. Rotary printing machines. 22,587. Wilkins, W. Producing or reproducing designs, letterpress, etc. 22,168.

Alexander, A. E. (Stokes and Smith Co.). Machines for coating sheets of paper. 22,994.

Chicherio, E. Pocket blotting pad. 22,654. (Switzerland, October 18th, 1918).

Coppleston, F. E. Calendar. 22,647. Cross, H. Chemical preparation of felted compositions for printing fabrics, wallpapers, etc., also substitute for leather. 22,704.

Ellis, M. R. Calendars. 22,814.

Howard, M R. Machines for printing and issuing tickets, etc. 23,010.

Micklewood, E. H. Paper bag making ma-

chines. 22,730. Restall, J. F. Table for posting card ledgers,

etc. 23.085. Robson, T. A. Reproduction of printed sheet music or manuscript. 22,938.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Borup, J. M. Refill writing pads. 132,060. Putnam, F. A., Robbins, C. F., and Markem Machine Co. Printing machines. 132,052. Robinson, E. S. and A., and Duerden, S. Paper-bag making machines. 132,079.

1919.

Godley, F. A. Envelope or postal wrapper-132,202.

Schade, F. Apparatus for use in rolling up paper and the like. 132,197.

Digitized by GOOGLE

Trade Notes.

The Southend-on-Sea Town Council have passed plans for alterations and additions at the Standard Printing Works, Cliff Townroad.

A NEW weekly journal, called *United India*, is to be started to support the Indian Reform Bill. Among the contributions are articles from Sir Sankaran Nair and Mrs. Annie Besant.

At the last meeting of the York Corporation Town Planning Sub-Committee, the city engineer submitted plans of proposed printing works, near Earswick Station, on the Huntington-road.

TAXATION of newspaper advertisements having been proposed in Germany, the German newspaper publishers have protested strongly to the State Finance Minister, Herr Erzberger, against any such special taxation.

THE Hull members of the National Union of Journalists visited their colleagues at Goole the other night, and held the usual monthly meeting of the Hull and East Riding Branch at the Lowther Hotel. The proceedings throughout promoted a very friendly and loyal feeling amongst the members.

TENDERS WANTED. — For the supply of stationery, printing, books, etc., for the Macclesfield Borough Education Committee; particulars from Mr. Wm. Grieves, Town Hall, Macclesfield. For printing, etc., for the Rural District Council of Carlisle; forms of tender from Mr. J. Alderson Toft, 7, Victoriaplace, Carlisle. For the printing required by the Stranorlar Board of Guardians and Rural District Council; forms of tender from Mr. Geo. M'Laughlin, Stranorlar.

The railway strike has greatly inconvenienced the workers of London, many of whom come from distant suburbs to the city every morning, and have had to struggle along as best they could, fighting for buses and trams, riding bicycles, and, in many instances, walking long miles to get to their work. As a slight recognition of the efforts thus made by the employees of a large firm of printers in the city, the managing director called the men before him on Monday morning and heartily thanked them for the efforts they had made to reach the works and keep the business going.

The National News tells how the strike was responsible for a bride and bridegroom beginning their honeymoon trip in a National News van. "The latter was being loaded with copies of the National News for the journey to Bristol when the bridal couple strolled up. He said he had obtained a situation in Bristol, and unless he could start work next day he would lose it. Could he and his wife travel in our van? Such a request could not be refused. The couple were safely stowed away among the piles of papers, and in a few minutes they were being whirled away on one of the

strangest honeymoon journeys ever undertaken."

THE late Mr. Ashworth Peter Burke, editor of "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage," has left estate of the value of £271.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Frank Foster, who, for a number of years, had been the engineering correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

A FIRE broke out on Friday in the printing works of the Dublin *Irish Times* and the machinery was seriously injured. The publication of the paper, however, was not interrupted.

The New York Publishers' Association have voted in favour of suspending publication rather than grant the printers' demand for a weekly wage of 50 dollars and a 44-hour week.

THE School of Librarianship, which has been instituted in connection with University College, London, will be opened on Wednesday next, October 8th, by Sir Frederic Kenyon, director and principal librarian of the British Museum.

The first of the new series on conferences on "Scientific Management" takes place at the Institute of Journalists, 2 and 4, Tudor-street. E.C.4, at 5.30 p.m., on Wednesday next, October 8th, when two speakers from Messrs. A. Lloyd and Sons, tin box and canister manufacturers, Cheapside, will give addresses. The meeting will then be open to public discussion. Admission free and no tickets are required.

INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE AND COUNCIL.—The first of the fourth series of lectures on "Industrial Problems," arranged by the Industrial League and Council, takes place at the Guildhall at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday next, October 7th, when the Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P. (Food Controller) will give an address on "Some Trade and Labour Problems." Owing to the great demand for seats early application for tickets should be made to the secretary, Industrial League and Council, 66, Victoria-street, S.W.I.

In connection with a public meeting concerning the closing of a public footpath at Barnes, Mr. H. Leslie Hendriks, managing director of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., bank-note printers and engravers, said his firm desired to acquire the property. The building they proposed to erect would be in the middle of 18 acres. The new works would employ about 700 hands. They made bank-notes for all over the world, and they could not tolerate trespassers on their premises, which had to be guarded night and day. The nearer they were to London the easier it was for the company to transact their business. Making bonds, bank-notes, etc., was very tricky work, as financiers had to be consulted at any moment. A resolution withdrawing the opposition to the closing of the footpath was carried by a large majority.

THE L.C.C. afternoon language classes (for adults) which were organised in 1915 for Press workers and others, and have been so success-

Digitized by GOOGIC

fully conducted during the past four years in Fleet-street, are re-opening for the winter session in the L.C.C. school in Wild-street, Drury-lane. The fee from September till Whitsun is 5s. only, and intending students should apply immediately to the deputy principal, Madam Joly.

THE death has occurred of Mr. H. R. Miles, of Dalton, one of the oldest working journalists on the Huddersfield newspapers.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. James Culross, managing director of Messrs. Culross and Sproston, Ltd., printers, Leeds.

THE first number of the Jewish Guardian, a new weekly newspaper, is to be published tomorrow (Friday), as an organ of the Anglo-Jewish community.

THERE was a slight improvement during August in the state of employment in the printing, bookbinding and paper trades generally, but it was not so good on the whole as in August of last year. With letterpress printers employment was about the same as last month, being good generally, and some overtime was worked, especially in London; at Leeds some short time was worked. In the lithographic printing trade the state of employment remained good, while in the provinces it was fairly good, and slightly better than in the previous month. Employment in the bookbinding trade showed a slight improvement compared with July, but was still only fair. Some short time was worked in London.

Personal.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, lectured last night on "The Rules and Conduct of Debate," at the Hall, York-street, Walworth, S.E.

MR. ALFRED T. GREGORY, editor of the Tiverton Gazette, has declined an invitation to continue as Mayor of Tiverton for a ninth consecutive term.

The Duraviate.

In describing a new printing plate, just introduced in the United States, our American contemporary, the Inland Printer, says:—"What bids fair to prove the most remarkable development in the printing industry since the introduction of the typesetting and typecasting machines is the production of what, for all practical purposes, is an indestructible non-wearing printing-plate. This new plate is known by the trade name Duraplate, deriving its name from the fact that it is durable and cannot easily be worn out. It is being manufactured by the Duraplate Co, 420, Sansome-street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"The Duraplate is a phenolic condensation product, a hard infusible substance, somewhat similar in appearance to a talking machine record. Durability, however, is not the only advantage claimed for this new printing plate, for a comparison shows it to weigh 75 per cent. less than an electrotype of the same size.

"This fact, combined with the indestructible feature, makes Duraplates ideal for advertising purposes. It has been stated by the maker that the saving in postage for mailing a Duraplate will often pay for the plate itself, whereas the immunity from damage while in transit not only saves the shipper from all responsibility and worry, but also means a material saving in material used and time spent in packing. If desired, an unblocked Duraplate may be enclosed in an envelope and mailed first-class, like an ordinary letter, at trifling expense. An original may be mailed to a publication the same as a stereotype matrix.

"Furthermore, Duraplates are infusible, and having every detail of an electrotype or original plate, may be stereotyped or electrotyped in the usual manner, and without extra care being exercised. Duplicates of half-tone originals of the finest screen and detail have been made by this new process, and the result compares favourably with the finest lead-

moulded electrotypes.

On long runs, Duraplates have proved to be worthy of the name, tests, we are told, showing that they will outwear the hardest nickelsteel electrotype. Tests made by a scleroscope show the relative hardness and resiliency of various metals to be as follows:

| Duraplate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...

"Duraplates being so hard, it is necessary to use special tools in finishing and trimming. In routing and finishing, for instance, the use of an abrasive has proved the fastest and best

method,

"A further advantage is found in the fact that Duraplates have little or no affinity for ink, the ink being practically cleaned off at each impression. This, we are informed, means that every impression will be sharp and clear, and that the disagreeable feature of plates filling up and printing a slur is eliminated.

"At present the new company is confining its efforts to advertising work for newspapers and periodicals. The reason for this is that although the plates are being produced in a commercial way, development work is going on all the time, and the officials have numerous improvements in half-tone printing that they expect to bring forth when orders are accepted for plates for high-grade half-tone and colour printing.

"The well-known firms, the Royal Electrotype Co. and the Stokes and Smith Co., press manufacturers, both of Philadelphia, are

behind the new concern.

* Too brittle for a cutting edge.
† A cutting edge beyond this hardness becomes too brittle.

Digitized by



FORTY-FIRST YBAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page ... £3 10 0

Half Page ... 1 17 6

Third Page ... 1 6 0

Quarter Page ... 1 0 0

Quarter Page ... 1 0 0

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.

Discounts according to Number of Insertions. Representatives:

London and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. Rampeltir, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
Rast 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Railway Strike.

The paralysing effect of the railway strike has been severely felt in the newspaper world, and has added greatly to the toils and worries of those engaged in the production and distribution of daily papers. In London the stoppage of the train service caused much inconvenience, but the enterprise of the great dailies soon had a wonderful service of motors available, and in the early hours of Saturday morning, squadrons of cars were rushing south, east, west, and north. Saturday afternoon and evening saw very lively scenes in Fleet-street and its surroundings, hundreds of motor vehicles being loaded up with newspapers.

many of them weeklies with huge circulations, and destined for despatch to Leeds. Nottingham, Manchester, Birmingham, Crewe. Leicester, and other towns, while an army of motor cycles and bicycles had been commandeered for the suburban districts' delivery. Thus the distribution was effected almost at the usual hours, and the deliveries made without any serious complaints as to lateness. A feature of the emergency was the way the different newspapers assisted each other and co-operated in the matter of distribution. The strike, too, has been responsible for smaller newspapers, and several of the London dailies are coming out with four pages. In the provinces means were also taken to cope with the situation; thus the various newspaper printers in Manchester and district employed an army of vans or cooperated by using motor lorries. The newsagents in several of the towns adjacent to Manchester got their weekly and daily papers through their local wholesale houses cooperating with the Manchester distributing staffs. Motor vans and lorries collected all parcels which were locally distributed afterwards. Meantime the strike goes on and the industries of the country are being paralysed, the whole working community is suffering hardship, and as the days go on the situation will become worse. Is there no way out?

"Big Six" Asks £10 a Week.

THE New York branch of the Typographical Union, otherwise known as "big six," has put in a demand to the employers for a 44-hour week and an increase in wages from \$36 for a 48-hour week to \$50, practically £10 for the shorter week. This advance to take place on October 1st. It is just a year ago since the printers secured the 48-hour week and f_{36} , and the employers naturally do not take kindly to the new demands. The masters argue that as high wages mean approximately higher prices for the necessaries of life it is little use giving the men more money as it will only mean an increase in the prices of the commodities they have to purchase, and the workman who earns \$8 per day will be no better off than when he earned \$4 a day, and got the same amount of food, clothing and other necessaries of life for his day's work. Commenting on the advance claimed our New York contemporary, the Publishers' Weekly, says: - "There are three steps in the distribution of the increased costs that accrue to the printing matter: When the printing wages change, the workman, through his Typographical Union, puts this cost up to the

Digitized by GOOGLE

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

master printer; the master printer faces the problem by distributing this on new bids and passing it to those who have regular contracts with him; the user of printing, in our trade the publisher, has to find the best way possible to get this increased cost to the public. The recent increases in book prices are only the final step in distributing costs that were placed in the printing shop last November, and the publisher must now look forward to facing these new demands this fall. That such demands were to be presented were known two or three months ago in the trade and commented on in these columns. But the time is drawing closer, and it is time for the publisher to be consulting with the master printer as to the conditions that are to be faced." Were the demands for shorter hours and higher wages showing any symptom of fixity it would not be so bad, as circumstances would adjust themselves, but no sooner is one advance granted than preparations are begun for demanding another, and so there is no finality, much to the disturbance of business, and upsetting of the trade.

Paper Standardisation.

An inquiry as to the present position of the standardisation of paper was put forward at a rally of master printers at Cricklewood last week, it being suggested at the same time that the adoption of standardisation would be a great help to printers in their work. Mr. W. J. Pollock (vice-president of the West and Norm-West London Master Printers Association) stated that a good deal of attention had been given to the subject in conjunction with the wholesale stationers and the mills. Although the matter was a little in doubt, it was expected that a scheme would shortly be launched. His own feeling was that if an agreement could not be reached with the wholesalers and the mills then it rested with the master printers to give their orders as to size and substance as they required them. One house, he mentioned, had sent out cards with details as to thicknesses indicated in so many points. Supplied in such form, the printer could readily tell by the use of a micrometer whether he was getting the material he paid for. Mr. Pollock urged that there was great need of standardisation, and he suggested that if the other parties did not agree, then the master printers should send their orders to the firms who would supply what they wanted. They should apply the point system to paper, as it had been with so much advantage to type. Mr. A. Langley said the question of standardisation had been before the council of the Federation of Master Printers at its last meeting. He understood that the mills were willing to supply on the lines that the wholesale stationers specified. The difficulty in the way was the present stock of the wholesale merchant. It was felt by master printers that the scheme should go through, and be issued immediately, the remedy being in the hands of the printer, who when ordering should intimate that he wanted the paper in a certain way.

L.C.C. Scholarships.

The London County Council is providing courses of instruction in London at day trade schools for boys who intend to enter skilled trades with a view to becoming skilled workers, foremen, and managers. The inworkers, foremen, and managers. struction is specialised to prepare boys for entry into particular trades, to give a knowledge of the underlying principles of the trade and a practical training in trade methods, and to improve their general edution. The Council offers 263 scholarships tenable at these schools. [Proposals are under consideration for increasing facilities for trade school instruction in London, with a consequent increase in the number of scholarships.

By means of these scholarships, boys may secure free education (with a maintenance grant) to prepare them on leaving school to take up either apprenticeships or employment in skilled trades. Skilled employment is more likely to be regular and permanent than employment of an unskilled nature and parents would do well to consider carefully the advantages offered by the scholarships.

The Principals of the trade schools will be glad to advise parents and to assist them, as far as possible, in placing boys who have satisfactorily followed the courses of training. The Council does not, however, guarantee employment, and it is expected that parents will take definite steps towards the end of the course of training to secure suitable positions for their boys in the traces in which they have been trained. The next school year in the trade schools will commence in April, 1920, when successful candidates for these scholarships will begin their training.

Any question in regard to these scholarships should in the first instance be addressed to the head master either of the school at which the cadidate is in attendance or of the school at which he wishes to attend.

THE average man thinks it is a special dispensation of Providence when he gets something good that rightfully belong to somebody else.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. 6d.,; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 14s. 9d.; J. Dickinson and Co., 23s. 6d., 23s. 4\frac{1}{4}c.; Hazell, Watson and Viney, Pref., 7\frac{1}{4}c.; Ilford, 19s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 6d.; International Linotype, 61; Lamson Paragon, 26s 3d., Pref., 15s.; Linotype, A Deb., 62; Edward Lloyd, 17s. 4\frac{1}{4}cl., 18s. 9d.; George Newnes, 13s. 9d.; Roneo, 41s. 1\frac{1}{4}cl., 41s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 22s. 9d., 23s. 10d., Pref., 78s. 9d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 23s., Def., 18s. 4\frac{1}{4}cl., 18s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 13\frac{1}{4}c.; Weldon's, 35s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Lamson Paragon. — The directors of the Lamson Paragon Supply Co. announce an interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum (6d. per share), less income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the past half-year, payable October 11th.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—The directors of International Linotype, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. (£2 10s. per £100 stock) to September 30th, 1919. Dividend warrants will be posted on October 31st next to holders registered October 1st.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH.—The directors of this Manchester company have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, free of tax.

NEW COMPANIES.

CARRYBOX, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £: shares (5,000 preference), to adopt an indenture of assignment between E. Lloyd and the company, and to manufacture and sell in foreign countries strawboard boxes of all kinds, etc. The subscribers are E. Lloyd and T. Shillitoe. Private company. The subscribers are to adopt the first directors. Registered office, 2, Basinghall-avenue, E.C.

BRYANT CARTON Co., LTD. — Registered with a capital of £26,000, in 25,000 8 per cent. non-cum. preference shares of £1 each, and 20,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to take over the business of the Bryant Carton Co., to carry on the business of manufacturers of all kinds of cartons, either of cardboard, wood or other material and packing cases for the same, and to enter into an agreement with the said old company and M. Chater the liquidator thereof. The subscribers are L. C. C. Hathaway and T. J. M. Hume. Private company. The first directors are not named. Registered office, 89-95, Hertford-road, Kingsland, N.

ENGRAVING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 prefer-

ence), to carry on the business of designers, three-colour, half-tone and line and other block-makers, wood, copperplate, brass and general engravers, etc., and to enter into an agreement with W. V. Vale. The subscribers are C. W. Harness and B. Caswell. Private company. Directors, C. W. Harness (permanent) and others to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office, Gates-street Whitmore, Reans, Wolverhampton.

R. A. BAIRD, LTD. — Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the businesses of stationers, printers, etc. The subscribers are R. Smith and J. D. Pringle. Private company. The first directors are R. Smith and J. D. Pringle. Registered office, Municipal-buildings, Greenock.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

STANDARD CATALOGUE Co., LTD.—(A) Issue on October 11th, 1918, of £1,000, and on November 8th, 1918, of £2,000 debentures. parts of a series already registered. (B) Satisfaction to the extent of £32,000 on or before June 30th, 1919, of first debentures dated 1917-1919, securing £40,250. (Both notices filed August 12th, 1919).

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

The Welsh Church Press and Printing Co., Ltd., a meeting of the Welsh Church Press and Printing Co., Ltd., was held at Lampeter on September 8th, when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—
"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily."—"That Mr. Charles T. Appleby, of Birmingham, London and Sheffield, be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

LONDON ETCHING Co., LTD.—Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on October 28th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re Henry Fredk. Adlard, printer, 55, Banner-street, City-road, E.C.—The public examination of this debtor, who carried on business as "H. Adlard and Co.," was held at the

Digitized by GOGIC

London Bankruptcy Court on September 23rd before Mr. Registrar Hope. The statement of affairs shows total liabilities £3,935 14s. 7d. (unsecured £2,472 3s. 4d.) and net assets £1,042 14s. 6d. after deducting £63 11s. 3d. for payment of the preferential claims. Replying to Mr. D. Williams, official receiver, the debtor stated that, having served his apprenticeship to a firm of printers and stationers, he, in September, 1894, with a capital of £1,000, commenced a similar business on his own account at St. George's avenue, Aldermanbury, under the style of "H. Adlard and Co." In March, 1896, he removed to 78, Wood-street, and in June, 1904, to 21, Nicholl-square, Aldersgate-street, but since June, 1918, his trading had been conducted at 55, Banner-street. The business yielded him a fair living up to 1912, but in the following year he lost about £1,500 in connection with a scheme for acquiring the Crystal Palace as a permanent Exhibition of Arts and Crafts. He invested £1,000 into the syndicate and was promised the whole of the printing work in connection with the exhibition. That loss was one of the causes of his failure, another being that on the outbreak of war his business came practically to a standstill, and that thereafter until the end of last year he lost money on the Witness further attributed his intrading. solvency to a judgment for £1,000 and costs obtained by his mother in respect of a family dispute and to heavy business removal expenses. The examination was concluded.

The following are among the unsecured creditors:-

Baddeley Bros., London Dalziel Foundry, Londo Hampton and Bettridge, Surrey Engineering Co.	London		•••	£19 16 31 50					
PARTLY SECURED.									
Mourin, F., London (Security va		 35 0)	•••	5 00					
Contingent liabilities			•••	1,284					
Rent		•••	•••	32					
Rates, wages, etc		•••	•••	69					

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.-Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Herbert Roy Hollis and Hector Finlayson, carrying on business as selling agents and advertising agents, at 19 to 23, Oxford-street, London, under the style or firm of "Hollis Factory Service," and "Hollis' Advertising Service," has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from July 7th, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Hector Finlayson.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Tattersall, Benjamin. journeyman printer, 99, Robert Nuttall-strret, Accrington. First meeting, October 8th, at 11 a.m., at the County Court House, Victoria - street, Blackburn. Examination same day and place at 11.15 a.m.

T.A." Activities

At the executive council meeting of the Typographical Association, held in Manchester, the general president (Mr. French) welcomed the new member of the executive,

Mr. J. Morgan (Liverpool).

Negotiations have been in progress to secure improved conditions in Jersey. The proprietor of the Post acted as chairman, and on behalf of the masters offered an increase of 5s. all round and a standard 50-hour week. This offer was refused and the negotiations were broken off, which have, happily, been now resumed and a settlement may be looked for at an early date.

A delegation from the E.C. and members of the Associated News Chapels recently met representatives of the Linotype Users' Association to further discuss the position of linotype operators with regard to hours and wages. It being contended that the operators had gained nothing under the National Agreement. A conference has been arranged to discuss the hours question, the wages to come up under the wages section of the National Agreement.

Nominations are to be invited for a second Parliamentary candidate in addition to Mr. F. O. Roberts, M.P., who has been invited to stand again as the Association's nominee.

The general secretary of the National Society of Printers' Assistants sent a letter to the E.C. regarding the dispute between this society and the "T.A." over the rotary agreement which provides for the transference of N.S.O.P.A. members to the "T.A." on becoming rotary minders. He pointed out that the agreement did not affect the promotion of members but only their admission to the "T.A." A conference is pending to settle the

In recognition of his association with the E.C., Mr. W. T. Harkness was presented with a gold mounted umbrella. A similar token was given to Mr. D. G. Little as a mark of esteem from his former colleagues on the E.C., Mr. Little now being officially connected with the Master Printers' Association

The reciprocity scheme which is in operation between members of the "T.A." and the Scottish "T.A." is to become operative between the "T.A." and members of the Printing Machine Managers' Association on October 1st.



No. 1. Model Sealing Machine.

15/-.

GUMMED TAPE,

1/8 per Coil-1-in. by 800 feet.

Carr. Paid on £1 Orders in Great Britain.

An inch of Gummed Tape is worth a yard of String.

SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Gummed Tape Makers,

Mill No. 2, CAMBERWELL, SURREY.

BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C. 4

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of
Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only
TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices
in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other
Registered information, together with Status Information
FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Practical Estimating

FOR

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

From-

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

John H. Smythe

PAPER CONTRACTOR

2 & 4 Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.

Supplier of Fine, Common and Super-Calendered Printings, News in Reels and Reams, Engine and Tub-Sized Writings, Art Papers, Imitation Arts, Tinted Writings and Printings, Antique Laids and Woves, Cartridges, Browns, Mill Wrappers, Banks, Cover Papers.

Develop an Export Trade by Advertising in the Special . . Quarterly Issues of the . . .

British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.

STONHILL & GILLIS

58 SHOE LANE, LONDON E.C 4.

Buy hish ds.





British
Strawboard,
Leatherboard,
Wood PulpBoard,
Greyboard,
Folding BoxBoard in
many Grades.

4B 4B

THE manufacture of Paper Board is now an important British Industry.

The Thames Mills at Purfleet can produce 1000 tons of Board per week.

The range of grades produced covers practically all the principal types, and the situation of our Mills enables us to deal promptly with export business.

Write now for Samples and Prices.



Thames Paper Co., Ltd.,

PURFLEET, ESSEX, ENGLAND: ized by

H.M. Stationery Office.

Recent Contracts.

PRINTING, RULING, AND BINDING.

78,825 Posters: 61,000 Posters; 5,500 Posters.

-J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.

15,000 A.B. 193; 500 Ledgers; 4,500 Books; 2,000 Books; 16,000 Books; 5,000 Portfolios: 20,000 File Covers; 1,000 Books; 2,000 Books; 243,000 Forms.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

5,000 Jewish Prayers; 925 Covers.—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

20,500 Posters.—W. Griggs and Sons, Ltd., Peckham.

1,000 Reams Printing Double Demy.—Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet.

200 L.L. Binders.—Burrup, Mathison and Sprague, Ltd., London, E.C.

3,600 Books.—Langley and Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.

10,000 Books; 5,979 Pads.—Charles and Son, London, S.E.

1,200 Books.—J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. 8,000 Books, 2,250 Books; 2,500 Books.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks

1,000,000 Labels; 6,000,000 Labels.—Fisher, Clerk and Co., Lincolnshire.

5,000 Books.—Arthur Press, Ltd., Wood-chester, Glos.

2,500 Posters; 1,275 Posters.—The Dangerfield Printing Co., St. Albans.

200,000 Form U.I. 3.—Mackie and Co., Ltd., Warrington.

10,000 Folders.—Bethell and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

6,000 Memo. Books.—Swire and Sons, Roch-

dale.
9,000 Admiralty Time Tables; 2,500 Copies.

-- Adams, London, S.E. 8.000 Portfolios: 2.250 Ledgers.--Clements

8,000 Portfolios; 2,250 Ledgers.—Clements, Newling Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 119,250 Forms.—Farmer and Sons, London,

W.
3,155 Ledger Summaries.—Drake, Driver

and Leaver, London, E.C. 200,000 Pads.—Manifoldia, Ltd., West Brom-

wich.
500,000 Manilla Labels.—Tags, Ltd., Liver-

pool. 125,000 Folders.—Chapman and Co., Grange

Mills, Balham.
10,160 Maps; 700 Pads.—E. Stanford, Ltd.,

London, W.C. 18,000 Books. Richard Johnson and Sons, Manchester.

ENVELOPES OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.

J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Millington and Sons, Ltd., South Totten-

E. Saunders and Son, London, E.C. Chapman and Son, Balham, S.W. Smith and Young, London, E.C.

Scottish Printers' Wages.

As we briefly notified in our last issue, the wages demand of the Scottish printers has been settled. of the Α meeting Wages Board for the Printing Industry in Scotland was held in Glasgow last Thursday, when a communication submitted from the secretary of the workers' panel intimating that the employees in the trade had decided by ballot to accept the offer made by the employers of an increase of 7s. per week to all male workers and to women doing the same kind of work as men. This decision affects the members of the following trade unions: The Scottish Typographical Society, the Society of Lithographic Printers, the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists, the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, and the women members of the Edinburgh Typographical Society. The representatives of the trade union federation claimed that the payment of the increase of 7s. should be made retrospective from the week beginning on August 11th. The employers' side of the Board were opposed to making the advance retrospective, but it was ultimately agreed to refer the matter to a meeting of the Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Allied Trades.

Is the War Won?

What's wrong with everything? Haven't we won the war? Surely there must be some reason for this state of disquieting unrestthe strikes and the discontent which are blots, on our good name as a community? There is a reason—and to my mind it seems to mean that we haven't yet won the war! Dig right down deep—cut into the taproot of the main trunk of labour unrest and you will find, perhaps not to your astonishment, a gentleman who calls all his "w's"—"v's." He is the blonde beast whose inglorious army and notorious navy have gone the way of all hollow idols. His ruthless machine is broken his mighty engines of war relegated to the dishonoured scrap heap to which they belong. But have we not forgotten his brains? Have we not overlooked the matchless cunning of these loathsome vassals of the All Highest? And it lies with the real thinkers and commercial men of our community to find the remedy. To my mind, it is not really a question of six hours per day or the payment of so many shillings per hour. The panacea is the urgent necessity of excluding from our midst the pro-German paid agitator who pollutes the air we breathe and whose presence amongst us brands the honest workman with an unsavory nomenclature which he does not deserve. Certainly no easy task. By some it may be deemed impossible. But there it is

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd.,

Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3. WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151. OUEEN VICTORIA STREET, ' LONDON. E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON." Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN. Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON. Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON. Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood

Now-1919-Ready.

CHROMO ALMANACS

Cheap, Choice and Charming. Great Variety. Many War Subjects.

Full Particulars on Application.

TAYLOR BROS. **CIRCULAR**

Is issued about Quarterly fully illustrating our new productions.

If you do not receive a copy issued, send us your name and address.

Every Doscription of COLOUR

Cheaper and Better than usually offered.

Get our Prices before placing Orders elsewhere.

Almanacs, Leeds.

TAYLOR BROS, Colour Printers Loods,

Telephone: CITY 460.

Telegrams: "PAPETIER-CENT-LDN."

WALTER MAKIN & CO.

Papermakers' Agents and Merchants,

LUDGATE HILL, E.C. 4. 57-59.

Specialities :

WHITE & S.C. PRINTINGS. GREASEPROOFS. WRITINGS. CARTRIDGES. BANKS.

STRAWBOARDS. BROWNS.

KRAFTS. M.G. POSTERS. IMITATION PARCHMENTS. VEGETABLE PARCHMENTS CAPS, BTC.

and it will have to be undertaken soon if matters are to improve—B. E. Pike, in *Prad*, the house organ of Besley and Pike, Ltd.

Some Paper Topics.

Business continues to be good, and practically all the mills are busy on orders booked some time ago. There is not a great immediate demand for paper, as the orders already placed are sufficient to accommodate current The consumption of paper is distinctly on the increase, however, and there is no sign of slackness ahead. Despite much that has been said and written about the perils of unrestricted import, it is already becoming self-evident that for a long time to come the chief anxiety of the mills will be that of meeting the demands of customers. Foreign paper is coming in in ample volume, but so far the buyer looks in vain for the prophesied decline in price. The truth of the matter is that there is going to be no decline in price of any paper, British or foreign, until the currency of the country approximates more nearly to surface value. In the meantime there are several factors at work which cannot fail to add to the cost of producing and distributing paper. The rates of railway transport will ere long be raised to a profitable basis, and the adjustment will demand some corresponding provision on the part of the papermaker and merchant. The industrial troubles in pulp-producing countries abroad have not yet subsided, and the concessions which have been and still remain to be granted will find their level in a higher price for pulp.

The recovery of the constituents of waste waxed paper is not entirely an American proposition, though it may well be that the company formed at Kalamazoo is the first to exploit the process commercially on a large scale. Our first acquaintance with a method of recovering the waxes and pulp as separate products was made through the medium of these notes, when a subscriber from the London district forwarded samples showing the results of much research and experiment. The specimens augured well for the success of the process, and for all we know the American venture may have some connection with the efforts of the English investigator. question one would naturally ask is whether the available tonnage of waste waxed paper is sufficiently large, and the facilities for collection and transport sufficiently cheap, to guarantee the success of an enterprise based on waxed paper products recovery alone. Incidentally we may add that the investigations with which we came in contact embodied also the recovery of a third by-product in the form of the threads or coarse fabric used for lining or reinforcing waxed packing papers.

Touching the use of waste paper, it is not generally realised to what an extent the boot and shoe trade depended, and no doubt still

depends, upon a leather substitute made from a mixture of suitable paper and board waste amalgamated with leather cuttings. Several small mills in the Midlands were engaged in the production of imitation leather, and from the purely commercial point of view very great success attended their efforts. Principally the product was employed in the manufacture of heels, and the chief requirement, apart from a certain degree of strength, was that the material should shave and trim without breaks or fractures. Inferior stuff failed to answer this test and invariably snipped off at the corners during the shaping of the heel. For this reason the most suitable grade of pulp was one in which the percentage of actual leather fibre ran high. From our own experience we are inclined to believe that there are still great possibilities in store for a pulp leather which will embody the best features in durability, weather resistance and shaving or buffing facility. H.A.M.

Watching Japan.

Of the total imports of paper into Japan 75 per cent. is from Canada, and that to a great extent means British Columbia. If these imports were used in Japan the significance would be lacking, says Paper, N.Y., but the fact that Japan exports large quantities of paper to Great Britain, British India. Australia and even to the United States would suggest that Japan is not manufacturing all that she is sending to those places. B. C. paper men believe that quite a large portion of what B. C. sends to the Orient in the shape of paper is finding its way to the countries mentioned, and classified as the Japanese product. If Japan can, as she is doing, export paper to Britain, there does not appear to be anything in the way of British Columbia doing likewise. So far as the United States is concerned it is noteworthy that the value of paper sent by Japan to the United States was 75 per cent. higher in 1918 than in 1916. Furthermore, Australia absorbed almost five times as much paper and pulp from Japan last year as she took in 1916.

LINOTYPES ON BOARD SHIP.—Printing trade visitors to the Shipping Exhibition at Olympia should be particularly interested in the stand of Messrs. Harrison and Sons. Amongst their exhibits is a Model 4 Linotype and an eight-crown Miehle, both in operation on the Shipbuilding and Shipping Record. A card on the Linotype machine bears some interesting information relating to Linotypes in operation on board ship. The Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd., have installed Linotypes on several of their liners. The U.S.S. "Melville" (flagship) installed a Linotype similar to that exhibited, during the war, and other U.S. battleships also installed Linotypes. Further installations of Linotypes on board ship are under consideration.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

TRAGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 15.

LONDON: OCTOBER 9, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND Department.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills, Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

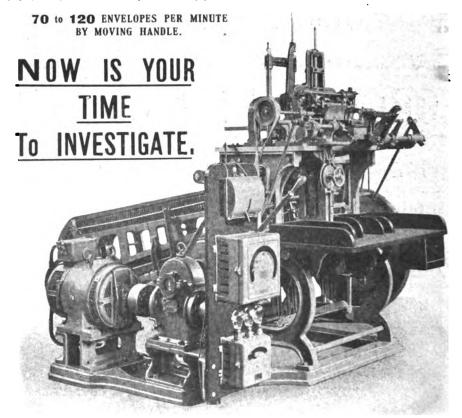
OTLEY.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

"ALL BRITISH LEADER" ENVELOPE FOLDING & GUMMING MACHINES

with Variable Speed Motor and Speed Controller.

SELF-CONTAINED DRYING ARRANGEMENT FITTED TO EACH MACHINE.



DAVID CARLAW & SONS, LIMITED,

Telephone: 1262/3 CENTRAL. 31, FINNIESTON STREET,

Telegrams; "AUTOMATON, GLASGOW."

GLASGOW.

Agents: JOHN W. BAINBRIDGE, Ltd., 28, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.



(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 15.

LONDON: OCTOBER 9, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers and the Railway Strike.

The "Daily Sketch" Censored.

During the progress of the Railway Men's Strike an attempt was made to induce the newspaper printers to take a part in assisting the strikers to gain their objects, but with little success, except in the case of the Daily Shetch, where a two hours' strike took place.

Sketch, where a two hours' strike took place.
Mr. Charlton, of the N.U.R. Executive, speaking for Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., at Gladstone Park, Willesden, last week, said that when the Government commenced their poison gas campaign through the press compositors came to them, and said, "Shall we refuse to assist in publishing this?" At that time they refused the assistance of other unions, but on Tuesday night the compositors of the Daily Sketch office declined absolutely to go on printing the copy that was sent out to them. The result was a two hours' strike, which was only settled when the editor of the Da ly Sketch withdrew certain copy.

In view of this public statement the following facts should be put on record.

After a part of the issue of Tuesday had been printed the machines were stopped, on the initiative of the machine assistants' chapel, which took exception to the tone and opinions of the leading article, dealing with the railwaymen's strike.

A deputation from the members of the National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants and the Packers' Union waited upon Sir Edward Hulton and Mr. James Heddle, managing editor. The deputation was joined later by Mr. G. Isaacs, the general secretary of the N.S.O.P.A., who was accompanied by Mr. C. Hollis, the new London secretary.

Mr. Isaacs, who has been working most earnestly throughout the crisis to prevent hasty and ill-considered action on the part of members of his society, at once admitted the illegality of the steps taken by the members of his society in stopping the production of the Daily Sketch.

Sir Edward Hulton naturally refused to admit the right of any section of his employees to dictate the policy of his papers. He declined to alter a syllable or a comma of the leader, which, in point of fact, appeared intact throughout the entire issue.

Mr. Isaacs shared Sir Edward Hulton's firmly expressed opinions on the liberty of the press, and although frankly sympathetic with the point of view of the deputation, he persuaded the printers to carry on and to make up for lost time as much as possible.

The deputation withdrew, the machines were started at once, and all editions were printed off without further hitch.

Exception was also taken to the Government advertisement under the heading "Fight," which appeared in the Daily Sketch and other newspapers. Mr. Isaacs looked upon this advertisement as "a weapon to smash trade unionism." He was assured by Sir Edward Hulton that no paper under his proprietorship would be permitted by him to support any campaign which had for its object interference with trade union principles. He had always recognised the principles of trade unionism as legally and properly applied.

He was quite firm, however, in pointing out the very serious mistake which the machine assistants had made in impeding the production of the paper, and in attempting to interfere with the policy of its leading article. He was, in fact, prepared to close down his publication altogether rather than submit to

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

dictation from any branch of the industrial departments or from any individual who thought fit to obtrude his views on policy or opinion.

The whole of the facts were at once placed by the proprietors of the Daily Sketch before the Newspaper Proprietors' Association for

their consideration.

In acknowledging receipt of a resolution passed by the machine assistants' chapel criticising "as trade unionists" the editorial references to the strike, Sir Edward Hulton has written to the father of the chapel as follows:

"It is important that your chapel, and the members of any other chapel sharing your views, should understand once and for all that we shall not tolerate any dictation as to the policy or features of this or any other paper published by the firm.

paper published by the firm.

"It is necessary to state this view emphatically, and I hope you will convey it to your members, so that no future misunderstanding of this kind may arise to interrupt our cus-

tomary good relations."

Press Independence.—'The Spectator is responsible for the following:-We must congratulate Lord Northcliffe on the firm stand that he has taken against sinister attempts to interfere with the liberty the Press. Last Thursday's Times contained a letter to him from the Daily Mail machinists protesting "against the treatment that is being meted out to the N.U.R. in the columns of your Press." Lord Northcliffe in his reply went to the root of the matter His papers had, he said truly, given much space to Labour questions. But he had no intention of allowing his papers to be influenced by any one in this or any other matter.
"Rather than be dictated to by any one or any body of men, I will stop the publication of these newspapers." Lord Northcliffe is entirely in the right, and his answer will, we think, discourage any revolutionists who proposed to muzzle the Press through the printing trade unions.

At a meeting of the London District Committee of the Institute of Journalists on Monday it was resolved unanimously that "the London District Committee, while expressing its sincere satisfaction at an honourable settlement of the railway strike, records its strong disapproval of the attempt to apply trade union pressure in certain newspaper offices in order to prevent the free expression of public opinion, and expresses its warm appreciation of the firm action taken by newspapers publishers to maintain, in the public interest, the traditional liberty of the British Press."

A safety writing-ink, patented in Britain consists of a colloidal solution in water of the following ingredients:—Prussian blue, oxalic acid or other solution-maintaining agent, Epsom salts or other colour-fixing agent, and turkey red oil or other water-soluble oil as penetrative agent.

The Irish Wages Agreement.

The Executive Committee of the Typographical Association have placed before their members in this country, for the purpose of ratification by ballot, a copy of the National Wages Agreement for Ireland, drawn up in conference with the recently-formed Irish Master Printers' Association. As the Belfast employers are not connected with the Irish Association, that city is not included in the scheme. The agreement in principle follows the lines of that adopted in England. country is divided into six grades, the rates in which for jobbing, weekly news, and biweekly case compositors range from £2 11s. in grade 6 to £3 10s. per week in grade 1. The rates for case compositors on evening newspapers shall be 2s. 6d. above the jobbing case rate, and for morning and bi-weekly papers issued on the morning of publication, 8s. above the jobbing rate. The linotype and monotype agreements are in accordance with those now in force in this country, and the general rates for overtime are also similar to those in force here. The adoption of the agreement will entail very big wage advances in some of the Irish branches. Castlebar, for instance, will require an advance of £1 35.6d. to raise its rates to those of grade 4, into which it has been placed; Longford and Downpatrick, advances of 18s. 6d.; Ballymena, 16s. 6d.; Ennis, Kells, Fermoy, Navan, Sligo, Tipperary, and Queenstown, all advances of 16s. It is, however, provided that where the grade rates carry an advance of more than 5s. per week, the full rates shall be attained by advances of 5s. every three months, but in no case must the payment of the instalments extend over a period of more than twelve months. In an explanatory note to their members the Typographical Association say that the scheme as a whole is worthy of adoption. They point out that considerable advances will accrue to most of the Irish printers under the agreement, and that in many cases these advances could not have been obtained by any method other than national negotiation.

The Printing Crafts Guild.

A concert to welcome the members of the Guild, students, and other craftsmen returned from war service, arranged by the Printing Crafts Guild in conjunction with the printing department of the College of Technology, Manchester, was held the other Saturday. The large hall was full, many enthusiastic members travelling from such outside districts as Oldham and Stockport regardless of the trouble of getting home again without the assistance of railway trains. The artistes were Mr. Hamilton Harris (bass), Miss Edith Barton (soprano), Miss A. Brocklehurst (contralto), and Mr.

Hubert Read was at the piano.

During the interval, the president (Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc. Tech.), welcomed all those who had returned from serving their King and country, and afterwards the whole company stood in silence to honour the brave warriors who had made the supreme sacrifice.

Mr. Chas. W. Gamble, director of the photographic department, who has seen much service, spoke earnestly about the past, the present, of the future of the printing and allied industries. The annual meeting of the guild will be held on Saturday, October 18th, 1919.

WER MAC.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred trades overseers' association.

Smoking Concert.

Among trade organisations preparations are now in progress for the work of the winter, and in order to inaugurate the activities of the coming months the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association held its members' reunion smoker on Tuesday evening last at the "St. Dunstan Room, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet street, E.C. The president (Mr. A. J. Daines) and the vicepresident (Mr. A. W. Hunt) officiated over a large and enthusiastic muster of members. The programme was a lengthy one, and of a first-rate quality throughout. Most of the musical items were selected from the members, revealing the fact that the Association possesses within its ranks many gifted artistes.

Before commencing the musical part of the evening's entertainment the following new member was formally admitted to membership: Mr. B. J. Sansom (Devonshire Pressinstructor at the St. Bride technical class for binding). To Mr. Sansom the president, on behalf of the Association, extended a warm

welcome.

During the evening the chairman took occasion to remark that he was pleased to see so many ex-service members back again amongst them, and he was sure he voiced the feelings of the membership in extending to

them a hearty welcome.

It would be difficult to discriminate the outstanding features in a remarkably good array of talent. The songs of Mr. Petter ("Drake Goes West" and "A Sailor's Paradise") and Mr. Daley ("Nirvana" and "Parted" were very fine indeed. Miss Thring ("Until," "Sympathy" and "Where my Caravan has Rested") received a warm ovation for the nice manner in which she rendered her songs. Miss Lynch ("Before You Come" and "Sink Red Sun") was also loudly applauded. The violin solos of Mr. Cox were heard with pleasing effect in "Blue Bells" and "Intermezzo." Mr. J. Walker, perennially from the land o' cakes, delighted his hearers with "It's nice to get up in the Morning" and "Mary." Mr. Tom Hunt in "At Somerset

Fair" and "Dance with your Uncle Joe" brought forth roars of laughter; while Mr. Gilbert Chester—who acted as accompanist still further sustained the humorous element with some clever sketches at the piano. Other well-merited contributions were given by Messrs. A. W. Hunt, Lee, Carberry, Jones, Brown, Atkins and Eden.

At the conclusion of the programme a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the artistes on the motion of the president, who expressed the belief that the evening's entertainment

was the best they had ever held.

Members will hear with much regret of the rather sudden death of Mr. J. Dickinson. The deceased gentleman had only recently taken up an appointment as works manager to Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague.

Printers' Wages.

There has been no further move in regard to the question of printers' wages throughout the country. It is, however, understood that the Joint Industrial Council will meet next week, when matters may be put on a better footing.

National Wage Settlement.

The Central District Branch of the London Master Printers' Association will resume their meetings at Anderton's Hotel on October 22nd, when Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation of Master Printers and Kindred Trades) will give an address on "Wages Settlement on a National Basis." Mr. J. J. Keliher, the president, will occupy the chair, and Mr. W. T. Burchell, the hon. organising secretary, will welcome members and visitors.

German Compelition.

At the recent Leipzig Fair there was a great display of German manufactured goods, over 10,000 firms exhibited their wares, and 7,000 foreign buyers were present. A visitor to the fair gives the following notes:—The prices were from 200 to 400 per cent. above pre-war prices, and all branches of German industry were, in his opinion, on the verge of bankruptcy.

In the section dealing with paper and print the only articles available to any extent were art prints of every description, comprising pictures, calendars, post cards, blotting pads and manufactured stationery generally, and excellent colour work was seen in this connection. Production generally is much restricted owing to lack of raw materials. The British manufacturer, our informant states, has little to fear from German competition.

Trade Notes.

WE are informed that the strike in the Norwegian printing industry has been settled.

THE Romford Rural District Council has passed plans for an art metal factory at the Roneo Works, Hornchurch, for Roneo, Ltd.

The late Mr. Peter Hampson, J.P.. of Lower Broughton, newspaper proprietor, has left estate valued at £7,032 gross and £5,807 net.

A SEAPLANE bound from Southampton to Guernsey, carrying newspapers, was wrecked off Alderney in a fog on Sunday.

STATIONERY is among additional articles to be scheduled under the Profiteering Act, as submitted to Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Board of Trade.

MR. B. A. RAWORTH, for 37 years a member of the editorial staff of *Engineering*, and for the past thirteen years joint editor, has died at Sutton, in his 71st year.

MR. E. F. KANE, editor of the Kilkenny People, and Alderman Nolen, president of the Gaelic Athletic Association, were arrested last week, on a charge of having in their possession firearms and ammunition. They were conveyed under a strong police escort to Cork Prison.

The second issue of Kelnotes, the quarterly house organ of Messrs. J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd., is an excellent production, and fully maintains the promise of the first issue. The story of the experiences of "A Kelboy at Jutland" is interesting and the whole contents are of a high character.

EMPLOYERS and employed in the Northampton printing and allied trades met at the Town Hall the other day to welcome those who have come back from the war. After tea Mr. Hoare, the president of the Master Printers' Association (the town members of which were the hosts), read over the names of the fallen, all standing in silence.

AMERICAN PRINTING EXHIBITION.—As the result of a vote taken among exhibitors in past New York printing trade shows, there will be a resumption of the New York Exhibition probably in Madison Square Garden, during the 1920 meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association under the management of Mr. Harry Cochrane.

The usual monthly committee meeting of the Bristol Printing and Kindred Trades Federation was held at the Caxton Rooms on October 1st, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the Bristol Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation strongly urge upon the National Federation the immediate necessity of supporting the railway workers by every means in their power in the fight for better conditions during the present crisis."

MR. E. C. MOYCE, formerly general secretary of the P. M. and O. A., has undergone an operation in St. Bartholomew's Hospital and his condition gives rise to anxiety.

ALBERT JOHN JACKSON, a newspaper worker, has been suffocated at Cardiff, by an escape of gas.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CAPEL, who died at Croydon on Tuesday began life as a newsboy, and rose to the position of departmental manager for Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society state that during the year 1918-19 their issues of the Scriptures totalled 8,746,963—less than any total since 1913.

MR. H. Salvin, the Sunderland Daily Echo sales organiser, has been admitted to the local infirmary suffering from a number of injuries received as the result of a collision of one of the Echo's motor cars, in which he was travelling, with another vehicle.

THE fear of being prosecuted for doing private work while employed as a printer by the Midland Railway Co. was stated at an inquest on Friday to have been the reason why Thomas Alfred Crosher, aged 29, of Highgate, cut his throat in the stores department of the Midland Grand Hotel. The coroner recorded a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

THE Montgomeryshire Express and Radnor Times, an old-established newspaper, has been taken over by the National Press Agency, Ltd., of which Major David Davies, M.P., is the principal owner, and which has taken over several London and provincial publications lately. The Review of Reviews, the Welsh Outlook, and Everyman, as well as important newspapers, are now under the control of this agency.

The L.S.C. Report.—The half-yearly report of the London Society of Compositors shows an increase in the membership of 500. This influx is accounted for mainly by the addition of 32 printing houses to the Fair List. The balance-sheet also testifies to a satisfactory position. Despite some heavy items of expenditure—£9.695 for superannuation benefit, and £2,120 for funerals—there is an increase of £7,478 in the funds of the Society. The total funds now at the credit of the Society amount to £91,016, the highest on record, and it is hoped during the present six months to raise that to £100,000.

Speaking at the anniversary dinner of the Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution at the Mansion House Lord Burnham said "newsvendors have always been the messengers of the gods, but this week they have been the messengers of the Geddeses as well." The Lord Mayor mentioned that the average yearly income of the Institution was £2,300, and the amount paid in pensions nearly £1,500. To compensate for the decline in the value of money, they wanted £750 annually to increase pensions by at least 50 per cent. A generous contribution of £4,000 from Mr. Frank Lloyd for this purpose was gratefully recognised.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

TENDERS are wanted for the supply to the Denbighshire County Council of printing circulars, minutes of meetings, placards, etc., supply books, stationery, etc.; particulars from Mr. W. R. Evans, County Offices, Ruthin.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—For the printing of minutes, reports, etc., and the supply of rate, receipt, and other books, for the Merton and Morden Urban District Council: J. B. Blackmore and Co., High-street, Merton, S.W.19. For the supply of stationery for six months, for the Epsom Guardians: W. Pile, Ltd., High-street, Sutton.

An Australian Book.—That Australia is forging ahead in the matter of printing is emphasised by the publication of "Australia Unlimited," a book of 1,140 pages, with 800 illustrations, and weighing over nine pounds. At one time a considerable amount of books about Australia were produced in Great Britain, but this monster volume is entirely an Australian production, "wholly set up and printed in Australia by the Speciality Press Proprietary, Ltd., and Anderson, Gowan and du Riev, Ltd., of Melbourne. illustrations have been engraved by the Patterson, Shugg Proprietary, Ltd, and the Globe Engraving Co., also of Melbourne. The book is very well produced and is a credit to those concerned in its publication.

THE report of the Newcastle Public Libraries for the year 1918-19 states that the stock of volumes is now 186,071, an increase of 2,483, after replacing 1,056 discarded volumes. The issues of the year exceeded by 16,914 those for the previous year, in which the increase was 30,431, and the readers number 40,463, an increase for the year of 3.787. For the first time since 1911, the issues at the Reference Library show an increase. From 1911, when the issues were 111,717, there was a decline each year, until in March, 1918, the total had fallen to 69,122. In the year 1918-19 the issues rose to 76,344. At all the lending libraries the num-At the Central ber of readers has increased. Library the number is 15,239, as against 15,861 for 1912, when statistics giving the number of readers at the various lending libraries were first published.

A currous incident occurred in Dublin, the other day, in connection with the recent suppression of Sinn Fein periodicals. A motorlorry bearing a military officer and a detective stopped outside the Wood Printing Works. The officer explained to the manager that he had come to return the parts of the machinery which were removed on the occasion of the suppression of Sinn Fein newspapers printed by that company. He pointed out, however, that the return of the machinery would not be made unless the company undertook not to print in future any of the seven suppressed newspapers in Dublin, or any matter that would contravene the common law, the Defence of the Realm Act, the Criminal Law Procedure Act, or any other statutory pro-The manager declined to sign an visions. undertaking, as he considered the document contained too sweeping demands. The officer and detective then withdrew, and drove away in the lorry which contained the parts of the printing machinery.

"A Woman's Soul" by Guy de Maupassant "Madame Bovary" by Gustave Flaubert and "The Mummy's Romance" by Theophile Gautier, will be ready immediately in Greening and Co.'s Lotus Library.

The death has taken place of Sir E. T. Cook, a prominent London journalist, in his sixty-third year. The deceased gentleman joined the staff of the old Pall Mall Gazette under Lord (then Mr John) Morley, and was the righthand man of Mr. W. T. Stead, and succeeded him in the editorship. When the Pall Mall changed hands, E. T. Cook and his staff withdrew, and, with the financial help of Sir G. Newnes, founded the Westminster Gazette, which he edited from 1892 to 1896. He was then appointed editor of the Daily News, which was conducted by him until 1901, and later he became chief leader writer on the Daily Chronicle, a post which he held for ten years.

United Kingdom periodical and magazine publishers and others will be interested in the decision recently made against a well-known American publishing company by the Federal Trade Commission, By this decision the company is not allowed to enforce the "exclusive clause" contracts now outstanding with 447 periodical and newspaper dealers throughout the United States, which provide that these dealers shall not handle competing periodicals without first securing the written consent of the company. The Commission likewise ordered the company not to enter into such contracts, agreements or understandings in future, holding that such contracts constitute an unfair method of competition in restraint of trade, and were in violation of the Clayton Anti-Trust Acts.

Personal.

MR. H. E. HARRY (Merritt and Hatcher) will speak on Monday night at a meeting of the South-East London Master Printers' Association, at 294, Borough High-street, on "The Five Day Week."

MR. A. H. TOMLIN, who for about 30 years has represented the Bradford Daily Telegraph in London, has relinquished that appointment on the transference of the London section of that paper to 172, Fleet-street, where Mr. C. J. Chidley, the London manager of the Yorkshire Observer, will take control of all the papers published by the Bradford and District Newspaper Co.

MR. WILLIAM SEWELL (managing director of the Darlington and Stockton Times) and Mrs. Sewell a few days ago celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. The literary, commercial, and printing staffs of the paper presented Mr. and Mrs. Sewell with a handsome case of cutlery in honour of the occasion.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 5% ins.)

Whole Page ... £3 10 0

Half Page ... 1 17 6

Third Page ... 1 6 0

Quarter Page ... 1 0 0

Quarter Page ... 1 0 0

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.

Discounts according to Number of insertions.

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Seandinavia—Mr. K. A. Bampeltin, Vasterlanggatan 56, Stockholm, Sweden.

United States-LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Bepresentatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1919.

Current Topics.

Printers' Affairs.

Now that the railway strike is out of the way, printers are turning to their own particular concerns; and there are some difficult problems to be handled. There are all sorts of rumours passing through the trade concerning a strike or lock out. It is very much to be hoped, however, that the leaders on both sides will have learned wisdom from the experience of the recent railway upheaval, and that a moderating spirit will prevail. There are alarming influences at work just now, and it would seem as though decks were being cleared for action. It will require the utmost

care to avoid a disturbance in the printing trade, and it is much to be hoped that nothing will occur to disturb peaceful working. An interruption of trade at the present time would be disastrous, and would do untold mischief. It is understood that the Joint Industrial Council for the printing trade will meet shortly, and it is expected that the problems now uppermost in the industry will be taken into consideration. If it can find a way out of the present dead-lock, the Council will render great service, not alone to printers, but to the whole community, and it will have justified its creation.

Printers and the Railway Strike.

THE community might well be proud of the part which the printing trade played in the circumstances created by the railway strike. From the first, Mr. T. E. Naylor, secretary of the L.S.C., was one of the most active of the delegates who sought to bring the Government and the N.U.R. officials together again, with the happy result announced on Sunday evening. The Right Hon-C. W. Bowerman, M.P. (secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, and a former secretary of the L.S.C.). was also one of the fourteen mediators who saved the country from disaster. The service which was thus rendered must give these leaders of the trade union movement a still higher place in public opinion. They displayed a spirit of moderation at a time of extreme crisis which does them credit, and the nation owes them a great deal. But for the foresight displayed, no one can tell to what serious developments the N.U.R. dispute might have led.

Master Printers' Readiness.

CREDIT is also due to the London Master Printers' Association for the steps they took to meet a position which was very threaten-Happily, the conditions they feared were obviated by the settlement reached on Sunday and the proposed conference with the unions "to discuss what steps could be taken to ameliorate conditions which may shortly arise," was not necessary. All the same, the suggestion is important, for it indicates possibly closer co-operation between the representatives of employers and employed in an emergency. It is to be hoped that the offer of mutual help will continue to be made in the future when other questions will no doubt arise.

Japan Printers' Strike.

GREAT BRITAIN is not the only country that is suffering from labour disputes. America has her own troubles in that way, and so have the continental nations, and so to be in the swim Eastern nations are following the example of the Western peoples, and in Japan, where labour unions and strikes are illegal, the workers have got out of hand and are defying the law, A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian gives some interesting information about the Press strike which took place in Tokio recently, when a member of the Diet, Mr. Yokoyama, organised a newspaper strike-job printers having led the way a few days betore. "The newspapers, including those who preached the patriarchal ideal, had been denouncing the profiteers who underpaid their workmen and they suddenly found themselves-some fourteen of themunable to issue so much as a handbill. There never was a strike which was such a gorgeous success. The newspapers straightway formed an employers' defence league, and signed a no-separate-peace treaty under a £10,000 penalty for infringement. The Opposition, to which Mr. Yokoyama belonged, was carried to such heights of elation that its feet suddenly got cold, and it began to fear that so potent a weapon was altogether too destructive. An announcement was made that his Majesty was greatly concerned and had given orders that he was to be informed of the progress of the strike. All who read the notice knew what this meant, and were not astonished when Mr. Yokoyama, in the full flush of his success, announced to the assembled printers that it was impossible to continue the movement, that their attempt had failed, and that it would be best to return and ask their employers to take them back. It was an indication that the bureaucracy still had the whip hand and was prepared to use it. It was also an intimatiou that those who did not obey would be guilty of the crime of disloyalty to the Emperor," and so the strike came to a speedy end. Everybody in Japan is scrambling pell-mell for money-very much as they are doing in England-and Labour is beginning to awaken very widely to its powers and possibilities.

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL AND Co. now have two further volumes ready in their 1s. 9d. net novel series, namely Dolf Wyllarde's realistic story of stage life, "The Career of Beauty Darling" which is generally accounted one of her best; and "Jill-All-Alone" by 'Rita, a love story of peculiar charm.

News-Print for England.

News-print paper mills in Canada are liable to withdraw the enormous tonnage now shipped to America and turn it across the sea to England, according to discoveries made by several manufacturers who are returning to Watertown, N.Y., from the meeting of the News-Print Service Bureau held at Montreal.

The local men report that English representatives have been to the mills in Canada in an effort to divert the entire news-print production of the mills there from the United States to England, says the Paper Trade Journal, N.Y. All the surplus pulp is also sought for English mills. It is feared that the Mother Country may ultimately claim the entire output. The tendency for some time has been for United States paper manufacturers to invest their capital in Canadian plants, and many paper mills there are now owned by American capital. It is pointed out the Abitibi Paper Co. utilised practically the last water power site in Canada suitable for a paper mill, and that a limit seems to have been reached along the line of mill building there. It means the limit of expansion and news-print supply. If the output of the mills there is diverted to England it forces a serious situation in the United States.

At present it is found that there is a shortage of cars for shipment of paper and pulp in Canada. This results in the slowing up of delivery and adds to the already troublesome shortage of supply. That the demand exceeds the supply is recognised. Already offers of 5 cents a pound for emergency orders of newsprint are being received at Watertown, but the mills are unable to accept. Higher prices are expected.

The Customer's Paper.

Resolutions have been passed by the Ben Franklin Club, of St. Louis, U.S.A., discouraging the practice of accepting printing from buyers who have purchased paper elsewhere. The resolution adopted by the members of that club is as follows:—

"Whereas, the practice of buyers furnishing their own paper stock is depriving the printer of a legitimate profit and places certain responsibilities on him which would often work a hardship, and

"Whereas, the concensus of opinion expressed by members of the Ben Franklin Club is that this trade abuse should be discouraged; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the Ben Franklin Club of St. Louis, recommends that all members of the club refuse to give quotations on any job of printing when paper stock is to be furnished by the customer except on certain municipal, State, and Government printing work."

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s. 6d.,; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 14s. 9d.; J. Dickinson and Co., 23s. 6d., 23s. 4\frac{1}{4}d.; Hazell, Watson and Viney, Pref., 7\frac{1}{4}; Ilford, 19s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 6d.; International Linotype, 61; Lamson Paragon, 26s. 3d., Pref., 15s.; Linotype, A Deb., 62; Edward Lloyd, 17s. 4\frac{1}{4}d., 18s. 9d.; George Newnes, 13s. 9d.; Roneo, 41s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 41s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 22s. 9d., 23s. 10d., Pref., 78s. 9d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 23s., Def., 18s. 4\frac{1}{4}d., 18s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 13\frac{1}{4}; Weldon's, 35s. 10\frac{1}{4}d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Mansell Hunt Catty.—The directors of Mansell Hunt Catty and Co. announce an interim dividend of 8 per cent. per annum (9 3-5d. per share), less tax, on the ordinary shares for the past half-year.

NEW COMPANIES.

RAPKIN AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are F. A. Rapkin and W. R. Richards. Private company. E. A. Rapkin is permanent governing director, subject to holding £250 shares. Registered office, 16, Knightrider-street, E.C.

SKERNE PRINTING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business indicated by the title, and to enter into an agreement with G.S. Hepworth. The subscribers are J. H. Roberts and G. S. Hepworth. Private company. The first directors are J. H. Roberts and G. S. Hepworth. Qualification £100.

SPHINX PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, bookbinders, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. The subscribers are F. W. Laing and G. E. Lee. Private company. The first directors are not named.

ALBERT LYON AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shaes, to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of, and agents for all kinds of goods and merchandise, including inks, stationery, picture post cards; printers, designers, publishers, contractors, warehousemen, etc., and to enter into an agreement with A. L. Abrahams. The subscribers are C. S. Baggs and W. H. Curtis. Private company. The first directors are A. L. Abraham (managing director and chairman), and V. Isaacs. Registered office, 44, Union-street, Mortimerstreet, W.

SAMUEL STEPHEN, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £8,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of newspaper proprietors, publishers and printers, and general printers. carried on at "News Buildings," Belvedere-road, Upper Norwood, as Neves and Biscoe, Ltd. The subscribers are S. Stephen and Mrs. S. M. Stephen. Private company. The first directors are S. and Mrs. S. M. Stephen. Registered office, News Buildings, 2-6, Belvedere-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

GARRETT AND CAMPBELL, LTD. -- Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of engineers, draughtsmen and lithographers, carried on at 88, Chancery-lane, W.C., as "F. W. Garrett," and to carry on the business of lithographic, photographic and general printers, etc., and to enter into an agreement with F. W. Garnett. The subscribers are F. W. Garrett and B. Campbell. Private company. F.W. Garnett is permanent managing director. Registered office, 88, Chancery-lane, W.C.

United Advertising Service, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers are H. J. Jewell and R. G. R. Price. Private company. The first directors are H. J. Jewell and R. G. R. Price (both permanent). Registered office, 353, Strand, W.C.

G. F. SKELTON AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000. in £1 shares (2,500 non-cum. 7 per cent. pref.), to take over the business of an account book manufacturer formerly carried on by the late G. F. Skelton at 28-9, Glasshouse-yard, E.C. The subscribers are A. Rackham and E. E. Finch. Private company. The first directors are F. W. I. Lowe, D. H. Skelton, J. J. Alexander and E. E. Finch. Registered office, 28-9, Glasshouse-yard, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

BOURNEMOUTH GRAPHIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of newspaper proprietors carried on by Fitzgerald and Dollimore, in Bournemouth, as the Bournemouth Graphic, and to enter into an agreement with H. J. B. Fitzgerald and G. E. Dollimore. The subscribers are H. J. B. Fitzgerald, G. E. Dollimore, H. L. White, and E. Phillipson. Private company. The first directors are H. J. B. Fitzgerald, G. E. Dollimore, H. L. White, and E. Phillipson (all permanent), Registered office, 1a, The Arcade, Bournemouth.

H. A. SMITH AND SON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, objects: To take over the business of printers and bookbinders, carried on at White Friarslane, Coventry, by H. A. Smith and P. T. Smith, as "H. A. Smith and Son." The subscribers are H. A. Smith, P. T. Smith, and A. Bednell. Private company. The first directors are H. A. Smith, P. T. Smith, and A. Bednell. The two first-named are permanent managing directors.

SMITH AND WALE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a paper merchant and dealer, carried on by Smith and Wale, at 30, York-

Digitized by GOOGLE

place, Leeds, to carry on the business of wholesale and retail paper merchants and manufacturers, stationers, printers, bookbinders, manufacturers of and dealers in leather, rubber and fancy goods, etc., and to enter into an agreement with G. H. Smith. The subscribers are G. H. Smith, and Mrs. A. G. Hindle Smith. Private company. G. H. Smith is permanent managing director. Registered office, 30, York-place, Leeds.

J. H. HALL AND SONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £5 shares, to take over the business of printers and stationers and account book manufacturers carried on by J. H. Hall, at 16, Green-lane, Derby, and to enter into an agreement with W. H. Hall and P. T. Hall The subscribers are W. H. Hall, and P. T. Hall. Private company. The first directors are W. H. Hall, and P. T. Hall. Registered office, 16, Green-lane, Derby.

OPERNSLAND PRINTING WORKS Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 share, to take over the business of a printer, machine ruler and bookbinder, carried on by E. G. Lawrence, at Exmoor-road, Southampton, as the "Queensland Printing Works, Co." The subscribers are E. G. Lawrence, J. Wenham, and A. Robertson Weir. Private company. The first directors are E. G. Lawrence J. Wenham, and A. Robertson Weir.

Frank Harrison and Son, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares (500 pref), to carry on the business of printers, stationers, general agents and dealers in works of art, etc. The subscribers are Capt. R. Harrison and \$\mathcal{F}\$. H. Harrison. Private company. The first directors are Capt. R. Harrison and \$\mathcal{F}\$. H. Harrison. Registered office: 14. Bell's-yard, Temple Bar, W.C.

GIDNEY ROURKE AND CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of paper merchants and manufacturers, exporters, importers, specialists in commodities of paper, pulp, fibre, mill-boards, wood pulp boards, leather boards, strawboards, box-making boards, fancy paper and sundries, etc. The subscribers are A. E. Rourke and Mrs. A. E. Rourke. Private company. The first directors are A. E. Rourke (managing director), and Mrs. A. E. Rourke. Registered office, 210a, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

MERCANTILE PRINTING Co., LTD—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a letterpress and lithographic printer, wholesale and general stationer, account book manufacturer, etc., carried on by E. P. Hamlett, trading as the "Mercantile Printing Co.," at West Butestreet, Cardiff. The subscribers are W. E. Hamlett, E. P. Hamlett, and T. Jenkins. Private company. The first directors are W. E. Hamlett (chairman) and T. Jenkins (both permanent), and E. P. Hamlett (managing director). Registered office, 16, West Bute-street, Cardiff.

BLABY BOX MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1

shares, to carry on the business of wholesale manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of boxes, packing cases and cartons, printers, stationers, paper merchants, cardboard manufacturers, and merchants, etc. The subscribers are G. H. Johnson and F. Joyce Private company. The first directors are G. H. Johnson and F. Joyce (both permanent, subject to holding 500 shares each).

WESTALL'S, LTD. – Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a law stationer, office furnisher, etc., carried on by W. Westall. The subscribers are W. Westall and T. Claremont. Private company. First managing director, W. Westall. Registered office, 6, George-street, Richmond, S.W.

"READING OBSERVER" (NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and general publishers, printers, lithographers, etc., and to enter into agreements (1) with Evelyn M. Slaughter and (2) with the Reading Observer Syndicate (Paull, Norton and Parnell). The first directors are C. F. Entwistle, A. C. Davies G. R. Parnell, and J. F. Paull. Minimum cash' subscription, 25 per cent. of the share capital offered to the public. Registered office, Observer office, 21, Blagrave-street, Reading.

W. W. ALLEN AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (500 "A," 500 "B," and 4,000 "C"), to take over the business of diesinkers, designers and engravers carried on by W. W. Allen and N. H. King at Commercial buildings, Steelhouselane, Birmingham, as "W. W. Allen and Co." The subscribers are W. W. Allen and N. H. King. Private company. The holders of the "A" and "B" shares have the right to appoint two directors each. The first directors are W. W. Allen and N. H. King (appointed by "A" shareholders). Registered office, Commercial-buildings, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

CHORLEY NEWS Co., LTD. — Registered with a capital of £8,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at Chorley by W. Ellis and J. Ellis as "Ellis and Sons," and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers, etc. The subscribers are Sir Henry F. Hibbert, H. W. Hitchen, and W. Ellis. Private company. The first directors are Sir Henry F. Hibbert, H. W. Hitchen, W. Ellis, and J. Tootell. Registered office, Queen's buildings, Marketplace, Chorley.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

LAND AND WATER PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—At a meeting of the company, held on August 22nd, the subjoined resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on September 16th, was duly confirmed, viz.:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Alfred H. Moon, of Windsor House, Bream's-buildings, E.C.. be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

FRY'S MAGAZINE, LTD. (in voluntary liquidation.—Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on November 5th, to receive the report of the liquidator, showing how the winding-up of the company has been conducted and its property disposed of, and to hear any explanations that may be furnished by the liquidator.

Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., Ltd.— At a meeting of the company held at Manchester on September 10th, the following resolution was passed; and a subsequent meeting on September 25th adjourned till September 29th, was duly confirmed, viz.:-"That the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. William B. Phillips, 1, St. Peter'ssquare, Manchester, be appointed the liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Arthur Forman James Forman, Thomas Bailey Forman, Dudley Perry Forman, carrying on business as newspaper proprietors, printers, lithographers, and publishers at Sherwood-street, Nottingham, and elsewhere, under the style of Thos. Forman and Sons, and also as the A-1 Manufacturing Company, of Sunbridge road, Bradford, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from September 30th, 1919. Arthur Forman has retired from the business; James Forman and Dudley Perry Forman retire from the business of newspaper proprietors, and will continue in partnership on their own account under the style of Thos. Forman and Sons, at Sherwoodstreet, Nottingham, as printers, lithographers and publishers, and also at Sunbridge-road, Bradford, under the style of the A-1 Manufac-Thomas Bailey Forman turing Company. retires from the business of Thos. Forman and Sons, as printers, lithographers, and publishers, and of the A 1 Manufacturing Company, and will continue in business at Sherwood-street, Nottingham as T. Bailey Forman, on his own account as a newspaper proprietor. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid respectively as regards the business of printers, lithographers, and publishers and the A-1 Manufacturing Company by James Forman and Dudley Perry Forman, and as regards the newspapers by Thomas Bailey Forman.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDERS.

Hasler, Frederick William, jun., general advertiser, carrying on business at 12, Bromsgrove-street, Birmingham. Made on debtor's petition, September 25th, 1919.

Hudson, Eliza, trading as Doris E. Hudson, lately waste paper dealer, carrying on business at 2-4, Dyer street, Leeds. Made on debtor's petition, September 26th, 1919.

NOTICES OF DIVIDEND.

Lotinga, William, journalist, lately carrying on business at 161a, Strand, London. A first and final dividend of 21d. in the £ will be paid at the offices of Messrs. Fincham, Partridge and Co., 3, Warwick-court, London, W.C.1, on October 13th, 1919.

King, Demiah, newsagent and stationer (wife of George Isaac King), 134, Northamroad, Southampton. First and final dividend of 3s. in the \mathcal{L} , payable at the offices of Messis. Francis Nicholls, White and Co., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C.2, on October 16th, 1919.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

Hardy, Roland Carmichael (trading as Roy Hardy), advertising agent, Hunter House, Hunter-street, St. Pancras, London. Trustee. Alexander Nisbet, 3, Lincoln's-inn-fields. London, W.C. Date of release, August 29th, 1919.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices. "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANAGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three, Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be reckoned for each line.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.

per line.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

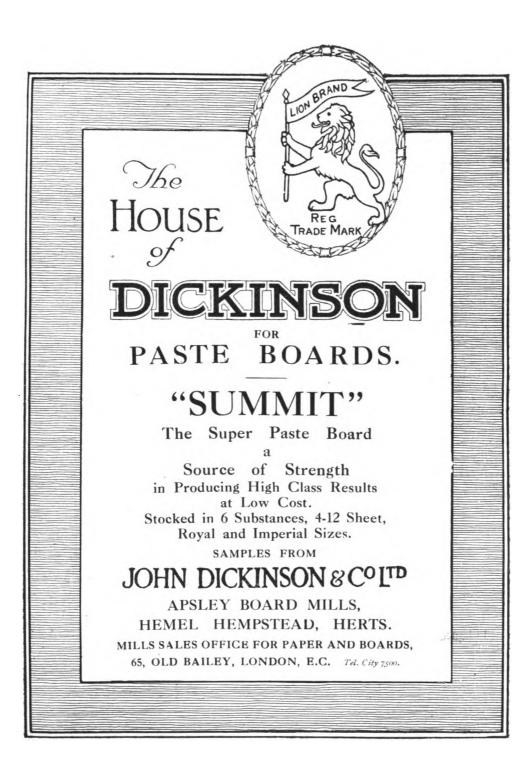
PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

CHEQUES and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL and GILLIS.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Miscellaneous.

NDERWOOD No. 5 TYPEWRITER (latest). Two Colours, Tabulator and Backspacer, in absolutely new condition. Also latest Remington Sacrifice, £25 each. - White, Arcade. No. 10. Northampton.



Some Paper Topics.

Our complaint in last week's final paragraph concerning the difficulties of railway transport seems a very trifling thing as compared with the total stoppage which rules us as we write. No matter which way the strike ends, nor how long it may last, its effects, added to the previous state of congestion, will be felt for many months to come. Manufacturers throughout the country are naturally angry about the turn of events and are disposed to blame the railwaymen for plunging the trade of the country into deeper chaos just at the time when every endeavour should have been put forward to straighten out the tangle into which we have been driven. Despite this very human feeling, the fact remains that the only method of rendering service is to judge the issue calmly and without bias on either side. Men do not elect to go on strike pay and executives do not decide to fritter away in a short space of time the capital accumulated over a long period except for some reason and as the result of some deep feeling. Usually there are faults and defects on both sides, and almost always there is an error in tactful handling; hence the natural corollary of a remedy through the middle course. The profound belief of labour leaders of to-day engendered by the revelation of war and the earlier promises of politicians is in a relatively higher standard of living than that which has hitherto been the lot of the working man.

The experiences of the last few months will no doubt be turned to some account in the future promotion and development of manufacture. Apart from the lessons in industrial management, and the handling of the human element, twin subjects with which every administrative official is rapidly becoming more conversant, we have frequently witnessed the advantage and benefit derived by manufacturers whose establishments or mills were planned with due consideration to locality. Coal strikes have temporarily crippled manufacturers whose mills were situated inconveniently for supplies, and transport difficulties have added enormously to the cost of production in outlying mills, while railway strikes will effectively put an end to operations of any sort. The modern mill is planned on a site advantageously selected for highway transport, adopting motor tractors as an alternative to rolling stock in case of neces-Very few mills are better placed than those in Lancashire, where ample supplies of coal, chemicals and power are well backed up excellent main roads, magnificent engineering organisations and canal and seaport facilities second to none.

Dissatisfaction with conditions of employment is by no means confined to trade union employees. The fact of the matter appears to be that in the whirl and confusion of claim and counter-claim, discussion, settlement and re-settlement as between trade unions and masters and federations, the welfare of the clerical, administrative and distributive staff

is being overlooked. In very many cases the operatives are now relatively very much better off than the staff, notwithstanding which the members of the latter are still compelled to maintain their relative standard of living and preserve their social status. Within recent weeks a number of paper salesmen and representatives have confided their grievances to the writer, and from some of the figures named there is an obvious reason for dissatisfaction. In the absence of a big noise, there is the probability that justice may be overlooked, or, at least, overdue, but as the constitution of office and mill staffs precludes the possibility of organisation the matter is one dependent upon the thoughtfulness and fairmindedness of managements.

A prominent wood pulp representative sums the market up in the following fashion: All the mills which in pre-war days used wet mechanical pulp have gone back to it, and the demand is steady, but not rapacious. For dry mechanical there is only a low call, but the price holds good. Formerly the great majority of mills making common writings had compulsory recourse to mechanical to help them out, but with the improved conditions they have got back to the chemical brands as in pre-war days. The biggest demand is for easy-bleaching pulp, for which the esparto mills are placing good inquiries and orders. The deduction is that there is no probability of grass coming along in the near future. Esparto prices are insecure and transport difficulties almost insuperable; hence the iucreased demand for easy-bleaching, which, by the way, has had the result of forcing a high price. Current quotations are, we understand, about £4 in advance of those quoted some time ago The ultimate effect is bound to result in a higher price for E.S. writing and printing papers.

The paper market shows a distinct hardening tendency. It is difficult to-day to secure a good E.S. writing paper at less than 8d. per lb., although a commoner grade is available at 6½d. per lb. Super-calendered printings, which could be secured two months ago at 5½d. per lb., are now quoted 6½d., with a slightly poorer grade quoted at mill 6d. per lb. for making orders. Common English banks are on offer at 7½d. and 8d. per lb., tinted banks at 9d. per lb. Swedish kraft is being booked at £52 per ton, wholesale, against forward delivery. This is below the price of English kraft, but the possibility is that Scandinavian krafts will harden in the next week or two.

H. A. M.

FACING expulsion from membership in their international unions unless they obeyed orders to resume work, striking news printers on the striking news printers on the striking news Tribune and Ledger, of Tacoma, USA. The stereotypers pressmen and mailmen who later on went out in sympathy with the printers also resumed work. The strikers returned at the old scale which they were receiving under the contract which expired August 31st, namely, \$7 and \$7.50. They demanded \$9.25 and \$10.

Digitized by GOOGLE

If, when printing, a difficulty arises regarding INKS—write to us!

We shall be very pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert

We are not only makers of the finest printing inks, but have a staff of experts constantly investigating such subjects as the action of inks on various kinds of paper, the right consistency of inks for different purposes, the use of reducers, driers, etc.

difficulties in litho offset work and other new processes, etc.

We have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes. Our range of colours and tints for litho, letterpress, offset, photogravure and other inks is unrivalled.



11, 17 & 18, Tooks Court, Furnival Street, E.C. 4.

CH. LORILLEUX & CO., New Street, E.C. 1, and Newington Green, N. 16. MORRIS & BOLTON, Ltd.,
11, 17 & 18, Took's Court, E.C. 4, & Stratford, E.

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3. WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON."
Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON.
Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood."

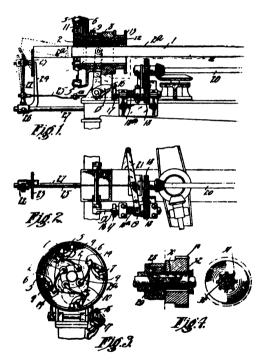
BRITISH'S COLONIAL

CUTTING MECHANISM

FOR

Paper and Other Tube Machines.

A British patent in the name of Messrs James Spicer and Sons, Ltd. (communicated by Messrs. A. E. Shirlow and H. W, Hoarse, of Victoria, Australia), relates to improved cutting mechanism specially applicable to paper and other tube machines. The cutters are carried by levers mounted on a rotary member so as to operate in the plane of the cutters and to revolve around the tube feeding mandril to effect the cutting operation by causing the cutters to close upon the tube with an even cut and pressure. For this purpose the



levers and cutters on the rotary member are mounted within a conically flanged disc frame around the tube feeding mandril, and the cutters are carried by arms connected to the levers whilst the latter carry conical rollers resiliently held in contact with the conically flanged disc which is capable of axial reciprocal The rotary member upon which movement. the levers carrying the cutters are mounted comprises a plate formed integral with a sleeve carrying a driving pulley, and the feeding movement of the tube is utilised for pressing against trip or lever mechanism to close a clutch operating the gear which controls the cutting operation, such lever mechanism being also adopted to release the cut portion from the tube after each cutting operation.

Fig. 1 is an elevation of portion of an existing paper tube machine with the improved cutting mechanism, shown partly in section, attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view of Fig. 1, the section being taken on line a-a of Fig. 1, in order to more clearly illustrate the clutch gearing. Fig. 3 is an end elevation, the frame plate being removed for purposes of illustration. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the clutch embodied in the invention.

The paper or other tubing 2 passing from the mandril I (as shown in fine full lines in Fig. 1) a pre-determined distance presses on the upper half of the disc 23 which, using upright 24 as a fulcrum, forces the lever 21 over. by means of the adjustable connecting rod 25, to clutch the gear 18 to the shaft 18a. cam 17 through levers 15 then forces the conical flange of the disc 6 further over the rollers 5, thereby closing the cutters on the paper or other tubing 2^a. The tubing in feeding slightly further is finally parted by being forced up the incline formed by the disc 23 as it assumes the position shown in dotted lines Fig. 1, the severed portion then falls away and allows the clutch gear to return to the previous inoperative position, and the disc and cutters are automatically returned to the normal position.

Any size of tubing can be made by placing the desired mandril in the machine, and any required length can be cut by adjusting the boss 26, to which the lever 22 is pivoted, along the bar 27 and making the required cam adjustment.

The rocking lever 21 is pivotally connected to the sheaf 28, see Fig. 4, which reciprocates the member 29. This member 29 when in the position shown depresses a spring actuated feather 30, keeping the same out of engagement with any of a series of feather ways 31 formed in the bore of the part 32 of the gear 18.

When the tubing engages the disc 23, the member 29 moves away from the part 32 and the feather 30 is forced outward and engages one of the feather ways 31, so imparting motion to the cutting gear.

In operation the tube 2^a to be cut is fed along the mandril 1, and when it reaches the disc 23 it forces the latter outwardly at an angle. The disc or plate 23 using the arm 24 as a fulcrum forces the rod 22 outwardly so throwing, by means of the rod 25, the clutch mechanism into gear, causing the rotation of the gear shaft 18^a and cam 17. The cam 17 being in contact with the roller 16 actuates the short arm of the lever gear 15 which causes the disc 6 to slide into further engagement with the rollers 5 so narrowing the radius of the cutters 6 and causing them to close upon and around the tube 2^a to enable it to be cleanly cut. The angle which the cut end then takes causes it to fall away, and the whole of the parts are returned to the normal position ready for the next outward pressure upon the disc 23.

Do NOT use the present in vain perplexities about the future.



Stationer."

STATIONERY BOOKBINDING.
IRMS SHOULD ADVERTISE IN
h and Colonial Printer and
S. Shoe Lane. London. E.C.4.

THE COLONIAL PRINTING, PAR IG AND ALLIED TRADES, SUPPLY Xport Issues of the "Bi

Special

The

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV

LONDON: OCTOBER 16, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.

'Fryotype' service

J Printer's Leads.

A Few Reasons why our BURNISHED LEADS are regularly used by the leading Printers.

- 1. They are the hardest Leads on the market.
- 2. They are tough, and do not snap when bent.
- The special burnish protects them from tarnishing.
- 4. They are guaranteed dead true to gauge throughout, and the edges are sharp.
- 5. We are the actual manufacturers.

WRITE at once for Prices & Samples.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars,

LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone: HOP 4720 (two lines).
Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

Also at MANCHESTER.
GLASGOW.
BRISTOL.
DUBLIN.

Digitized by TOOQ

OCTOBER 16, 1919.

"THE LAUREATE" Fine Art Platen Presses

WO PLATEN MACHINE in the WORLD is EQUAL to the "LAUREATE" for MULTIPLE COLOUR and FINE HALF-TONE WORK.

& "COLTS ARMOI

SOLE AGENTS for John Thomson Presses:

P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Go., Ltd.,

THE MOST POPULAR PLATEN MACHINE FOR

ALL-ROUND HIGH-CLASS PRINTING.

STREET. HENRY

INN ROAD, LONDON, **GRAY'S**

Practical Estimating

FOR

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane. E.C.4

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2. Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY. Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information POR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

ANADI FRONT. SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co., Ltd. Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.

Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

BY ADVERTISING IN THE RECOGNISED AND OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM,

British and Coioniai Printer and Offices:- 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4



(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 16.

LONDON: OCTOBER 16, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Five-Day Week for Printers.

Strong Advocacy at a Meeting of South-East London Master Printers.

But a few years ago a discussion on the question of a five-day week for the "hands" employed in the printing or any other industry would have been deemed fit subject matter only for a meeting of utopian cranks. The degree to which reconstruction is now in the air is evidenced by the fact that to-day we find master printers meeting to discuss this question, and regarding it as one of the live issues of the moment.

The new L.M.P.A. Secretary, Major Fordyce Birch, was to have superintended the meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South London, which took place on the 13th inst., at 294, Borough High-street. In Major Birch's absence, owing to indisposition. the duties of chairman fell to Mr. C. A. Bates, managing director of Messrs. Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., who discharged them in very able and genial fashion.

Experiences of the Five-Day Week.

The topic of the evening, the "Five Day Week," was introduced by Mr. H. E. Harry, of Messrs. Merritt and Hatcher. He was not going to talk theory, he said, but just to recount his own firm's experience in running a five day week for a period of thirty-two weeks. When the reduction of hours came about last March he had wondered whether the adoption of a five-day week might minimise the expected loss of output. On the question being mooted to the men, they were naturally somewhat suspicious at first, there being some fear of extensions of overtime, or other disadvantages being involved. After a thirty-weeks' trial, however, the house chapel voted, by a majority of three to one, for the continuance of the five day week. "And,"

said Mr. Harry, "the advantages are not all to the employee; there are more advantages to the employer."

On the part of the employee there was the obvious advantage of a full day's leisure on Saturday, in which he could devote himself to allotment working, cycling, or other healthy activity. Whereas, if he worked until one o'clock on Saturday, by the time he was ready to go out it was too late, in winter at least, to indulge in outdoor recreation.

Advantages to the Employer.

Speaking next of the benefit to the employer, Mr. Harry referred to the obvious wastage of time in starting and stopping work. Every stoppage and restart meant wastage, and that was true of every department, but especially of the machine room. This was particularly noticeable on Saturday, when there was a holiday spirit about, and when also time had to be spent in cleaning up. When the week was changed to five days an advantage was at once apparent. The longer average run of actual work brought a greater percentage of output for time spent.

To the employer's advantage also, Mr. Harry said, was the physical benefit brought to the men by the increase of leisure. He had observed an improvement in the men's health, and that on the Monday morning they came in fresher and more fit for their tasks.

Again, said Mr. Harry, if you have Saturday available for any necessary overtime, you will get a far greater percentage of profit on the work done than you could by working your men after a full day's work of eight hours or so.

Another point of advantage was in the

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

matter of repairs. With a six-day week, one sometimes had to call in the engineer after closing time on Saturday, and he might run all day Sunday, with double-time charge. The five-day week gave Saturday free for this attention.

Some Difficulties and Their Solution.

As regards the objection that jobbing houses could not close on Saturday, Mr. Harry said he did not believe that any house could make a hard and fast rule of being strict to close on Saturday. But they could by putting their office on the five-day week, practically close down on Saturday-if not in all departments, in a good many. And there was no reason why a jobbing house should not close as a rule, and when necessary open for any job of an urgent nature - entertainment tickets or the like. Much could be done, too, in the way of educating customers to send orders earlier. This was so, even in respect of small advertisements. His firm had proved that the five-day week brought no falling off in small "ads," rather an increase.

The house was a jobbing house, a newspaper house, and also printers of periodicals. There was an obvious difficulty in the case of a periodical coming out on Friday, Saturday or Monday. In that case it might not be possible to close down entirely on Saturday. But the experience of the house was that during the thirty-two weeks of five-day week working their jobbing comps' department had been closed every Saturday; the foundry every Saturday; the machine room had been closed for twenty-four Saturdays out of the thirtytwo; the lino operators and the news and journal compositors had not worked on Saturdays for twenty-two Saturdays out of the thirty-two. He thought that showed that the thing could be done if they wanted it to be done. Moreover, during the thirty-two weeks in question, overtime had not exceeded the overtime of the previous thirty-two weeks, nor that of the corresponding thirtytwo weeks of the previous year. From that he judged that they had actually saved the extra hours, getting the same output for forty-eight hours as previously for fifty.

Furthermore, they worked their office with half staff on Saturdays so that there was always somebody available to take any orders or answer customers' queries.

The Five-Day Week Must Come.

In view of the prospect of still further reduction of hours—possibly even to forty four—Mr. Harry expressed the opinion that printers would be bound to accept Saturday closing, whether they liked it or not; so the sooner they began educating their customers the better.

Mr. Harry concluded by saying that on the whole he was convinced that the five-day week was to the benefit of the trade, and he would even like to see the master printers "masters"—the trade unions—make the five-day week compulsory, as that would bring printers together, putting them all in the same boat.

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. C. A. Bates, who spoke next, very cordially supported the points made by Mr. Harry, and in interesting fashion cited his own firm's experience in corroboration of the various claims put forward on behalf of the five-day week. He hoped there would not be any further reduction in the number of hours worked, as the result would be serious for industry generally. From the "men with aprons" he gathered that there was not a real demand for this, but that the movement for reduction originated with the executive at the top and developed downwards.

The question of the effect of the five-day week on running expenses or establishment charges was raised. Mr. Harry replied that there was, of course, saving in power, but in the winter there would be some increase in

lighting costs.

In respect of meeting Saturday morning calls, the managing director of an important London printing firm said that not 20 per cent. of their customers were even aware of the fact that they were not running their machines on the Saturday, and he had found that one clerk sufficed to attend as the Saturday morning intelligence department.

In terminating the meeting the chairman suitably thanked Mr. Harry for coming and giving his experience for the benefit of brother printers, and also congratulated Mr. E. B. Smith (Joint Hon. Sec. of the Association) for the valuable services he is rendering to the printing craft.

T.A. Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Bottomley, who for the past few years—owing to the failing health of Mr. Waddington—has been performing the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Typographical Association, was last week, by an overwhelming majority, elected Assistant Secretary. It is undoubtedly on account of the very satisfactory way in which the deputy services have been performed, that the permanent appointment has been made.

Mr. Bottomley, who is, we believe, about 48 years of age, was elected organiser for the Association some fifteen years ago. A Manchester man, he has all the Association's affairs at his finger tips, and is a man of keen business acumen. Those who know him best have no doubt as to his carrying out his new duties with great success.

THE Sixty-Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain will be held in the Society's House. 35, Russell-square, W.C. The Exhibition will be open daily from 11 a.m. till 9 p.m. from October 13th till November 29th, and the public is invited to view the photographs free of charge, by entering their names and addresses in the signature book.

Printers' Managers and Overseers

PARENT ASSOCIATION.

October Meeting.

There was a large gathering of members at the October meeting of the Parent Association on Tuesday night at the "Old Bell," Holborn, Mr. E. H. Berryman, the president, being in

After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting the president read the following nominations for membership:—Mr. G. E. Parker (Temple Press, Ltd.), Mr. W. F. Pratt (Ferrestone Press, Ltd., overseer letterpress—machine), Mr. A. C. Sheen (St. Mary Press, Ltd., overseer, composing).

The nominations were duly accepted.

The president mentioned with regret the unfortunate illness of two well-known members of the Association. The first was Mr. Charles Morley, one of the founders of the Association and its first president. They would all sympathise with him in the accident which had befallen him and through which he was confined to his room. Mr. Berryman was glad to be able to say that Mr. Morley was considerably better and they hoped that in spite of his ripe age, he would be spared to the Association for many years to come.

The second case of illness concerned their old friend, Mr. Moyce, who, the president was sorry to say, was laid aside at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He had been operated on on the previous day for an internal trouble, and the result was not yet known. Mr. Moyce's condition, however, was very grave indeed. Mr. Berryman was sure that the deepest sympathy of all in that room would go out to Mrs. Moyce and her family.

At the suggestion of the president a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Morley and Mr. Moyce was carried, and the secretary was asked to convey the feelings of the gathering to those

two gentlemen.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the council's report on the expenses of delegates at the recent conference in London. The council were forced to the conclusion that in some cases the expenses were excessive and

reductions were accordingly made.

Mr. Phillips, the general secretary, occupied the attention of the meeting for a considerable time, as he read the lengthy correspondence on this subject which had passed between him and the delegates of certain centres. The meeting was also furnished with figures and other information in order that the members might be able to give the matter full consideration.

Mr. J. C. Pugh presented the case for the council and Mr. S. M. Bateman, chairman of the finance committee, also went fully into

the matter.

Mr. H. Blackwell moved that the claims made by the provincial centres be paid, and Mr. Riddell seconded.

Mr. J. A. B. Reed moved as an amendment, that the decision of the council and of the finance committee be approved. This was seconded by Mr. C. Northam.

A full discussion ensued, members debating

the question from every standpoint.

In the end Mr. Reed's amendment approving the action of the council was carried by a

large majority.

Mr. Blackwell asked two questions on general business which were replied to by the president and secretary respectively.

Trade with Central Europe.

Government's Advice to British Merchants.

In an official notice regarding the conditions under which goods may be sent to Germany, the late enemy territories, the Baltic States, Scandinavia, and other neutral countries in Europe, the Board of Trade state: "During the war it has been necessary to prohibit all trading with the enemy, but with the conclusion of peace with Germany the necessity for this prohibition has ceased. It may be expected that there will be a considerable demand in the late enemy countries for all kinds of goods. As this market is now open to all the world, it is no part of the policy of the Government to discourage British traders from competing therein, and it is desirable that British traders should make every effort to secure a proper footing in Central Europe.'

Particulars are appended regarding the new trading conditions in the countries mentioned, as affected by the raising of the blockade and the removal of the British import restrictions. The principal conditions as regards Germany and the late

Exports.—Any goods may be sent to Germany without licence, except goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports. . . It is understood that at present the import of all goods into unoccupied Germany is subject

to import licence for which the German consigned has to make application to the com-

petent authority in Berlin.

enemy countries are as follows:

Imports.—Any goods may be imported from Germany, and paid for, without licence, except goods whose importation from all foreign countries is prohibited. Import prohibitions now apply only to a small number of goods.

THE Montreal Daily Star has appointed a woman news editor. Miss Isabel McCaw, who is still in the twenties, and returned from Serbia early this year, has been chosen for the post. Miss McCaw was formerly a reporter on the paper.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

THE

Lloyd Memorial (Caxion) Seaside Home for men and women.

Causton's Day at Deal.

On Saturday, a party representing Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, of Clapham-road, paid a visit to the above deservedly popular institution at Deal to unveil two tablets over beds which had been named by the firm and employees. The party were honoured by the company of Mr. and Mrs. Hildred Causton, the remaining members of the party being Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cooper, Mr. Gronow, Mr. W. H. Harding, Mr. W. Matthews, Mr. Rossiter, Mr. W. Gawthorpe, Mr. G. Corden, Mr. P. J. Munday, Mrs. Gulliver, Mrs. Dixon, Mr. J. L. Scorgie (chairman of finance committee), and the secretary of the Home, Mr. H. F. Parker.

Mr. J. L. Scorgie, in receiving the party, said his committee welcomed those present not only for the gift in naming these beds, but even more welcome was their help in carrying on the voluntary work connected with the Home. The committee, although a large one, never neglected their duties, and the attendance of the members was most remarkable and proved the deep interest each one took in the welfare of the Home. No institution could show a better return for the money entrusted to their care, and certainly a better investment for Id. per week it would be difficult to find. In addition to this Home some 80 other institutions in various parts of the kingdom were at the disposal of their subscribers and their dependents. With all these other places available, the lure of the sea was so great that the Deal Home proved quite inadequate for the demand made upon This year, even with an annexe of 15 beds, it had been extremely difficult to provide sufficient accommodation, and therefore it was imperative that an extension of the buildings should be proceeded with at the earliest possible moment. The party would notice that radiators had been placed in every bedroom, and there were hot and cold baths on each floor, and many little additions in the furnishing of the rooms were to be found that were not usually associated with institutions of this kind. Without trespassing too far upon their time he would ask Mrs. H. Causton to unveil the tablet over the first bed.

Unveiling the Tablet.

Mrs. Hildred Causton, in unveiling the tablet, made a neat little speech that touched everyone present on account of its evident sincerity. She said it was a genuine pleasure to be associated with the employees in the noble effort to provide convalescent treatment for their less fortunate companions, and in doing so to show respect to one of their managers. She had known Mr. Charles

Cooper for a very long time and could testify to his sterling character and his worthiness, to the horour which his comrades had bestowed upon him by placing his name on this tablet as a life governor of this splendid Convalescent Home of the printing trade. During the war she had given her services for the benefit of the country. She had seen a great many sufferers and knew how much the sick and needy appreciated all that was done for them, and could testify to the fact that no finer work could be found for anyone than that of caring for the suffering ones and of nursing them back to health again. In conclusion, Mrs. H. Causton thanked the employees for giving her the pleasure of unveiling the tablet over the first bed which had been named through the efforts of the employees at Clapham-road.

Mr. Chas. Cooper, by way of reply, thanked Mrs. Hildred Causton for honouring the workers by coming down to Deal for the special purpose of unveiling this tablet, and for the kind allusion to himself. It encouraged them all when their employers could sacrifice time to see the kind of Home they were helping to support. It showed real personal interest in their welfare, and helped to smooth away many difficulties that occurred in the workshop. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hildred Causton took a lively interest in all their workpeople were doing, and he could assure them that such kind actions were greatly appreciated. He therefore would conclude by again thanking them for their presence.

Mr. J. L. Scorgie, in calling upon Mr. Hildred Causton to unveil the tablet over the second bed, said that he should also like to add his tribute of thanks and to endorse Mr. Charles Cooper's remarks.

Memorial to the Fallen.

Mr. Hildred Causton, in unveiling the second tablet, said that it was a splendid idea to perpetuate the memory of those of their comrades who had fallen in the war by placing this tablet over the bed, so that those who reaped the blessings of convalescent treatment may be reminded of the great sacrifice these men had made by giving up their lives for the benefit of their country. When Mr. P. Munday first approached him upon the matter he at once fell in with the idea by offering to find one-half of the money required providing his fellow workers would get the remainder. This was quickly done, thanks to Mr. Munday's energies. It was fitting that a tribute to these gallant men should be equally shared by employer and employee; for that reason it gave him special pleasure to be asked to perform the ceremony to-day. From what he had seen of the Home, he could say that it was an ideal place to recuperate one's health. Every attention had been given to sanitation, cleanliness, and comfort, whilst the matron was a most sympathetic and charming lady. He thanked Mr. Scorgie for the welcome he had given the party, and trusted it would not be long before another bed would be named to afford them an opportunity of again visiting the Home.

Digitized by GOOGLE

Mr. W. H. Harding, in proposing a vote of thanks in the name of the federated chapels, said they were grateful to Mr. Hildred Causton for his kindness in unveiling this tablet in their name. They were all agreed that no better way could be found of perpetuating the name and fame of their comrades who had made the supreme sacrifice than by naming a bed in an institution so worthy of support as the Lloyd Memorial Home. He thought every firm should imitate their action, thus assisting the living whilst commemorating the dead. The first plan of the members of the Federated Chapels was to have a tablet placed on the walls outside the works. When, however, Mr. Munday proposed the naming of a bed in the Deal Home everyone was agreed that that was the best thing to do. Whenever one of the employees occupied the bed over which this tablet stood he would think of those who had worked for the same firm who had given up their lives for the benefit of the homeland and all that was dear to them. He submitted that it was the wisest way of carrying out such a project.

Mr. H. F. Parker, the secretary of the Home, seconded the vote of thanks, and expressed the thanks of the committee for the valuable assistance the employees of Sir Joseph Causton and Sons were giving them. He was certain that when once a shop started subscribing to their Home that they would continue doing so, for better value for the money could not be found. In like manner, he was equally certain that when any one visited their palace by the sea they would bring along a friend next time to share the happiness of a stay at the only seaside home connected with the trade. As Mr. Scorgie justly said, the lure of the sea was great, but greater still was the immense benefit of the ozone in securing quick and permanent recovery of health. He concluded by thanking every member of the party for their attendance and support, particularly Mrs. Hildred Causton, for her most genial company, which had made everyone feel quite happy and con-

The party adjourned for tea, returning to town feeling that a very pleasant time had been spent in visiting the Printers' Seaside Home at Deal.

The Joint Industrial Council,

The second meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the Printing Trade is to be held on Wednesday next at the Connaught Rooms, with Mr. Alfred F. Blades in the chair. The agenda is quite an innocent looking affair. There is to be an address by Major G. W. Hazledine, of the Board of Trade, and there are letters from the Ministry of Labour and others, while reports are to be received from numerous committees.

An Advertisement is always working.

Standardisation of Paper.

Standardisation of paper still hangs fire; and now it looks as though master printers were to take the bull by the horns. In the discussions which have ensued between the interests concerned, papermakers have taken up the position that it is for the customer to make known his requirements, thus indicating their own willingness to fall into line if neces-Wholesale stationers, on the other hand, are said to be handicapped by the question of stocks. It can be readily understood that for printers standardisation would be a great boon, and would lead to speedier working. The same consideration might apply to the papermaker, if not to the wholesale stationer as well. In the absence of any agreement on the subject, there is a prospect that master printers will try to force matters by submitting their own specifications.

Science and Printers Metals.

Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry, in pursuance of their progressive policy, have recently initiated a scheme which will prove of considerable benefit to printers. They have recently enlarged their chemical laboratory and have added two trained chemists to their technical staff, enabling them to undertake the assaying of printing metals on a large scale. For all their customers no charge whatever will be made for assaying their printing metals at regular intervals, and advising them of the extent of deterioration of the metal through usage.

For other members of the trade, the charges for assaying printing metals are less than half the usual terms quoted by public analysts, and only cover the cost of chemicals, labour, etc. This special concession to the printing trade should induce printers to treat the whole question of their metals on a scientific basis and by maintaining the quality of their metals at the correct standard, the quality of the printing should be correspondingly improved.

LA FEANCE DE L'EST.—Under this style a limited liability company has just been formed at Metz. The object of the company is the creation and exploitation of a journal and eventually of a printing business. The capital is 100,000 francs. The directors are Messrs. Jean Amos, lawyer, and Antoine Bourguignon, merchant, both of Metz.

THE ESTIENNE SCHOOL. — The evening courses for apprentices and workers in the French printing trade recommenced on October 14th. The teaching includes: Typography, composition, stereotyping, electrotyping, bookbinding, letterpress block printing and lithographic block printing.

Trade Notes.

THE trouble between the L.S.C. and Messrs. Hampton's has been settled.

In writing an advertisement, see how interesting you can make it rather than how many different things you can advertise.

WE understand that Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd, have resigned their "B" membership of the Printing Trades' Alliance.

THE copyright of the Heanor Observer and the printing business associated with that paper has been taken over by the proprietors of the Nuneaton Observer.

The death has occurred of Mr. W. T. Bowen, the manager of the *County Express*, Stourbridge. He had been associated with that paper for about thirty years.

ME. KEELING, who went to Russia as the correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, is a prisoner in the hands of the Bolsheviks at Moscow, and has been so for some time.

It is reported from Moscow thas two prinring offices belonging to the Right Social Revolutionaries and engaged in printing anti-Bolshevist newspapers have been discovered in that city.

On Friday, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Horace Brooks Marshall, entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House, the members of the Newspaper Conference and other representatives of the press from London and other parts of the country. He thanked the press for the great services rendered him during his year of office.

ALLIED JOURNALISTS' VISIT.—A number of Allied journalists (among them being several who afforded hospitality to the British journalists during the Peace Conference) are visiting England this week as guests of the Government. The provisional programme was as follows:—Tuesday morning, interviews with various Ministers and a luncheon given by Lord Northcliffe in Printing House Square; Wednesday, a visit to the Fleet and a dinner with the Government at the Carlton; Thursday, day spent at Manchester.

A GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPEE.—In case the recent railwaymen's dispute developed into a general strike, and the public were unable to obtain their customary newspapers, arrangements had been made for the production of a Government daily, says a correspondent of the Star. It was to contein no editorial views whatever, but simply a record of what was happening at home and abroad. The editor had been appointed. His name is a household word on both sides the Channel and the Atlantic, and he was prepared, if the emergency had arisen (which happily it did not), with his characteristic enthusiasm to take up his duties. Five million copies would have been circulated by a squadron of 150 aero-

planes. The Government's idea was that the dangers of a general strike would be enormously enhanced if the general public did not know what was going on.

THE International Exporting and Publishing Co., Ltd., 15, Farringdon-avenue, London. is to be wound up voluntarily.

On Monday, the Globe, the oldest London newspaper, appeared in new form. It is leaving its old moorings in the Strand, and settling in Tudor-street. At the helm will be Mr. Robert Donald, formerly editor of the Daily Chronicle.

The statement that Major Waldorf Astor, the controlling proprietor of the Obseraer, had purchased the Financial Times, the Draper's Record, and the printing establishments connected therewith for a sum exceeding half-a-million sterling is denied.

At the recent Leipzig Fair there was a great display of paper carpets, rugs, table-cloths, etc. The prices of these paper textiles were high; for instance, paper rugs, which at a distance looked like the genuine article, cost about double the pre-war price of such goods.

The death has taken place in Manchester of Mr. William Landells, who has been for the past ten years on the staff of the Manchester edition of the Daily Mail. Mr. Landells was the elder son of the late Mr. James Landells, for many years on the staff of The Scotsman.

The booksellers' clerks in Paris have gone on strike. They claim £16 a month for men and £14 for women, an eight-hour day, and a fortnight's holiday. Several important bookshops are closed, and other firms carried on with half-staffs. The strikers claim that 2,000 clerks have left work.

LETTERS of allotment for the issue of 203.541 ordinary shares in Lamson Paragon Supply Co. have been posted. There were over 2,500 applications and the issue was subscribed more than twice over. Applications from shareholders, employees and customers alone amounted to over £200,000.

The will has been proved of Mr. Thomas Perkin Robinson, of Cleevethorpe, Randal, Wakefield, proprietor of the Wakefield Express, Pontefract and Castleford Express and the Norwich Mercury, aged 71. The gross value was £74.944. He left bequests to two journalists, advertisement manager, maker-up, and foreman printer, printer and machinist.

BOWERS BROTHERS, LTD.—At a meeting of the company, held at London, on October 1st, 1919, the following resolution was passed:—
"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. Lawrence R. Dicksee, of 296, High Hoborn, W.C.1, be appointed the liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

BRITISH & COLONIAL

Personal

SIR ROBERT BLAIR, Education Officer to the L.C.C., will be the guest of the London Master Printers' Association at their next monthly lunch on Wednesday.

MR. J. J. Keliher, President of the Association, will be in the chair.

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN is to be one of the delegates to the labour conference at Washington.

The RIGHT HON. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., Mr. W. C. Bustin, compositor and printers' reader, and Mr. A. Buchanan, literary secretary and journalist, have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of London.

MR. MEREDITH WHITTAKER, proprietor of the Scarborough Evening News and Mercury, and the chairman of the Linotype Users' Association, has consented to accept nomination for the Mayoralty of Scarborough for the ensuing year. Mr. Whittaker, with a seat on the Scarborough Aldermanic Bench, is the leader of the local Liberal party.

THE members of the Newspaper Conference and other representatives of the London and Provincial Press were entertained at luncheon on Friday last at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor.

The toast of the Lord Mayor's health was proposed by Sir George Riddell, Vice-Chairman of the Conference, and was supported by Mr. H. Wickham Steed, editor of the *Times*. The Lord Mayor, in responding, thanked the Press for the great services they had rendered him during his year of office.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. E. C. Moyce is somewhat better, the improvement following the operation being maintained.

The conclusion of Mr. A. G. Gardiner's eighteen years' editorship of the Daily News was celebrated on Saturday with a dinner given in his honour by the staff of that journal. Every department was fully represented, and the Star also associated itself with the tribute.

MR. H. W. SMITH, night editor, and one of Mr. Gardiner's oldest colleagues, presided over the gathering, and in eulogising the manner in which Mr. Gardiner had left upon the whole journal the impression of a great personality, he mentioned that he had always regarded Mr. Gardiner's post as one of the chief offices in the Ministry of Truth.

MR. GARDINER was presented by the London staff with a canteen of cutlery, and by the Manchester staff with a clock.

In reviewing present day journalistic tendencies, Mr. Gardiner spoke of the unfortunate dependence of journalism upon advertising interests. He looked forward to the time when a form of journalism, already to be found in Sweden, Germany, and elsewhere, would come into existence in this country—a journalism expressing itself through newspapers produced very cheaply, and able, therefore, to voice more directly than at present the ideas for which the bulk of the people were yearning

A GATHERING of very prominent Liberals including pressmen of world-wide reputation met on Tuesday evening at a complimentary dinner at the National Liberal Club, given in honour of Mr. A. G. Gardiner. Mr. Asquith presided, and Mr. J. A. Spender supported the principal toast. The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Sir J. Simon.

LORD Faber, the chairman of directors of the Yorkshire Post and the Yorkshire Evening Post, in a letter to the staffs of these papers, heartily thanks them for their services during the recent railway strike.

MR. R. B. WYATT, formerly on the literary staff of the Northern Echo, Darlington, and now a sub-editor of the Bradford Daily Telegraph, has been presented with a silver teapot by the members of the South Durham and North Yorkshire Branch of the National Union of Journalists, as a token of appreciation of his services in the Darlington district on behalf of the Union.

MR. ALDERMAN WILLIAM JAMES DODGSON, who has been provisionally chosen as Mayor of Workington, filled every position on the railway from porter to temporary station-master before he became a journalist, twenty-eight years ago, since when he has edited the Workington Star.

MR. THOMAS GIBSON, who recently retired from the reporting staff of the Edinburgh Evening News, was at the luncheon at the close of the Edinburgh Town Council, last week, presented with a silver cigar case and silver match-box from the members and officials of Edinburgh Corporation.

The Rouen Journal, which has recently had some trouble with its printers, has been in existence now for 156 years. This is a good age. It is however outnumbered by its neighbour, the Havre Journal, which has been established 168 years. After these two, come:—Le Courrier de Maine-et-Loire, established 144 years; Le Courier du Loiret, 129 years; Le Journal de Lot-et-Garonne, 127; Le Journal de Meurthe et-Moselle, 121; and Le Journal d'Indre et-Loire, 119.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page ... £3 10 0 Half Page 1 17 One-eighth Page ... Third Pag One-third Column 15 Quarter Page ... 1 0 0 One inch in Column 6 An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District-Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, I, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. Rampeltin, Vasterlanggatan 56, Stockholm, Sweden.

-LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10, United States-East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to— STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LAME, LONDON, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1919.

Current Topics.

Another Printing Demand.

THE printing trade is not yet on a settled basis with regard to wages, and the intimation that there is to be another memorial in London for an advance of 15s. per week is likely to cause some consternation among the employers. The announcement, perhaps, did not come with a great deal of surprise. Nothing in the way of wages demands does nowadays. Moreover, the position in the country generally was bound to react on London. Even nationally the matter has not yet been cleared up, the forces on either side taking up a determined attitude. The master printers are now, it would seem, being backed

up by the newspaper proprietors, which gives them rather more power than they possessed before.

Need for a Rest.

But there is great need for a rest from the continual demands and memorials. are very unsettling, both to the employers and the employed. When thoughts are being continually centered on questions of cost and of wages, it is hardly possible to attend to the vital question of production. It might be argued that the way to obtain quietude would be to give the unions all they asked: but the course of recent events seems to indicate that the more that is given the more is Indeed, appetite may be said to grow by what it feeds on in this matter of wages as in all others. The source of the trouble has been the increased cost of living, which has been a heavy burden upon every-One cannot but sympathise with those who have had to shoulder the heavier end, and the aspirations which seek a better standard of living are not unworthy, far from it. There still remains, however, the other side of the picture, and that is the cost which a trade can stand. It is undoubtedly a fact that proper remuneration and recognition bring good service, and if master printers can afford higher wages it is doubtless in their interest to pay them. There is, however, a limit beyond which the customer will go, and already there are more than fears that some buyers of print may be driven to other methods to provide their wants. But the great need is now for peace and harmony in industry, and the sooner this condition of affairs is reached the better for the country.

The National Wages Agreement.

It must be a harrassing problem for the master printer at the present moment to realise his costs. It is not only a question of wages, but of the changing prices of materials. Against fluctuations of this sort, no cost system can provide a remedy. Now we have the T.A. taking a ballot of its members on the National Wages Agreement. scheme was evolved with great thought and care and obtained the assent of the unions only after many and long conferences. It would be a sad commentary on the conduct of printing trade affairs if so much time and energy went for naught. The question put to the members of the T.A. was :- " Are you in favour of terminating the National Agree-

Germany's Paper Position.

THE evidence of the Leipzig Fair confirms the assumptions we have hitherto made concerning the position of Germany in the paper market. The conclusion to be arrived at is that the British paper manufacturer has little to be apprehensive about in the way of competition from Germany. Owing to lack of raw materials, the better grades of paper and stationery cannot be produced in Germany, and the export and home orders combined for lower grades only amount to about 33 per cent. of the possible output. It is stated that a great part of this low grade material has been exported to South America. As we have previously indicated, paper mills in Germany are suffering from a lack of raw materials, so that the larger works are only producing to the extent of a third of their maximum capacity. So far as the exhibits at Leipzig went, the only paper products available to any extent are confined practically to art prints, calendars, blotting pads and examples of decorative printing. The writing paper was of the customary German variety of flat paper, no manilla paper being in evidence at all.

A Lesson from America.

THE illuminating report which H.M. Commercial Secretary at Washington forwards to his department in London should be carefully digested by paper manufacturers in this country and especially by the mills which produce wall-papers. There are many points in the report which will strike the reader as significant. The main view to be deduced is that American competition is a very serious matter for wall-paper manufacturers, not only in the United States, but throughout the world, and even in the market at home. The competition is all the more telling because it is based on price and adaptability to customers' needs. While the British article is certainly the better product in the matter of durability and taste, these do not outweigh the advantages which the customer sees in regard to cheapness and variety of design. In America it appears they are constantly changing their wall-papers, so that the question of durability loses its value, and, again, the British papers are 2-in, wider than those which are chiefly required. But the great handicap is that of price, and it would seem to be a necessity on the part of British manufacturers to reduce their costs as much as possible. In these days this is not a simple matter by any means, though it may perhaps be achieved if papers such as those which are

suitable for foreign markets are produced without aiming at too high a grade of product. But even if the home manufacturer is able to reduce his costs in this way, he is handicapped by the cost of freight and a 25 per cent. duty which is placed against wall-paper imports into the United States. This matter of import duty is one which perhaps ought to receive attention on this side, and manufacturers might well bring pressure upon the Government to see that they at least have fair play in regard to handicaps of this sort.

London Printers' Wages Demand.

It is announced through the Press Association that it is the intention of the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation to address an application to the London Master Printers' and Newspaper Proprietors' Association for an all-round increase of 15s. per week to meet the increased cost of living. The views of the various branches of the trade are being fully ascertained it is added. Those of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists' Designers and Engravers were expressed at a meeting in a resolution in support of the proposal.

Commenting on the demand of the London printing trades, the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says :- "In reference to the fresh demands by London compositors for a further advance in wages, I had some conversation to-day with one concerned in what may be called departmental or trade journals. The position of periodicals of that kind, especially those on a small scale, appears to be much more difficult than that of the great dailies, as the bulk of the weekly and monthly 'class' journals are printed by The latter have in their outside firms. charges not only to make good the increased wages bill, but must try to increase somewhat their own profits on account of the higher cost of living and the general falling off in the value of money. It may be taken that the printers' bills to the proprietors of such journals are now at least 150 per cent. above prewar level, and the end is by no means in sight. It is true that the cost of good paper suitable for fine illustrations is somewhat lower than a year ago, but it is still about three times what it was before the war. In this business, as in others, the fear is that wages will go so high that it will in many cases not be worth while to continue the undertaking. Then high wages will lead to no wages at all, and unemployment will be rampant.

It's easy enough to be pleasant when your motor car is in trim, but the man worth while is the man who will smile when he has to ride back on the rim.

Commercial Interligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 6d.,; Associated Newspapers, 20s. 6d., 21s.; J. Dickinson and Co., 24s. 6d.; Financial Times, 53s., 35s. 6d.; Financial News, Pref., 13s. 1\fmathbf{1}d.; Ilford, 21s. 3d., 20s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 2s. 6d.; International Linotype, 61; Lamson Paragon, 23s. 9d., Pref., 17s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 62\fmathbf{1}, B Deb., 57; Edward Lloyd, 17s. 9d.; George Newnes, Pref., 13s. 6d., 15s. 3d.; A. M. Peebles, Pref., 58s., 58s. 6d; Pictorial Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 6d.; Roneo, 42s., 41s.; Raphael Tuck and Sons. 22s. 9d., Pref., 80s., 79s. 6d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 23s., Def., 20s. 4\fmathbf{1}d., Pref., 14s. 9d.; Weldon's, 35s., Pref.; 14s. 9d.; 15s. 9d., 15s. 9d.

NEW COMPANIES.

Associated Wholesale Newsagents, Ltd. —Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of wholesale and retail newsagents, to acquire, print, publish and circulate newspapers or other publications. etc. Directors: H. W. Toler, A. Martin, P. W. J. Surridge, H. T. Raggett, and A. W. Spring. Registered office, 19-20, Temple-chambers, E.C. 4.

STAR PROCESS ENGRAVING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business as indicated by the title. The subscribers are A. Fryers, and J. P. Stoddard. Private company. The first directors are E. Osborne, J. P. Stoddard, and A. Fryers. Registered office, 37, Lower Mosley-street, Manchester.

T. HALL AND Sons, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 17, East-street, Manchester, as "T. Hall and Sons," and to carry on the business of general printers, stationers, box makers, lithographers, type-founders, etc., and to enter into an agreement with T. E. Hall. The subscribers are H. Jacques, W. H. Barnes, and J. Tonge. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

Montgomeryshire Express, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £8,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers, carried on at Newtown, Montgomery, as the "Montgomeryshire Express and Radnor Times" or "Phillips and Son," and to enter into an agreement with W. P. Phillips and G. N. Phillips. The subscribers are A. W. Evans and S. L. Barber. Private company. The first directors are Major W. J. B. Evans, A. W. Evans, S. L. Barber, W. P. Phillips and J. E. Tomley. Registered office: 8, Broad-street, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

W. J. MAY AND Co. (FRANCE), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of publishers, stationers

printers, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are O. B. Wade and L. M. A. Reboul. Private company. The first directors are O. B. Wade, L. M. A. Reboul (both permanent) and Mayla Davies. Registered office: Maypen Works, Richmond-road, East Twickenham.

LAKE AND BELL, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of cutters and binders carried on by W. Lake and S. H. Bell at 52-54, Leatherlane, E.C., as "Lake and Bell," and to carry on the business of fine art publishers, printers, manufacturing stationers, etc. The subscribers are W. Lake and H. B. Dix. Private company. Directors: W. Lake (chairman). S. H. Bell and H. B. Dix. Registered office: 52-54, Leather-lane, E.C.

CONTINENTAL A. B. C., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £11,000, in 6,000 pref. ord. shares of £1 each and 100,000 def. shares of 1s. each, to acquire the copyright of the "Continental A. B. C.," and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of guides and other books, newspapers, etc. The subscribers are R. Kennedy and P. Sanders. Private company. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

Burnett's (Grimsby), Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £12,000, in £1 shares (4,000 6 per cent. cum. pref.), to carry on the business of printers, bookbinders, manufacturing stationers, booksellers, newsagents, etc. The subscribers are M. Burnett (Jun.) and F. Burnett. Private company. The first directors are M. Burnett (Sen.), M. Burnett (Jun.), F. Burnett, E. Burnett, A. Burnett, Robert Burnett and Richard Burnett. The said M. Burnett (Jun.) and F. Burnett are managing directors. Registered office: 124-126, Cleethorpe-road. Grimsby.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

STANDARD CATALOGUE Co., LTD.—Particulars of £150,000 fourth debentures, created July 8th, and all issued July 12th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future.

FIELD PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of £210,000 debentures, created and all issued July 31st. 1919, charged on freehold and leasehold premises in Cursitor-street and Bream's buildings, E.C., and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees, T. E. Hodgkin, and W. B. Pease.

I. A. Hodgson and Co., Ltd.—Satisfaction in full on July 26th, 1919, of mortgage dated May 17th, 1919, securing all moneys due from company to L.J.C. and Midland Bank.

W. Holmes and Smith, Ltd.—£3,000 debentures charged on the company's under-

Digitized by GOGIC

taking and property, present and futureincluding uncalled capital, registered August 23rd, 1919.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

WELSH CHURCH PRESS AND PRINTING CO, LTD.—The creditors of the company are required, on or before November 6th, 1919, to send the particulars of their debts or claims to Charles T. Appleby, 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham, liquidator of the company.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

The partnership between Andrew Chatto, Percy Spalding and Charles Harris Curtis Prentice, of 97-93. St. Martin's-lane, London, and Charlotte Fanny May Tozer, of Colneside, Herschell-road, Walmer. Kent, carrying on business as booksellers and publishers, at St. Martin's-lane, W.C., under the style of "Chatto and Windus," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from September 30th, 1919.

The partnership between John Porter Norman and Albert Hill, carrying on business as printers, at the Mirror Works, Sneinton-street, Nottingham, under the style of "Norman, Hill and Co.," has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from September 30th, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by John Norman Porter, who will continue to trade at the above address.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Hasler, Frederick William (Jun.), general advertiser, 12, Bromsgrove-street, Birmingham. First meeting, October 15th, at 11.30 a.m., at the official receiver's office, 191, Corporation-street, Birmingham. Public examination, November 3rd, at 2.30 p.m., at the Court House, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

Hudson, Eliza (trading as Doriss E. Hudson), waste paper dealer, of 2-4, Dyer-street, Leeds. First meeting, October 14th, at 11 a.m., at the official receiver's offices, 24, Bondstreet, Leeds. Public examination, November 4th, at 11 a.m., at the County Court House, Albion-place, Leeds.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Cornforth, Joseph, letterpress printer, Express Printing Works, Chestergate, Maccles-

field. To be heard in the Macclesfield Town Hall, on November 6th, at 11.45 a.m.

Paper Qualities.

Slowly, the wholesale paper people are getting back on to their pre-war brands and qualities and printers are everywhere desirous of reestablishing their stock on a stable basis. There are not wanting signs that users are becoming tired of haphazard buying. In the old days, paper-buying must have been a heavenly business compared with the worry of securing the wants of to-day. It is not a common thing to write a dozen letters and lose a week or two in the endeavour to match a given sample. All this sort of thing makes a rough road for business and helps to account for the anxious and unsettled feeling which characterises trade to-day. A few leading houses have now issued sample sets and to this extent have eased the situation, but it too frequently happens that orders cannot be executed until the mill can produce new stocks, and, finally, the delay in delivery puts the seal on inconvenience. Nevertheless, there is a distinct endeavour being made to re-establish the old stable lines, and that is something. Until the wholesale houses get back to this position they will lose business all along the line, for there are innumerable small dealers and agents who are able to sell substitute lines direct at a lower price than themselves.

House Organs.

The third number of the Falcon, the house journal of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., New-street-square, E.C., shows no falling off in the quality of its literary matter which is of a most interesting character, although much of it deals with topics that are germane to the various departments of the house of Spottiswoode. There is a capital account of the annual dinner of the firm at Brighton, and many will be interested in the description of the old hand press on which the first proof sheets of the Waverley novels were pulled. The Falcon has evidently come to stay.

The September Pressman—the neat little house organ of Messrs. Harrison, Jehring and Co., Ltd.—may be called a strike issue. A good many of the "pars" which "The Galley Slave" lifts from "the Galley" deal sternly with the railway strike. Then the Editor, continuing his article on Parliamentary Government, emphasises the need for "Real Representation," and finds occasion to apply the same criticism to the Trades Unions. Next Mr. H. Yule E. Cleland takes up the tale, and spends four pages in deprecating the application of Trades Union influence to political questions.

The City & Guilds of London Institute

The syllabuses for the examinations in technological subjects for the session 1919-1920 organised by the City and Guilds of London Institute have been issued, and contain particulars of the examinations in the various trades dealt with, from which we extract the following relating to the printing section.

TYPOGRAPHY.

With a view to encouraging apprentices to take a continuous course of instruction in this subject, the examinations will be held in three grades, of which Grade I. will be of an elementary character. No certificates will be given on the results of the examination in Grade I., but the candidates' successes will be notified to the centre at which they were examined.

GRADE I.

The examination in Grade I. will consist of a paper of questions only in two sections—(1) for compositors, and (2) for press and machine candidates, but candidates for either section will be expected to show some knowledge of elementary geometry and freehand drawing. The examination will include such subjects as the following:—

SECTION I.—COMPOSITORS' WORK.

Material. — Appliances and material used in the composing and store rooms. Appearance and other necessary attributes of good type, leads, brass rule, etc.; description of the parts of type; characters in a fount; peculiars, accents, etc.; display faces; various cases and lays in use; weight of type and leads; different kinds of furniture and spacing materials; mechanical quoins.

Technical terms generally.

The Point System as applied to type bodies, spacing material, rules, and point lining type. Elementary typographic calculations.

Composition and Distribution.—Laying a fount of type. Rules to remember when setting; habits to acquire and to avoid. Spelling, common errors in. Style: Dividing words, compounding words, the use of figures, numerals, capitals, italics, contractions, etc. Reporters' contractions. Punctuation. Rules for spacing and justifying. Laying up forms and clearing; preparing type for distribution; rules for distributing. Elementary imposition schemes and furnishing of forms. Locking up and unlocking forms. Making corrections; reader's marks; signatures and their uses. Proof presses and proofs. Definition of stereo, electro, woodcut and process blocks.

Section II. - Press and Machine Work.

Technical terms and phrases.

Appliances and materials used in the press and machine rooms; necessary tools for a machine minder; description and parts of hand press; platens and single-cylinder machines.

How to cover a tympan and cut out a

frisket. Pulling clean proofs in one or two colours. Making ready, rolling and pulling off at press. Preparing platens and cylinder machines for make ready; result of overpacking or underpacking cylinders; how to find if form is square to feed edge; levelling the form and blocks. The care and condition The care of inks. Washing of rollers. forms; cleansing wood letter and wood blocks; cleansing and preservation of process Locking up and unlocking forms. Elementary imposition schemes, and furnishing of forms. Signatures and their uses. Definition of stereo, electro, woodcut, and Sizes and sub-divisions of process blocks. papers and cards; number of sheets in quires and reams; easy questions on the various grades of paper.

GRADE II.

All candidates for Grade II. must have passed the examination in Grade I. in a previous year, unless they fulfil the conditions of Regulation II.

The examination in Grade II. will consist of a paper of questions, and of a practical examination for compositors, to be held in a printing office. Candidates who enter under Section I. must pass in both parts of the examination to obtain a certificate.

The examination will be divided into two sections—(1) for compositors and (2) for pressmen or machine minders. Candidates, according to their occupation, may select their questions from Section I. or from Section II.

Candidates will be expected to show a more advanced knowledge of the subjects mentioned in the syllabus for Grade I., and a knowledge of such subjects as the following:

Section I.—Compositors' Work.

Outlines of the history of printing.
Casting off copy for pamphlets, book and jobbing work. MS., typewritten copy, reprint to be reproduced in larger or smaller type, mixed copy. Casting-off copy for display and table work. Various problems in type bodies. leads, etc.

Bookwork.—How to set text, chapter and page heads, preliminary matter, appendices and indices, sidenotes, foot notes, let-in notes. etc. Ratio of page to paper to secure harmony under varying conditions, such as relatively large or small type, leaded, double leaded, or two-column matter. Most suitable type faces and sizes for different classes of books, i.e., novels, scholastic, scientific, juvenile, editions de-luxe. Correct position of page on paper. Making-up — various operations and difficulties; signatures for sheet and half-sheet work, their uses in composing, machine and folding rooms.

Table and Tabular Work.—How to cast off and set. Pedigrees: How to set. Composition of Greek and Hebrew and lay of cases.

Type music: How to set.

Mechanical Composition.—Handling and correcting linotype and monotype set matter, difficulties and dangers and how to overcome them.

Imposition of news, magazine, pamphlet, and book work; sheet, half-sheet, and odd-

BRITISH & COLONIAL

ments; circumstances which should guide you in imposing as 16's, 32's, or for insetting, having regard to thickness of paper, size of page, quality of job, etc.; schemes to suit folding machines and perfecting and rotary printing machines, also for saving labour, such as to fold two up, avoidance of turn in sheet, etc. Making margin for upright and oblong pages, squaring the form; register difficulties and how to overcome them; necessity for chase, furniture, etc., to be square; mechanical quoins, their advantages and disadvantages. Imposing colour blocks with register quoins. Preparing a form for stereotying or electrotyping; use of high spaces.

News and Magazine Work. — General routine of news work; qualifications necessary for a news hand; lifting copy; style of house; uniformity in style of cross-heads, side heads, shoulder heads, etc.; making even; running matter round blocks; making up; paragraph advertisements; displayed advertisements with body founts only, and with the

use of display types.

Display in its various phases for different trades and professions. Setting folders, booklets, brochures, etc. Account book and ruled headings. Shipping and commercial work. Law and Parliamentary. Poster display. Make-up and register of work in two or more colours. The use of ornaments and borders. Tint blocks and embossing. Pencil lay-outs and sketches. Setting curved lines, circles, ovals, etc.

Reading.—Qualifications necessary for a corrector of the press; duties of a reader; rules for guidance of reading department; the rudiments of reading; first proof reading; marking the primer; reading for press; indexing; record of progress of work in hand. Reference books for readers.

Paper.—Hand and machine-made; qualities and weights, equivalent weights; sizes and sub-divisions of printings, writings, and account book papers; sizes and sub-divisions

of cards.

The practical examination will consist mainly of composition from manuscript or printed copy supplied to the candidate. intended to be a test not so much of mere rapidity in "picking up" as of general intelligence and of ability in setting any kind of matter that may fall in a compositor's way, clean setting and good spacing being important; for instance, a piece of bad manuscript, a simply displayed title-page or job, a difficult piece of punctuation, a moderately complex table, classical phrases or proper names, or a foreign paragraph in fairly good hand-The practical test will be held at centres at which at least five candidates present themselves, and at which the necessary arrangements can be made. When the number of candidates is less than five, special arrangements may be made either by transfer of candidates to some other centre, or by the payment by the school authority of the local examiner's fee. The examination will be conducted, as far as possible, under the superintendence of expert assistants, who will be

required to report to the chief examiners as to the manner in which the candidates have set about the several exercises given to them.

Section II.—Press and Machine Work.

Historical.— Outlines of the history of the printing press and machine.

Knowledge of Machines.—The principal working parts of the various platen, cylinder, and perfecting machines, with their functions. Top-feed and under-feed cylinders, automatic feeders. Points to be considered when choosing a machine. Suitability of machines for

various classes of work.

Making Ready.—Jobs, bookwork, posters; making register; use of points; underlaying, interlaying, and overlaying; preparing overlays for woodcuts and process blocks; uses of rubber and other materials as aids to make ready for half-tone blocks. Mechanical underlays, overlays, and interlays, their advantages and disadvantages. Cylinder packing for various classes of work: poster, plate, bookwork, half-tones; making ready for rush work. Setting the rollers and duct. Embossing on cylinder and platen; suitable material for forces; creasing and cutting rules for carton printing. Printing on parchment, silk, and other fabrics.

Rollers. — Composition and casting of; care of; for black and colour work; qualities of a good roller; treatment in hot, cold, and humid weather; renewing the surface;

remedies for various defects.

Inks.—Composition of inks; medium and quick drying; different description of dryers; suitable inks for certain papers; effect of heat and cold upon; how to keep in good condition; covering properties of good ink; coloured inks; inks for cover printing; white inks; metallic inks; gloss inks; bronze ink.

Colour Printing.—Harmony of colours; effective contrasts; rules for the selection of two, three, and four-colour combinations. Grinding and mixing colours; preparation of tints, Colour printing from process blocks. Printing two or more colours at one impression. Effect of overlapping colours. Difficul-

ties of register and their remedies.

Working Off. — Preliminary operations; how to set the rollers and preserve them during run; running up colour; difficulties met with whilst running; causes of slurring, how to avoid and remedy; difficulties connected with paper stretching and how to overcome; how to prevent a crease: keeping colours even; rising furniture or spaces, the cause and cure; preventing set-off; care in backing up; defects of impression which arise during running.

Imposition.—Various schemes for ordinary and inset work; laying down stereo or electro plates for machine or press; mounting blocks and boards; methods of mounting; irregular shapes and sizes of plates, how to securely fasten and insure correct position on sheet.

Paper. — Various sizes, weights, and subdivisions; differences between machine and hand-made; coated and super-calendered; effect of heat and damp upon; avoidance of waste from dirt and careless handling. Quantities required for various jobs.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

General.—Methods of drying printed work. Electrotypes; stereotypes; process blocks; methods of manufacture and means of preservation.

With a view to encouraging apprentices to pursue their studies at a technical school, whether the apprentices are regularly indentured or not, the Worshipful Company of Stationers offer prizes of two guineas and one guinea, with a silver medal in each case, to the two candidates working or residing within a radius of 20 miles of Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, E.C., who obtain respectively the highest number of marks in the first class of Grade II. of the Institute's examination in typography, Section I. (compositors' work), and also similarly to the two candidates working or residing within a radius of 20 miles of Stationers' Hall, Ludgate hill, E.C., who obtain respectively the highest number of marks in the first class of Grade II. of Section II. (press and machine work), and who in each of the above cases are under 21 years of age, and have been working as learners at the printing trade for a period of at least two years. Prizes are also offered by the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association in Grade II.

(To be continued),

Paper Imports and Exports.

Effect of War Conditions.

The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for 1918, compared with the four preceding years, has just been issued. The period covered embraces the duration of the war, so that the statistics have a special significance. The following figures show the total imports of paper into the United Kingdom, and exports thereupon during the five years:—

	IMPORTS.			
1918	2,091,486 cwts.	£5,131,810		
1917	2,791,573 ,,	4,189,314		
1916	9,376,797 ,,	8,327,405		
1915	11,726,029 ,,	6,647,268		
1914	11,817,417 ,,	6,791,191		
Exports.				
1918	566,216 cwts.	£3,202,660		
1917	914,797 ,,	3,194,672		
1916	2,556,621 ,,	5,195,187		
1915	2,754,684 ,,	2,995,127		
1914	3,124,306 ,,	3,185,939		

American, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Swiss buyers made large purchases at the fair, which on the whole showed the desire of the German nation to recover its lost commercial position.

THERE are five reasons why your goods may not sell. One is they may be poor goods. The other is the price may be high. The other three are you may not advertise them enough.

Anglo-Norwegian Trade.

Paper and Box-Board.

The long hoped for event has taken place, says the official journal of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London, namely, the withdrawal of the restrictions on the import of foreign paper and boards into this country, and once again for the first time since March 1st, 1916, buyers have a free and unrestricted hand in placing orders for their requirements with foreign mills. Contrary to what might have been expected, however, there are no signs of a fall in the market, and prices are being well maintained; as a matter of fact in some special lines there is a decided tendency to a rise in prices. The trade itself, as a natural consequence is much brisker, and there are numerous orders and inquiries in circulation. However, many prospective buyers are no doubt holding back their orders in the hope that, after a while prices will drop, but it is evident that the figures which have been current during the past week or so, are the lowest that will be quoted for some long time to come, and whereas some mills have been quoting prices c.i.f. inclusive, there is now the fall in the rate of exchange to be considered, which will no doubt make a good deal of difference to ruling prices. We give the following approximate figures at which orders for various lines of paper and boards have been placed with Scandinavian mills. M.G. pure sulphite, in substance d.c. 7 lbs., 480s., at £65 per ton net, c.i.f. British ports, subject to exchange, and for d.c. 16 lbs., 48os. and upwards, £47 per ton net, c.i.f. For cap paper, the usual 70 per cent. mechanical quality, in substance d.c. 8 lbs., 480s orders have been placed at about £46 to £47 per ton, and heavier substances of d.c. 16 lbs, and up at £35 to £36 per ton net, c.i.f., plus exchange. Prices for printings and news in the heavier substances of d.c. 16 lbs., 480s and upwards are still firm, and mills are asking £36 per ton net, f.o.b., and corresponding extras for thinner papers. For M.G. envelope paper, 50 per cent. mechanical hard-sized, prices are increasing, and the approximate figure, as quoted by Norwegian and Swedish mills is £39 per ton net, c.i.f. British ports. M.G. and unglazed kraft papers are being offered at price of £45 to £46 per ton net, f.o b., plus difference in exchange. Prices for leather boards and white wood pulp boards remain about the same as those indicated in last mouth's report, whilst strawboards, unlined, based on the usual substance of 8-16 oz. can be bought at price of £15 to £15 10s. per ton net, free delivered ports on this side.

THE National Pulp Corporation of New York are to establish a plant for the reclamation of pulp from old paper stock at Westfield, Mass. Plans have been drawn for a four-unit mill, but only one will be erected at present, costing approximately \$250,000.

WASTE PAPER.

Its Recovery and Re-Manufacture

Do you Collect, Grade, Re-Manufacture or Handle Waste Paper in any way? If so you will find a fund of information in Mr. James Strachan's book on "The Recovery and Re-Manufacture of Waste Paper."

Just Published-12s. 6d. net.

4-page descriptive Circular sent on application.

Orders should be sent to STONHILL AND GILLIS, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London. E.C. 4.

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT 58. Shoe Lane, London.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPPESENTATIVES OF MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED OF FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three. Shillings for 24 Words of under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be reckoned for each line.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling

per line.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

CHEQUES and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL and GILLIS.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Machinery Wanted.

PRINTING or STAMPING MACHINE wanted, for Printing Asbestos Jointing in sheets 48-in. square in various thicknesses from 12-in. to 1-in. thick.—Write, giving particulars to "D.," Box 846, Sells, Ltd., 168. Fleet-street, E.C.4. 13700



No. 1. Model SEALING MACHINE. 15/-.

GUMMED TAPE,

1/8 per Coil-1-in. by 800 feet.

Carr. Paid on £1 Orders in Great Britain.

An inch of Gummed Tape is worth a yard of String.

SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Gummed Tape Makers,

Mill No. 2, CAMBERWELL, SURREY.

BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

The Hours of Employment Bill.

A Bill to regulate the number of hours of employment has been introduced by Sir Robert Horne, which provides as follows:-

1. The number of working hours in a week (exclusive of recognised intervals for meals) is not to be more than 48 for persons to whom

the Bill applies—(see clause 8).

2. The Minister—(see clause 11)—may make the working hours more or less where there is recommendation by a Joint Industrial Council, Conciliation Board, Trade Board, or an agreement between organisations of employers and workers, or where he thinks it ad-

3. Where persons are employed on shifts the hours in a week are to be the average number of hours per week during the weeks falling within the usual period of alternating shifts

in the district.

4. Any hours in excess are to be regarded as overtime. Overtime may only be worked in accordance with an order of the Minister approving any agreement or of his own motion.

Payment for overtime is to be not less than

25 per cent. above normal.

5. Special orders are only to be made after notice, and objections may be made within 21 days, and an inquiry ordered by the Minister if necessary.

6. Any person contravening the Act or failing to comply with any condition in any order, or conniving at such contravention or failure, is liable to a fine not exceeding £10. Accidents, breakdowns or other emergencies are excepted.

7. Any inspector or official appointed in

writing may prosecute.
8. (1) The Bill is to apply to all persons working under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether the contract is expressed, implied, oral, or in writing. But not-

(a) to members of the employer's family dwelling and working in his house;

(b) to domestic and indoor servants, except where employed in connection with

trade for purposes of gain;

(c) to persons holding responsible positions of supervision or management, not usually employed on manual labour, or persons receiving upstanding wages fixed upon a basis of hours equal to other than the statutory working week which cover overtime necessarily worked to enable such persons to perform their duties to their employer and the workers under their charge;

(d) to persons employed in a confidential capacity and not usually on manual labour;

(e) to any master seaman or apprentice of a sea going ship;

(f) to persons whose hours are regulated by the Coal Mines Acts, 1887 to 1914;

(g) to persons employed in agriculture, including apiculture, horticulture, forestry;

(h) so as to prevent a person leaving one employer and commencing with another in

the same week from being employed by the second employer for the hours customarily worked for him.

(2) The Bill is to apply to persons in the employ of the Crown or of any local or other public authority, except those in the naval, military or air service and police.

g. The Minister is to have regard to any general recommendations by the National

Industrial Council.

10. The operation of the above provisions may be suspended by Order in Council in case

of war or imminent national danger.

11. The "Minister" means the Secretary of State in employments to which the Factory Acts, the Coal Mines Acts, the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, the Quarries Act, and the Shops Acts apply, and in other trades the Minister of Labour.

The Bill is to come into operation six months after it is passed, but the Minister may suspend its operation as to any class of employment for a further period not exceeding

six months.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Baker, W. E. Apparatus for filing papers. 24,272.

Bartlett, A. Manufacture of twine, cord, etc., from strips of paper, etc. 23,728.

Belmont, J. Jacobi. Paper files. 23,508.

Bolton, R. H. Pads for writing paper. 24,036. Cardwell, T. Machine for mechanically sealing envelopes, etc., and affixing stamp

thereto. 23,264. Fitch, W. S. Printing on each side of continu-

ous strip of paper, etc. 23,560. Harte, H. M. Pencil sharpener. 24,001.

Imber, H. S. Means for protecting ends of

rolls of paper, etc. 23,989.

Jenkins, E. K. Box files for card indexes, etc.

24,099. Klein, F. J. Paper fasteners. 23,461.

Kron, R. Process for making fibres for rough pasteboard for saturating with tar for roofings, linings, etc. 24,123. (Switzerland, November 19th, 1918.)

Specifications Published, 1918.

Jackson, W. J. Mellersh (Goss Printing Press Co.). Printing plate clamps. 132,868. Roberts, R. H., and Kingswell, P. N. Collapsible boxes or the like. 132,904.

Bennett, G. A. Loose-leaf books or binders.

125,973.
Croll, J. T. Machines for making corrugated cardboard and the like. 132,725.

Elphinstone, W. H. Envelope-feeding device

for typewriters. 132,749. Bridson, R. H. Device for dividing varying distances or spaces on a chart, plan or the like, into a number of parts. 132,760. Tuck, G. Painting books and the like.

132,767.

Digitized by GOOGLE

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd.,

Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3. WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PERBLES, CENT, LONDON," Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN. Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON. Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood.

Now-1919-Ready.

CHROMO ALMANACS

Cheap, Choice and Charming. Great Variety. Many Wai Subjecte,

Full l'articulars on Application.

TAYLOR BROS. CIRCIILAR

Is issued about Quarterly fully illustrating our new productions.

If you do not receive a copy issued, send us your name and address.

Every Description of

COLOUR

Cheaper and Better than usually offered.

Get our Prices before placing Orders elsewhere.

TAYLOR BROS, Colour Printe Colour Printers

Phone: 461 Central.

Telephone: CITY 460.

Telegrams: "PAPETIER-CENT-LDN."

WALTER MAKIN & CO.

Papermakers' Agents and Merchants,

LUDGATE HILL, **57-59.**

Specialities:

WHITE & S.C. PRINTINGS. GREASEPROOFS WRITINGS. CARTRIDGES. BANKS.

STRAWBOARDS. BROWNS.

KRAFTS. M.G. POSTERS. IMITATION PARCHMENTS. VEGETABLE PARCHMENTS DICCIAPS W BTC.OOSIC

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Paper Imports and Exports.

The liffect of the War.

The manner in which the war affected our imports and exports of paper is shown by the statistics furnished for the respective years 1914 and 1918. The quantities and values of imports into the United Kingdom are as follows:—

follows: —				
Imports.				
	Cwts.	Cwts.		
Printings or Writings-				
On reels	2,640,933	270, 5 65		
Not on reels	830,167	198,032		
Paper Hangings	37,896			
Other Printed or				
Coated Paper	60,055	10,403		
Packing & Wrapping	3,625,297	709,293		
Strawboards	3,409,128	591,381		
Millboard and Wood	-			
Pulp Board	1,275,662	288,776		
Boxes and Cartons of				
Paper or Card-				
board	6,145	46 8		
Unenumerated	132,134	22,568		
Totals	11,817,417	2,091,486		
	1914 £	1918 £		
Printings or Writings-	_ L	~		
On reels	1,428,735	694,175		
Not on reels	704,893	660,197		
Paper Hangings	99 ,869			
Other Printed or	3-13			
Coated Papers	172,332	40,333		
Packing and Wrap-	- 7 - 133	•		
ping	2,495,882	2,421,436		
Strawboards	858,577	637,052		
Millboard and Wood	5			
Pulp Board	645,850	439,174		
Boxes and Cartons of				
Paper or Card-	_	_		
board	15,670	3,046		
Unenumerated	378,383	236,397		

Exports.

Totals ...

£6,791,191

£5,131,810

Exports of paper suffered a corresponding reduction in amount during the war as shown

below:—	1914 Cwts.	1918 Cwts.
Writings	198,451	111,402
Printings	1,587,521	225,970
Packing and Wrapping	892,172	48,367
Paper Hangings	104,338	45,876
Other Printed or Coated Papers	23,777	14,977
Pasteboard, Millboard and Cardboard	119,662	26,370
Manufactures of Paste-		
board, Millboard, and Cardboard Boxes and Cartons Playing Cards	. 10,061 . 48,006	4,770 14,633 1,217

Envelopes	31,891	27,799 17,266
Bags	45.816	
Unenumerated	59,165	26,669
Totals	3,124,306	566,216
	1914	1918 £
Writings	410,755	748,877
Printings	1,524,660	1,026,324
Packing and Wrap	ping 379,809	237,492
Paper Hangings	237,876	264,470
Other Printed or Co.	ated 104,687	187,500
	114,590	86,255
Manufactures of Pa board, Millboard Cardboard	and 23,793	32,568
Boxes and Cartor	00 543	84,350
Paper	26,637	19,992
Playing Cards	ac 168	217,388
Envelopes	53,528	80,958
Bags	0=	216,486
Unenumerated	141,307	
	£3,185,939	£3,202,660

UNITED STATES' [MDOIS and Exports of Paper, ele

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, included the following:—

Imports.				
June. *Printing paper, free \$3, dut Paperhangings Photographic paper Coated paper	19 18.	1919. \$3,660,281 9,937 3,474 5,710 2,091 38,445		
July-June. *Printing paper, free \$3 ", dut Paperhangings Photographic paper Coated paper Wrapping *Not above 5 ce	1917-18. 14,192,845 41,377 181,972 426,154 85,675 375,592	1918-19. \$38,565,487 60,542 74,627 179,085 56,390 511,974		
Exports ·				

Wrapping	375,592	511,974
* Not above 5	cents per lb	
Expe	orts ·	
June.	1918.	1919.
A7	\$908,246	\$850,859
Other printing paper	827,221	1.354.955
Writings and en-		0
velopes	492,147	1,217,854
Playing cards	65,346	182,529
Hangings	53,062	61,062
	1917-18.	1918-19.
July-June.	1917-10.	
News-print		\$10,677,793
Other printing paper	7,695,298	16,304,200
Writings and en-		
velopes	4,560,084	13,456,336
	608,901	1,483,531
,	462,244	719.553
Hangings	404,444	, - 7,333

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. 1

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. FORTY-FIRST YEAR

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 17. LONDON: OCTOBER 23, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works
Larchfield Mills,
Atkinson St. Works
Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

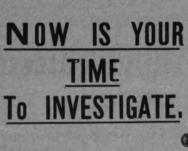
OTLEY.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

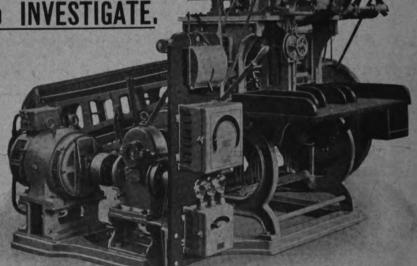
"ALL BRITISH LEADER" ENVELOPE FOLDING & GUMMING MACHINES

with Variable Speed Motor and Speed Controller.

SELF-CONTAINED DRYING ARRANGEMENT FITTED TO EACH MACHINE.



70 to 120 ENVELOPES PER MINUTE BY MOVING HANDLE.



DAVID CARLAW & SONS, LIMITED,

Telephone; 1262/3 CENTRAL.
Telegrams; "AUTOMATON, GLASGOW."

31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.

London Agents: JOHN W. BAINBRIDGE, Ltd., 28, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 17.

LONDON: October 23, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Wages Memorials.

A Crisis Reached in the Country and a Formal Demand in London.

The position in the printing trade with regard to wages has reached something like a crisis. The deadlock which was arrived at in September still exists and no definite step has been made toward a settlement. It was the desire of the Master Printers' Federation that the question should be considered by the Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, and four representative employers were selected for that purpose. At the same time the Unions were asked to appoint four delegates to sit on the Conciliation Committee, but so far they have not done so.

This was the position at the end of September. Since then no advance appears to have been made. In fact, the Unions object to the matter being dealt with in the way suggested.

The matter is, we understand, being considered by the Joint Industrial Council, which is sitting as we go to press. By them the question whether the problem should go to the Conciliation Committee is being fully discussed.

On Tuesday the Council of the Federation of Master Printers decided to submit to the Joint Industrial Council a sliding scale arrangement for regulating wages according to the Board of Trade returns as to the cost of living. A similar scheme is in operation in the textile trades, and it is on these lines that the Government are negotiating the settle-ment of wages with the N.U.R.

The Executive Council of the Typographical Association in a statement regarding the ballot which is being taken on the question of the National Wages Agreement, say that much to their regret, the request for a ros. advance in wages has been met by a negative

reply from the employers, who stated that "they had no authority, and were not prepared to assume authority, to negotiate on

the subject."

"The only proposal made by the employers," add the Executive Council, "was that the question should be submitted to the Industrial Council. This proposal we decided not to accept, holding that the Industrial Council was not designed to deal with a national wages question, and that were it otherwise its machinery should not be put into operation until a genuine effort had been made to effect a mutually acceptable settlement of the question at issue. We were informed, however, that not withstanding our position, the matter would be referred to the Industrial Committee. No progress was made, and thus a deadlock was created.

"The Executive Council take a serious view of the situation created by the employers' refusal to agree to a wages advance. The National Wages Agreement was set up after careful preparation and lengthy negotiations, and the Council were hopeful that it would be the means of bringing about the desired advance of wages. As this has not proved to be the case, we are constrained to take the view that the continued existence of the agreement has been gravely endangered.

The Executive Council have therefore decided to place on the members the responsibility of saying whether the agreement shall be terminated. If the agreement is discontinued, the alternative method for dealing with wages movements must be the use of the machinery of the various groups as provided for at the Aberystwyth Delegate Meeting."

The statement is signed on behalf of the

Executive Council by Mr. J. D. French, general president, and Mr. H. Skinner, secretary.

The ballot which is being taken by the T.A. on the question of the National Agreement is not yet concluded.

The London Demand.

Formal application for 15s. a week advance in wages has been submitted by the London printing unions to the London Master Printers' Association, with a request for a conference at an early date.

H.M. Stationery Office.

Dinner of Welcome to the Established Staff.

This happy function took place at Anderton's Hotel on Saturday last, when the Controller, Mr. W. R. Codling, C.B.E., M.V.O., took the chair, supported by Mr. C. W. Howard, M.B.E., in the vice chair, and the heads of the various branches.

The idea was conceived at a general meeting of the technical and clerical members of the permanent staff, and the men "who stayed at home" carried out the stewardship and invited to dinner about one hundred of their colleagues who had "gone forth to fight." Among the latter were fifteen who did not return, and who made the supreme sacrifice, the majority being killed in action. These were remembered by a "silent toast" after their names had been read out and a glowing tribute to their honour paid by the chairman.

The less solemn proceedings of the evening were furnished by the various artistes, including many of exceptional merit, drawn from among the diners themselves, and also the topical speeches, limited in number, but of an essentially high order.

Praise for the Printer.

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., advocating that workmen might be given a share in the control of industry, intimates that they have proved themselves worthy of confidence by the way in which they respect trade secrets. "Consider," he says in the course of an article in the Globe, "with how many secrets printers are entrusted. Great quantities of highly confidential matter are constantly being printed in commercial negotiations, in legal proceedings, in literary ventures, and in political and diplomatic affairs. And yet I have never heard of an instance in which the printers were accused of indiscretions."

Life is a dull grind to the man who thinks only of the grist.

Messis. Wightman and Co.

Developments Described by Mr. T. J. Mountain.

At their annual meeting in November the shareholders of Messrs. Wightman and Co., Ltd., of Regency-street, Westminster, will be called upon to approve a profit-sharing scheme which is being put into operation by this old-established firm. On the occasion of a dinner given recently by the firm to their older employees, the managing director, Mr. T. J. Mountain, outlined the history of the Wightman printing house and gave some

particulars of this scheme.

Starting at the year 1836, when the business was founded by his grandfather, Mr. Mountain sketched the growth of the firm to its present dimensions. On the retirement of Samuel Wightman, in 1868, control was assumed by his son-in-law, John C. Mountain. who carried on the business successfully till 1886, when he died at the age of 52 years. The present managing director (Mr. T. J. Mountain) then became managing trustee. In 1898 the business was formed into a company, and soon it was found necessary to increase the capacity of the works. The company therefore acquired some old cottage property in Douglas-street, formerly belonging to Samuel Wightman, and built thereon a roomy four-storey building, with every up-todate appliance, including an entire equip-ment of electric motors. This increase in accomodation served well until the last few years, when it became a problem of "marking time" or providing further space. After many deliberations and weighing pros and cons as to the respective advantages of adding to the present works, or going a few miles out and erecting a building under far more ideal conditions than was possible in Westminster, the verdict in favour of the latter scheme was unanimous. It was ultimately decided to purchase a freehold site at Mitcham. The land has a frontage of 300 feet and a total area of 72,000 feet. Here is to be erected as soon as building conditions permit, a factory with every up-to-date appliance, offices in the front, mess-rooms with cooking plant for catering, occupying the whole of the first floor, and caretaker's apartments above. The works themselves will be wholly on the ground floor and lighted from above by means of a hipped roof, thus giving the utmost possible light to every corner of the building. Alongside the main room will be placed the composing and machine departments, store-rooms, foundry. binders' stock-room, waste baling room. heating apparatus, and paper stock-rooms. Especial care is to be taken that ventilation, heating and lighting will be installed on the most approved principles. The site will permit of additions to the buildings as they may become necessary.

On the occasion of the recent gathering referred to, Mr. Mountain outlined the profit-

Digitized by GOOGLE

sharing scheme which is to be submitted to the shareholders. He and his co-directors are agreed on the question of dividing part of the profits with the employees, and they believe the workpeople will appreciate the advantage of having a real interest in the business. The scheme proposed is that, after providing a dividend of 7 per cent. on the ordinary shares, the balance of the appropriated profit shall be shared equally between the shareholders and the employees, those eligible being employees who have attained 21 years of age or who have been not less than 15 months with the company when the bonuses are declared. As things are at present, the scheme would represent about a week and a half's additional pay each year to every qualified person. By a happy arrangement the bonuses will be payable just before the summer and Christmas holidays.

The Victoria House Printing Co.

In reply to a statement in the Morning Post, Mrs. Besant writes to the editor giving a little inside information about the Victoria House Printing Co. and her own connection therewith. She writes:—

"The Victoria House Printing Co., Ltd., was founded by Sir George Newnes, Bart., for the purpose of carrying on a printing business, including the Westminster Gazette. Practi-cally all the shares were held, early in 1916, by Sir Frank Newnes and the trustees of his late father, Sir George. They were all bought by Major Graham Pole and a small group of his English friends. I was in India from 1914 to 1919, and knew nothing of the matter till they very kindly made me a gift of some shares. That is my connection with the company. The company has continued to print That is my connection with the comthe Westminster Gazette, and also prints the Saturday Westminster, Common Sense, the National News, the Daily Herald, the Racing and Football Outlook, and much general printing. The Pelican Press, a branch of the Victoria, is now printing United India, which expresses the views of a villainous combina-tion of Indian agitators, of whom I am proud to be one. Moreover, I am glad to hold shares in a company which prints exceedingly well, which pays trade union wages, and which is always ready to print any worthy pleading for the uplift of the downtrodden, whether in India or in Great Britain, and which has given one thousand shares in trust for its employees, who annually elect, by ballot of all workers, two directors to represent their interests."

THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."—Tenders have been received for the sale of the Freeman's Journal as a going concern under the order of the Court. The tenders, including several from Great Britain and political organisations in Ireland, will be considered by the Court during the present week.

Personal.

COUNCILLOR F. J. WINKLEY, the President of the South-East London Master Printers' Association, was unable to preside at the meeting last week owing to illness.

MR. B. SEVERN, of the composing department of Messrs. Wightman and Co., Ltd., on retiring after 50 years' service with the firm, has been presented with a well-lined letter case and a walking-stick.

MR. T. J. MOUNTAIN, managing director, in making the presentation, mentioned that 45 years ago he and Mr. Severn had worked together "at case."

MR. H. PERRY ROBINSON, who acted for the greater part of the war as correspondent of the Daily News and Times at the British front, has been decorated on behalf of the President of the French Republic with the Chevalier Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Among those who have accepted invitations to support Sir George Riddell at the annual dinner of the Readers' Pension Committee on November 1st, at the Cannon-street Hotel, are Lord Russell (the veteran Liverpool journalist), Sir Auckland Geddes (President of the Board of Trade), Colonel Sir A. R. Hølbrook, K.B.E., Colonel Sir Reginald Rankin, Sir Frank Newnes and Sir J. G. Frazer.

SIR ALEXANDER JEANS entertained the London and country journalists who met at Hoylake last week in a golfing tournament. The Londoners went down rather badly on this occasion.

MR. A. F. BIRD (Newspaper Federation) was presented with a silver salver on behalf of the "Rest" team in recognition of his work as secretary since the inauguration of the competitions.

SIR GEORGE RIDDELL, whose activities on behalf of anything associated with printing are so numerous, was instrumental, together with Sir Alexander Jeans, in initiating meetings between London and country golfing journalists before the war.

MR. E. W. ANDREWS, manager of the paper and pulp department of Messrs. Grace Bros. and Co., Ltd., 144, Leadenhall-street, sailed for Stockholm last week. Messrs. Grace Bros. do a large business in paper and pulp through their Stockholm office, and the object of Mr. Andrews' visit to Norway, Sweden and Denmark is to consolidate the connection between those countries and the United Kingdom.

Trade Notes.

For a series of frauds by collecting money for the insertion of advertisements in directories, of the publishers of which she preended to be the representative, a woman at Edinburgh was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

SPEAKING on Wednesday, at the Carlton Hotel, on the occasion of the Government dinner to the Allied journalists visiting England, Sir Auckland Geddes said that if the League of Nations was to be a success the Press must tell the truth.

MR. THOMAS PARKIN ROBINSON, F.J.I., of Wakefield, Yorks, newspaper proprietor, of the Wakefield Express, the Pontefract and Castleford Express, and the Norwich Mercury, and a member of the Council of the Newspaper Society, left £74.944 (net personalty £36,982.)

THERE died in London, last week, a well-known historian and novelist of Wales, in the person of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Owen Vaughan, D.S.O., O.B.E., who wrote under the pseudonym "Owen Rhoscomyl." Besides being a literary man, he was a distinguished soldier, and had a most adventurous life.

The second edition of Mr. Ralph C. Hazell's memoir of his late father, Mr. Walter Hazell, is announced by Hodder and Stoughton. This book, with a photogravure, was originally written and printed for private circulation. In response to numerous suggestions, a second edition is now available for public circulation. Any profit which may be realised will be divided between the Children's Fresh Air Mission and the Homes for Little Boys at Farningham and Swanley.

LECTURES ON JOURNALISM.—Numerous applications from all parts of the country and the Empire, and from many foreign lands have been received for admission to the Journalism Diploma Courses, which the London University is starting this session. Among the leading journalists who have consented to give addresses are Sir Owen Seaman, Mr. Hartley Withers, Dr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. Robert Donald, Mr. A. B. Walkley, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. A. G. Gardiner and Mr. J. A. Spender.

WAR MEMORIAL BOOK — The Bury Times has issued a "Bury and District Sailors' and Soldiers' Memorial Book," a well-produced pamphlet containing brief particulars of as far as possible all men from Bury, Radcliffe and district, who gave their lives for their country during the war from its commencement up to the end of 1915. Succeeding pamphlets will carry the record up to the end of the war. This memorial is unique, we fancy, in containing reproductions of over 500 photographs of the men concerned. The cover of the memorial is strikingly printed in silver lettering on a chocolate ground.

AT a luncheon given by the City Livery Club, on Friday, at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. W. Hill, a Past Master of the Stationers' Company, was about to present a Georgian

silver tankard to the president, Mr. George W. Jones, when it was found that the tankard was missing. It had not been discovered when the company separated.

THE Bolton Corporation has approved plans for extensions to offices, Fairclough-street, for John Dickinson and Co.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT is plaintiff in an action for £1,000 damages for alleged slander against the proprietors of the Daily Graphic, London.

THE British Industries Fair will be held at the Crystal Palace next year. Printing and stationery will again form an important section.

MR. G. W. CAPEL, who died at Croydon recently, began life as a newsboy, and finally became a departmental manager for Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.

H.M. Consul-General, Trieste, desires to receive trade catalogues for exhibition in the Consulate, with extra copies for distribution. Catalogues should be sent direct to the British Consul-General, Trieste.

The late Mr. James Nicol Dunn, a former president of the Institute of Journalists, editor successively of Black and White, the Morning Post, the Manchester Courier, and the Johannesburg Star, left estate of the gross value of £657, with net personalty £548.

The strike which took place among the members of the warehouse, packing and envelope staffs, at the London offices of Messrs. Alex. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., was settled on Wednesday and those affected returned to work the same day.

ARISING out of the Swansea Parliamentary election, Sir Alfred Mond and his brother, Mr. Robert L. Mond, are bringing a series of six libel actions against Mr. David Davies, the Unionist candidate, and the South Wales Daily Post, of which he is the editor.

At the last meeting of the Council of the London Master Printers' Association, an additional 50 members were elected to the Association, bringing the total membership up to over 900. This a big step towards the 1,000 membership mark, which it is hoped to reach before the end of the year.

The Technical Review is the first issue of the new series of what was formerly the Technical Supplement to the War Office Review of the Foreign Press. It continues the work of that review by giving fortnightly a number of extracts on engineering subjects from home and foreign newspapers and magazines.

Women Journalists.— The Society of Women Journalists held a "victory" banquet at the Criterion Restaurant on the 17th inst. The company, numbering about 150. included many distinguished persons, among them being Viscount and Viscountess Burnham and Viscountess Northcliffe. In the course of his speech the Earl of Athlone referred to the absence of a printed plan of the tables, and remarked that doubtless journalists best knew the cost of paper. Lady Northcliffe is to be the new president of the Society.

Young Journalist's Heroism.

The Bishop of Woolwich has unveiled at Woolwich Cemetery a marble memorial cross erected over the grave of James Harvey Dale, aged 16, a journalistic pupil on the staff of the South Eastern Herald, Greenwich, who was fatally run over by a motor-lorry whilst cycling to the office in May last. Although in great agony when picked up, his first thought was of some important "copy" he had in his pocket, and he handed it to a bystander with the request that he should take it to the office at once, as it was very important. In recognition of his fine spirit a shilling fund was opened by the editor of the Newspaper World, and the £67 realised has been devoted to the erection of the memorial and to assisting in the education of the lad's younger brother.

Viscount Astor as Pressman.

The late Viscount Astor, the multimillionaire, was proprietor of the Pall Mall Gazette, the Observer, and the Pall Mall Magazine, to which he frequently contributed short stories, chiefly of an historical character. Recalling the brilliant staff and style of the Gazette under Viscount Astor's management. the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes:—"Salaries and expenses were on a proper millionaire scale. The history of its all-too-brief career is the golden legend of London journalism. also founded the Pall Mall Budget, a weekly now remembered by poster collectors because of its poster by Grieffenhagen, and the Pall Mall Magazine, which did some fine work in illustrations and maintained a good literary standard, with lapses when the proprietor himself wrote stories."

The Imprint.

At the instance of the Attorney-General, Messrs. Straker Bros., Ltd., of 194-200, Bishopsgate, were summoned at the Guildhall to answer charges of having in April last printed copies of a circular headed "Oil Companies." and a four-page circular entited "Monthly Rubber Share List," without printing upon each copy the name and address of the printer, contrary to the provisions of the Newspapers Printers' Repeal Act, 1869. By consent the case was adjourned for a month.

TENDERS are wanted for the printing of a fiction catalogue for the Rochdale Public Libraries Committee; particulars from the Chief Librarian, Rochdale.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Bonham, H. Printing machines. 24,647. Brooks, H. C. Machines for applying adhesive to envelopes, etc. 24,716.

Dunbar, C. J. Loose-leaf binders. 24,935. Galibert, M. Labelling machines. 24,849. Jones, S. G. Blotting devices. 24,849.

Jones, S. G. Blotting devices. 24,573.

Meredith, H. Labels, etc. 23,680.

Molins, W. E. Apparatus for curving and

fanning paper, etc. 24,195.

Moore, C. Minature revolving calendar for pens, pencils, etc. 24,265.

Mundell, A. R. Pen and pencil clips. 23,373.
Munson, R. D. Perpetual calendar. 24,503. Murray, R. A. Appliance for counting banknotes, etc. 24,302.

Parks, W. M. Inking mechanism of platen printing machines. 23,657.

Pemberton, S. W. Playing cards, etc. 24,256

Price, A. L. Binders for sheet music, etc. 23,751.

Salmon, H. J. Sheet-feeding mechanism of printing, etc., machines. 23,409. Strangivard, F. E. Clip and binder for sta-

tionery, newspapers, etc. 24,677. Valentine, H. J. Christmas cards, calendars,

etc. 23,641. Valentine, H. J. Children's painting books.

24,135. Wells, W. G. Locking slide for type-bar making machine galleys. 24,179. Wright, P. G. R. Binders, straps, or bands

for filing papers, etc. 23,710. Specifications Published, 1918.

Gray, R., and Lanston Monotype Corporation. Production of rules, borders, and similar printing elements of printers' forms. 133,140. Robichon, G. H. Diaries. 133,224.

Duich Srawboards

Dutch strawboards are now quoted £14 10s. per ton, basis, free delivered, for forward orders, with £3 ios. extra for heavier weights. Three weeks ago, orders were being accepted at £14 and even £13 10s. per ton. There is at £14 and even £13 10s. per ton. no prospect of any reduction in price this year, and the demand is good. Very few agents are able to hold stocks of strawboard. consignments being sold out before they arrive. For what stocks there are, a higher price is asked, ranging about £18 per ton net; the margin of difference being claimed by the agent to represent the cost of sorting, handling, etc. A more plausible explanation might be given by claiming that the extra profit was taken as recompense for obliging a customer whose needs were too urgent to wait forward delivery. That the high figure is not altogether justified is borne out by the fact that at least one London agent is offering stocks at £15 tos. per ton.



FORTY-FIRST YBAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page	£8	1Õ	0	s. d.	
Half Page	1	17	6	One-eighth Page 12 6	
Third Page	1	6	0	One-third Column 15 0	
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column 6 6	

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. Henry C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Seandinavia—Mr. K. A. Rampettin, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
Rast 89th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South

Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLOWIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H Everett and Son, Ltd., news-

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1919.

agents, 11, St. Bride-street, B.C.4.

Current Topics.

Increased Production.

PEOPLE must be getting pretty tired of the exhortation to increase production; but the need of it is nevertheless still urgent. While a good deal of talk is proceeding on the subject nothing of a practical nature is being undertaken and the problem is being left apparently to individuals to do as they please in the matter. The atmosphere which prevails at present in almost every industry does not appear to be conducive, either to increased production or harmonious working. Some progress might be made in the desired direction if individual trades would take up the subject in real earnest and promote some

scheme which would lead to the improvement of each industry and a larger output. The attitude to be adopted, however, must have more of sympathy in it than has been apparent hitherto even in the printing trade. The subject is one which the Industrial Council might take up. True it is easy enough for employers to insist upon greater production, but it is probably a difficult matter for those who have always worked conscientiously to add very much to their Human nature after all is not a mechanical machine, but it is still capable of greater efforts if only the proper persuasion and not force are exerted and brought to

Profit Sharing.

LABOUR is out for a greater share, if not of the control, at least of the profits of industry. There are many schemes already in being which provide for a portion of the profits going to those who are employed; but on the part of the union leaders, there is a growing opposition to them. There may be some grounds for this opposition, but, after all, employees do benefit to a greater extent than they have hitherto done, and Lord Leverhulme points out that the trade unionists who have tasted the benefits of co-partnership are not amongst those who oppose it in practice. His Lordship maintains that co-partnership will in no way weaken trade unionism. He contends that as we have to meet the whole world in competition there must be unity between employer and employed. Efforts to secure this unity in the printing trade have been successful in individual cases, though it can hardly be said to be the fact so far as the industry as a whole is concerned. It would seem as though human nature would have to improve a great deal before complete harmony can prevail. Existing controversies with regard to wages scarcely seem to be a favourable sign. For the sake of the printing industry it is to be hoped there will be an end to these controversies some time or other and that there will be a real co-partnership, not merely in words, but in deeds.

British Printing Machinery.

If the printing industry is to share in the increased production which is required, we shall have to rely to a large extent upon machinery, together with the goodwill of all concerned in the factories. Alert minds are continually being directed to improvements in printing mechanism, and the strides which have been made in recent years are pheno-

menal. While British manufacturers have not been responsible for it all, they have done a great deal. They are hampered now, however, by a lack of materials, unrest in the labour world, and other difficulties attending industry in these days. A consideration of this matter raised the question the other day as to the amount of foreign printing machinery imported into this country, but reliable statistics on the point are difficult to obtain.

Imports of Printing Machinery.

BRITISH makers of printing machinery find it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain adequate data as to the extent to which they are meeting competition from overseas. Any one who sets out to investigate our imports of printing machinery stands a good chance of expending a considerable amount of time and energy without gaining the information sought. In casting around for likely sources of information the inquirer possibly bethinks him first of that rich storehouse of knowledge relating to things mechanical-the Patent Office Library. Inquiry there, however, will reveal the fact that the subject of import statistics is regarded by the Library as a non-technical one, and hence extraneous to its scope: so that nothing special to the subject, as for instance the London Customs Bill of Entry, is included among the multitudinous publications available in the Library. Nothing daunted, the investigator might remember next the Government Department Overseas Trade-established for specific purpose of affording our manufacturers and commercial people information likely to assist them in competition for the world's markets. But if he should seek there, he would find nothing on this specific subject, it being explained no doubt that the Customs authorities do not separately mention printing machinery in published returns of imports. Then as a final effort, perhaps, he decides to go to the root of the matter by visiting the Customs authorities themselves, at the river side. But even if he finds his way into the presence of the genial gentleman who presides over the Customs statistical department, this obliging official will have to express himself powerless to assist; for it happens that in past and present records of this country's imports, printing machinery is included in that heterogeneous miscellany entered as "Machinery Unenumerated." This is very unsatisfactory to the British manufacturer who wants to know to what extent printing machinery is being imported, and

from where. We hear, however, that a committee is now sitting to revise the present method of recording imports, and that by the beginning of next year the number of goods specifically mentioned will be greatly increased. We trust that the printing industry will not be overlooked in this connection, and that the trade may soon be freed from its present disabilities in regard to obtaining such statistical data as it may require.

Readers' Pensions.

Now that the war is over, the Readers' Pensions Committee have decided to resume their annual dinners which have been dropped since 1914. Sir George Riddell, who is such a well known personality in all that relates to newspapers and printing, is to preside at the coming function on November 1st, at the Cannon-street Hotel. The valuable work which readers perform for all who are concerned in the publication of printed matter is not realised by the general public, though they benefit by the work as much as do those who are saved from many a sad mistake by the care and intelligence which proof-readers exercise. Although at first sight it may appear that the work of proof-reading is of an absorbingly interesting kind, it is really a terribly monotonous occupation and very trying, both to mind and body, and those who perform the task come very sparingly to the notice of the general public. Readers, indeed, are not among the plutocrats of printing, but the services they render entitle them to every consideration, and the twenty-fifth annual dinner will provide an occasion for rewarding what is in fact public service. There are at present thirty pensioners receiving support at the hands of the Committee, which was formed in 1889. It is due to the officials of the Association that so much useful work has been done in the past in looking after readers who find themselves in poor circumstances at the end of laborious days. Mr. J. Feldwick is the chairman of the committee, Mr. Perkins is now the treasurer, and Mr. C. G. Atherton and Mr. H. M. Gurr are the Secretaries. resumed annual dinner will afford the public an excellent opportunity for rendering tribute to the correctors of the press.

SIR HARRY BRITTAIN, M.P., accompanied by Lady Brittain, left in the "Mauretania" on Saturday to undertake work in the United States and also as a delegate of the Empire Press Union, to confer with Canadian journalists on the arrangements for a second Imperial Press Conference, which is to be held in Canada next year.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 6d.,; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 3d.; Country Life, Pref., 15s., 14s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; J. Dickinson and Co., 24s. 6d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 7o, 7o\frac{1}{2}; Financial News, Pref., 12s. 6d., 13s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., 14s.; Ilford, 29s., 28s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., 29s. 4\frac{1}{2}d., 28s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 6d.; International Linotype, 61; Lamson Paragon, Pref., 17s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 62, B Deb., 57; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 3d., 17s. 9d., 18s., 18s. 3d.; New Pegamoid, 20s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 73s. 9d.; Roneo, 44s. 3d., 43s. 6d., 43s. 9d., 44s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 25s., 24s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., 24s. 3d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 23s. 4\frac{1}{2}d., 23s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., Def., 20s. 3d., 20s. 9d., Pref., 15s., Deb., 60\frac{1}{2}; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 14, 14\frac{1}{2}; Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Pref., 6\frac{1}{16}; Weldon's, 35s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Associated Newspapers.—Seven per centper annum, 83d. per share, less income taxon ordinary shares for half-year (interim), payable December ist. Last year, dividend same.

Roneo, Ltd.—The report for the year ended June 30th, 1919, states that the net profits amount to £73.050. The amount brought forward was £18.637, less £12,909 for excess profits duty, leaving £5,728, thus making a total to the credit of the revenue account of £78,779. The directors recommend the following appropriation: The payment of a dividend of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (making 20 per cent. for the year) on the ordinary shares, £25,411; amount to be applied in writing off patents, trade marks, and goodwill, £10,000; balance to be carried forward, £20,907.

NEW COMPANIES.

NATIONAL CHURCH PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, publishers, advertising agents, lithographers, engravers, etc. The subscribers are J. Tagg, and W. Jones. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

W. H. STOAKLEY AND CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £14,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at St. George's-road, Wimbledon, as "W. H. Stoakley and Co.," and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, and other literary works, etc. The subscribers are W. H. Stoakley, W. H. C. Bamford, and T. B. Stoakley, Private company. The first directors are W. H. Stoakley (managing director), W. H. C. Bamford, and T. B. Stoakley. Registered office, 11, St. George's-road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

British Bank Note Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £5,000 in £10 shares, to carry on the business of engravers and printers of treasury notes and bank notes, postage and revenue stamps, bonds and other securities, cheque printers, etc. The subscribers are Sir Wm. A. Waterlow, K.B.E., and A. G. Gronow. Private company. The first directors are Sir Wm. A. Waterlow, K.B.E.; W. G. Rayner, H. Sweetman, and A. G. Gronow.

A. H. SKINNER AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at Fleet-street, Leicester, as A. H. Skinner and Co.," and to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, engravers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are A. H. Skinner, W. E. Bunny, and J. Haworth. Private company. The first directors are A. H. Skinner, W. E. Bunny, and J. Haworth. Registered office, Fleet-street, I eicester.

Thomas Preston, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper bags and papers, paper stainers, decorators, engravers, printers, etc. The subscribers are A. Tyldesley, W. R. Duckworth, and H. Tyldesley. Private company. The first directors are A. Tyldesley, W. R. Duckworth, and H. Tyldesley.

ALFRED J. SHARP, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on by A. J. Sharp, at 45 and 47, East street, Baker-street, W., and to carry on the business of stationers, printers lithographers, stereotypers, engravers, etc. The subscribers are H. R. Greenwood, and F. D. Hammond. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors.

GIBBS AND BAMFORTH (WATFORD), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a newspaper proprietor, publisher and printer, carried on by J. E. King, at 42, High-street, Watford. The subscribers are H. S. Gibbs, and J. W. Gibbs. Private company. The first directors are J. Bamforth, H. S. Gibbs, A. A. Gibbs, G. S. Myers, J. W. Gibbs, and J. Baum. Registered office, 42, High-street, Watford.

PEERLESS PHOTO PAPER CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £17,500, in 15,000 shares of £1 each, and 50,000 shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in photographic paper, etc. The subscribers are H. A. Nutland and J. A. Ratray. Private company. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

Carshalton Pencil Syndicate, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £24,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of pen, pencil crayon and papermakers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are R. Shirdy and T. W. Collart. Private company. The first directors are not named.

A. M. Robb, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer and stationer carried on by

Digitized by GOOGLE

A. M. Robb, at 161-163, Main-street, Coatbridge, as "A. M. Robb." The subscribers are A. M. Robb, and J. T. Reid. Private company. The first directors are not named. Registered office, 161, Main-street, Coatbridge.

PICCADILLY REVIEW, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,500, in £1 shares, to establish, print and publish a weekly periodical to be called the *Piccadilly Review*, and to enter into an agreement for the employment of T. E. Welby and C. T. Watney. The first directors are H. V. Low, T. E. Welby. C. T. Watney, and C. A. Low. Private company.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

HOLMES CHAPEL WALL-PAPER CO, LTD.—
(In voluntary liquidation)—Notice is given that the creditors of the company are required, on or before November 21st, 1919, to send in particulars of their debts or claims to William Bolton, 46, Pall-mall, Manchester, the liquidator of the company.

GOSNAY ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—At a meeting of the company, held at London, on September 26th, 1919, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on October 13th, was duly confirmed:—" That having regard to the conditional agreement for the sale of the undertaking of this company to Odhams, Ltd., which agreement was ratified by the meeting of the company, it is desirable to wind up this company, and accordingly that this company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. Francis Arthur Wood be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

WASTE COLLECTORS (LONDON), LTD. - At a meeting of the company, held at London, on September 26th, 1919, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on October 13th, 1919, was duly confirmed, viz.:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. Alfred J. Adamson, 29-32, Warwick-lane, E.C., be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such windingup."

SERVICES AND SPORTS PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Notice is given, that a meeting of the creditors of the company will he held at 4, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, W.C.I, on November 1st, 1919. Notice is also given that the creditors of the company are required, on or before November 10th, 1919, to send particulars of their debts or claims to Joseph N. Firth 4. Featherstone-buildings, W.C.I, liquidator of the company. At a meeting of the company, held at 4, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, on September 25th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting, on October 11th, was duly confirmed, viz.: — "That the Services and Sports Publishing Co., Ltd., be wound up voluntarily; that Mr. J. N. Firth, 4, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

ASCHERBERG, HOPWOOD AND CREW, LTD.—Satisfaction registered August 21st, 1919 (a) of £2,200, being part of amount registered July 4th, 1906, and (b) of £3,000, being amount registered as outstanding on July 1st, 1908.

Boswell Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.—Satisfaction registered August 23rd, 1919, of £2,000, part of charge for £4,000 registered December, 1917.

THOMAS DE LA RUE, AND CO., LTD.—Specific charge or mortgage on freehold hereditaments at Walthamstow, and leasehold hereditaments at Leonard-street, Shoreditch, and a floating charge on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital registered September 11th, 1919, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Parr's Bank.

EDMUND AND CHARLES STRAKER, LTD.—Mortgage on 12 and 13, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, registered August 21st, 1919, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.C.W. and Parr's Bank.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Maddocks, Richard William, newsagent, etc., 4, Alexandra-road, Newport (Mon). Order made on debtor's petition, October 14th, 1919.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

Morris, James Robert, formerly printer and journalist, carrying on business at the Circular Printing Works, Bellstone, Shrewsbury. Trustee: F. T. Halcomb, official receiver, 22, Swan-hill, Shrewsbury. Last day for receiving proofs, October 28th, 1919.

Curties, Henry, author, lately residing at 20, the Vineyards, Bath. Trustee: E. S. Grey, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.2. Last day for receiving proofs, November 1st, 1919.

Invitations to the International Import Fair at Frankfurt-on-Main are in ten different languages, including Esperanto.

Digitized by GOOGLE

The Printing Crafts Guild.

An Unbroken Record During the War.

The twelfth annual general meeting was held in the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, on Saturday, when Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc. Tech., occupied the chair.

The report of the Executive Committee for 1918-19 recorded that the total membership is 216, thus creating a new record over session 1917-18, by an advance of 40 members. In 1907-1908, the first year of the Guild, the membership was 110. After a welcome home to the members and fellow-craftsmen who have returned from war service, the report adds: "To those familiar faces that we shall never see again, we say 'adieu.' They have given all that they had to give, and may the future show that their great sacrifice has not been in vain."

In spite of the difficulties in arranging the syllabus for the past session, the result has proved satisfactory in every way, and the large attendance at all meetings has repaid in some measure those who have helped to make the year's work a success. The arrangements for the new year's work are well advanced and the Committee has every hope of maintaining the high standard of the meetings.

The constitution of the Guild was confirmed, and officers and committee elected.

Following the meeting a lantern lecture on "Recent Experiences in Mesopotamia" was given by Mr. James Worthington, in the course of which he acknowledged the great help given by the printing press during the war.

Mr. Thos. Sproat, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and the audience showed their appreciation in an unmistakable manner.

WEE MAC.

Enterprising Printers.

A printing job executed under mysterious circumstances is reported from Westmeath, Ireland. The printing office concerned is one connected with the Westmeath Nationalist, at Mullingar. The office, which contains printing machines and a quantity of type, mostly for job work, was locked up securely as usual on the evening of the 10th inst., but on the morning of the 11th it was evident a person, or some persons, had effected an entry through the door of the fanlight and utilised the type and machine to set up and print copies of a poster recommending the Sinn Fein Loan.

Do NOT let the burden of to-morrow break the back of to-day.

Printers' Managers and Overseers

MANCHESTER & DISTRICT CENTRE.

After the ordinary business of the October meeting the president introduced Mr. Hookway, who came as a substitute owing to the enforced absence of Alderman T. Jackson.

Mr. Hookway, in an interesting address on the subject of the franchise, said the passing of the Act of 1919 led many people away with the mistaken idea that the widening of the Act had reduced responsibility. During the years 1914-1919 the word "Democracy" had constantly been uttered by public speakers; and since 1914 both men and women had been looking forward to better times, both industrially and politically. At the present moment industrial disturbances were very acute, and organised workpeople appeared to have a tendency to resist political action which was against them. He was not in which was against them. favour of direct action if other means could be obtained to achieve the desired ends. Direct action should be used at the ballot box. as it was a legitimate way of procuring one's wishes. In a few weeks time the nation would have an opportunity of making decisions which should eventually be for the good of the community. Mr. Hookway covered the social and political fields, and supplied much food for cogitation.

In the discussion which followed, Messrs. Chas. N. Knowles, R. Bates, E. Fisher, J. H. Nuttall, T. Rignall, the secretary, and several others questioned the speaker, who in reply, furnished further information and expressions of opinion.

WEE MAC.

BIRMINGHAM CENTRE.

The members of the Birmingham Printers' Managers and Overseers Association opened their winter session of meetings at the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday last. Mr. W. E. Martin presided. and an excellent lecture, well illustrated, was given by Mr. A. H. Howell, of Coventry, on stereotyping. He traced the history of the subject from its introduction into this country. half-a-century ago, and mentioned the various developments. On the motion of Mr. Bruff, seconded by Mr. Birch, a vote of thanks was passed.

The question of the closing of a public footpath at Barnes, in connection with the erection of new premises by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., banknote printers and engravers—referred to in our issue of October 2nd—was settled on the 14th inst. at the Surrey Quarter Sessions, when the firm's application for the closing was granted.

Strikes in Paris

The threatening labour situation causes much anxiety in printing circles in Paris. Trouble began with the booksellers' assistants, as announced in our last week's issue. Then newsvendors and distributors came out on strike in sympathy, and on Saturday and Sunday Parisians had much difficulty in getting their customary journals. The newspapers employed taxi cabs, and succeeded eventually in getting fairly satisfactory dis-tribution. In Montmartre there were collisions between the strikers and the non-union men who remained at work. Cyclists carrying bundles were upset, and the papers seized and destroyed, and in the Rue de Montmartre 5,000 newspapers were burnt. The strikers made an exception in the case of the Socialist and trade union papers.

Monday's dispatches report that the newspaper proprietors combined, and made arrangements for distribution, which worked well. Depôts were established in ten districts of Paris, and at these papers were on sale from half-past four until nine o'clock in the It has been suggested that this morning. new method of distribution may take the place of the old arrangements, in which case thousands of people will find it necessary to

turn to other employments. The strikers are doing their utmost to extend the movement. The cyclists attached to the news agencies have left their work, and there is a threat of the machine men in the newspaper offices joining the agitation, and claiming a "dear living" allowance of 5f. a day.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.) 12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2. Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY. Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information POR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.



Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER." 58. SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three-Shillings for 24 Words or the above class are l'hree, Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be reckoned for each line.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling and lines.

per line.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

CHEQUES and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL and GILLIS.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

NO PRINTERS.—Required for Government Service, a DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE PRESS attached to the North-Western Railway, Lahore, India.

Candidates must be physically fit for service in India, must possess an all-round knowledge of the trade, and should preferably have experience of the production of Forms and Time Tables. An unmarried man between 25 and 30 years of age would be most suitable. Good personal references are essential.

Terms:-Five years' agreement in the first instance; salary 450 rupees per month, rising by annual increments of 25 rupees to 600 rupees per month. A man who gives satisfaction would have a prospect of succeeding to the gazetted post of Press Superintendent on Rs. 600-50-850 on the retirement of the present incumbent. Free passage to India and home again on termination of agreement.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be made by letter only, to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.I., not later than October 31st, 1919.

WORKING FOREMAN, Smart, Intelligent Man, wanted; to take charge of Small Plant in West London.—By letter, stating salary and experience, Box 13701.

Miscellaneous.

FOR LARGE ENGLISH FIRM in the PRINT-ING, PAPER and STATIONERY LINE. wishing to establish a Branch at Amsterdam (Holland) in Leading Quarter in the Centre of the Town, an opportunity is offered by First-Class Firm, familiar with the business, dispusing of Spacious Office Rooms and Large Warehouse. — Write, "Printing," Box 538, c/o Mitchell's, 1, Snow Hill, 13703



Before Buying Your Paper

WILL YOU GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY
TO QUOTE YOU?

YOU MAY SAVE MONEY.

We have Large Stocks of:-

Bags, Wrapping Papers,
Brown Papers,
Imitation Art & Art Papers,
Parchments, etc.

"News" is our speciality.

Reels from 128 ins. down to \(\frac{1}{8} \) of an inch wide.

"Toilet Papers."

THE FRENCH PAPERSTOCK CO., Ltd.,

21-27, BERMONDSEY WALL, LONDON, S.E.16.

The City & Guilds of London Institute

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Separate papers will be set in Section 1. (compositors work) and Section II. (press and machine work). All candidates for either section must hold a certificate in one of the two sections of Grade II.

Candidates will be required to have a more advanced knowledge of the subjects included in the syllabus for the corresponding section of Grade II. Questions will also be set on such subjects as those named below.

SECTION I.—COMPOSITORS' WORK.

I. Composing Department.—Outlines of typecasting; essential qualities of good type; selection of types suitable for certain classes of work; weight of type and material required for a specified work; arrangement of a composing-room, store-room, reading department, standing forms and matter; construction and management of composing machines, their capabilities and limitations. Instructions necessary when putting work in hand; designing and laying out copy.

2. Paper.—Standard sizes and weights of paper. Equivalent weights of standard and odd sizes. Reams to the reel. Market prices and terms for stock papers and makings.

Various classes of paper (hand-made, mould-made, and machine-made). Printings, coated papers, writings banks and loans, plate, drawings, account books, cover papers, blottings, vegetable parchments, imitation parchments, manillas, "safety" cheque papers, wrapping papers, gummed papers.

Technical terms used by papermakers and merchants.—Insides, outsides, retree, job, mill

job, overmake, etc.

Watermarks and mill numbers.

Metals.—Melting points of metals; results of overheating the metal: fluxing and

renovating.

4. Departmental Management.—Costs of hand and machine composition. Running costs of composing machines. Principles of estimating time and material and percentages for handling. General principles of cost-finding: work dockets, time sheets, cost sheets, analysis sheets and book-keeping. Weekly

cost of production and value of output. Framing of works orders. Supervision of work. Keeping track of work in hand. The Factory and Workshops Acts so far as they affect printers. Printing office hygiene.

SECTION II.—PRESS AND MACHINE WORK.

1. Machines.—Construction and management of the hand press and of all types of letterpress machines; considerations governing the selection of machines to suit average run of work in a particular printing office; the process and cost of mechanical and handcut overlays, making ready, and running off work of any description.

2. Power and Transmission.—The care and management of steam engines, gas engines, electric and tube ignition; electric motors, direct driving and in groups; shafting and lubricators; belts and belt fastenings, pulleys, couplings, etc.; grease, oils and other lubricants; how to minimise loss of power in

transmission.

3. Paper and Boards.—The subjects mentioned under paragraph 2 of the syllabus for Section I., and in addition a knowledge will be expected of the following:—

Defects in paper. Cockling and creasing, stretching, lifting, fluffing, the mill edge, spots, air-bubbles, foreign substances, elec-

tricity in paper.

Boards.—Bristol, paste, pulp, wood pulp, art and tinted, millboards and strawboards. Standard sizes: sub-divisions and standard thicknesses. Boards to the hundredweight.

4. Printing Inks.—Properties of good inks; black, coloured, copyable, cheque, double tone, trichromatic, poster, tinting mediums, etc., selecting inks for various purposes and for different papers, covering power of ink on smooth and on rough papers.

5. Illustrations.—Outlines of the methods of reproducing illustrations (original and dupli-

cate)

6. Departmental Management.—The subjects will be similar to those mentioned under the same head in Section I., but special emphasis will be laid on those portions which relate to machine work.

Candidates who hold provisional certificates on the results of the Final Examination in both Section I. and Section II. may present themselves for a further examination in a subse-

LOCKWOOD'S "Boldefigger" Calendars for 1920

Are in exceptionally large demand this year. Stocks are rapidly diminishing, and early application is advisable to avoid disappointment.

GEO. W. LOCKWOOD, Calendar, Atlantic Printing Works,

8a, CITY ROAD, MANCHESTER Digitized by

quent year, on the result of which full Technological certificates will be awarded.*

The examination will include the writing of a short piece of English composition on a subject of general business or technical interest, and questions on such subjects as the following:

Advanced questions on costing and estimating, including estimates for a given piece

of work.

The selection of various forms of motive power for running machinery and the relative

cost of each method.

Details of the processes of electrotyping and stereotyping of a more advanced character than that expected under paragraph 5 of the syllabus for the Final Examination, Section ., including cost of materials and labour.

Metals.—Proportions of basic metals forming suitable alloys for linotype and monotype machines; also for stereotyping, and for backing up electros; how to judge suitability

by the grain.

Illustrations. - Outlines of the history of illustrations used in letterpress printing; woodcuts; line etchings; half-tone process (square or vignetted); combination of line and half-tone; colour, half-tone, and line; the use of line tint screens; two-colour halftone to obtain photogravure effect: threecolour half-tone; theory of colour photography in its application to the production of printing blocks; progressive proofs. selection of the most suitable process for reproducing from a specific original. Difficulties and how to overcome them; most suitable screens for various grades of paper.

Papers.—The manufacture of paper. papermaking machine; fibre-yielding material; warehouse tests for the various celluloses; soft, half, tub, and engine sizing; china clay, its uses and how to determine proportion. The mechanical properties of paper and their quantitative measurement.

Judging papers. How to judge the quality of various classes of papers and their suitability for the purposes to which they are to be put. Bulk, handling, opacity, absorbency,

*Candidates who hold a certificate in the Final or Honours Grade Examination obtained prior to 1917 under the former syllabus will be permitted to pre-sent themselves for the Full Technological Certificate Examination.

and "look-through," strength, tear (straight and across), length of fibre. British and foreign makes and how to detect. The right and wrong sides.

Stocking of paper. What classes to select for stocking. Racks for stock. The care of stock, samples, oddments, and useful off-cuts. The effect of Tying up and marking reams. light, temperature, chemical fumes, damp, and dust on the various classes of paper. Stock-keeping systems and books.

Inks.—The chemical nature and properties of inks, easers, reducers, dryers, oils, and Inks for colour process work, varnishes.

differences in hue and in cost.

Warehouse Work.—The tools and ap-The plan of a warehouse. pliances used. Handling of flat and unprinted papers. Counting out, cutting, and squaring paper. Cutting machines (screw clamp and self-clamp), the trimmer. Card-cutting machines, scoring, round cornering. Measures to be adopted to prevent offset or smear. The operation of examining printed matter for the detection of defects such as bad register, top and bottom sheets, dirt, offset, uneven colour, etc. Folding by hand or machine, lumping, folding in sections; map folding. Gathering; collating. Sewing and stitching, thread and wire, flat and in section. Cord and ribbon tying (two and three holes). Stitched, drawn on, or paste down wrappering (flush and overlapping). Tipping on and guarding in plates and oddments. Pasting, gumming. Eyeletting. Perforating and numbering. Cording. Trimming. Counting, packing, Cording. Trimming. Counting, baling. The care of printed and quire stock.

New Type of Newspaper.

The New York Literary Digest has announced what may be a vital change in newspaper production. An entire journal, with a huge circulation, is produced without any typesetting by photographing type-written pages. The first experimental copy of this journal is said by the American correspondent of the Daily News to be quite satisfactory.

Now-1919-Ready.

CHROMO ALMANACS

Cheap, Choice and Charming. Great Variety. Many War Subjects,

Full Particulars on Application.

TAYLOR BROS. CIRCULAR

Is issued about Quarterly fully illustrating our new productions.

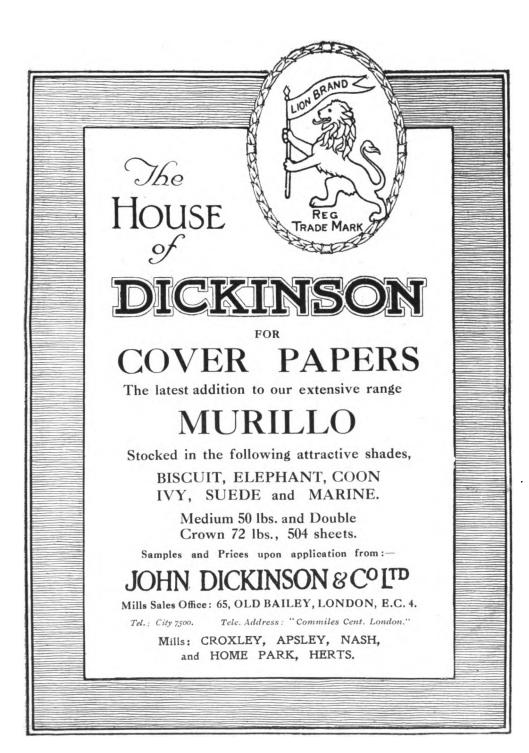
If you do not receive a copy as issued, sond us your name and address.

Every Description of COLOUR

Cheaper and Better than usually offered.

Get our Prices before placing Orders elsewhere.

Wires: Almanacs, Leeds.' TAYLOR BROS, Colour Printers Loeds, 261 Central.



British Imports of Paper, etc.

						r		
	SEPTE	MBER.	Jan -	SEPT.	September		JANSEPT.	
Description.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1918. 1919. 1918.		1919.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
On Reels				1,351,597	35,596			2,155,77
Not on Reels		11,939			33,719	35.987		
Hangings		237		1,435	- 33,7 - 9	1,552		10,99
Other Printed or Coated		2,800			1,253	18,483		117,02
Packings and Wrapping	s 48,790				182,271		1,900,341	
Strawboards	64,520			1,361,382	81,771	194,132		1,166,93
Mill& Wood Pulp Board					57,718			
Unenumerated, etc	1 3	6,377		44.134	33,068	61,063		
	J,101							4343
Totals	. 169,064	851,901	1,685,028	4.451,930	425,396	1,367,001	4,068,070	7.742.25
	Print	ings or	Writin	gs-On	Reels.			
From-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£		•	£
Sweedon	6.000	18,339	109,722		'			
NT	0-1	21,325	90,270					
Inited Chates		15,223	34,615					72,09
Ya-faundla-d	1 -1	201,760	4,820		: 1	321,272		
Other Countries		93,239	1,774			144,742		
	Printin	gs or \		s—Not d	n Ree	ls.		
	1	<u> </u>		1	11	1	1	
From— Sweden	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts. 32,638	Cwts. 27,911	£ 521	£ 667	78,611	£
V	257	7 207				٠ .		55,379
0.1	7,339	7.397	110,949 162			10,330		
7. 7. 3.04-4		72				1 00 5	(5	
Onited States Other Countries	113	2,210 1,820	10.863 2,71 h	1 2.0		1 -		105,273 74,223
		He	nging	.		<u> </u>	1	
-	0-4-	a-1	•				-	
From— Belgium	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	•	18		4.7
Other Countries		236	1	1,434		1,534		10,97
	Pri	nted o	Coate	d Paper	rs.			
	1		0	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
From -	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	CW to.				
Belgium	Cwts —	Cwts. 2,069	9,270	7,512	_	10,361	33,371	51,237
Belgium	_				_	10,361	33,371 505	4,812
Belgium rance United States	Cwts	2,069	9,270	7,512	_	803	505 3,607	4,812
Selgium France United States	_	2,069 71	9,270 34	7,512 317	_	803 6.652	505	51,237 4,812 39,134 21,8 ,9
Belgium	238	2,069 71 626 43	9,270 34 538 68	7,512 317 5.517	- 1,253 -	803 6.652	505 3,607	4,812 39. 134
Belgium France United States Other Countries	238 Pac	2,069 71 626 43	9,270 34 538 68 and W	7,512 317 5.517 4.394 rapping	I,253	803 6.652 667	505 3,607 847	4,813 39.134 21,8 .0
Belgium France Juited States Other Countries From—	238	2,069 71 626 43 ckings	9,270 34 538 68	7,512 317 5.517 4.394 rapping	- 1,253 -	803 6.652 667	505 3,607	4,812 39,134 21,6 .c
Belgium France United States Other Countries From— Russia	238	2,069 71 626 43 ckings	9,270 34 538 68 and W	7,512 317 5,517 4,394 rapping	I,253	803 6.652 667	\$ 505 3,607 847	4,812 39,134 21,8 .0
From— Russia	238	2,069 71 626 43 ckings Cwts.	9,270 34 538 68 and W Cwts.	7,512 317 5,517 4,394 rapping Cwts. 27,314 350,458	£ 59,620	803 6.652 667 £ 24,795 84.634	\$ 561,299	4,812 39.134 21,8.0 £ 60.185 897.100
From— Russia	238	2,069 71 626 43 ckings Cwts. 11,010 34,600 57,362	9,270 34 538 68 and W Cwts. 182,688 344,551	7,512 317 5,517 4.394 rapping Cwts. 27,314 350,458 426,319	£ 59,620	803 6.652 667 £ 24,795 84,634 147,641	\$ 3,607 847 \$ 561,299 1,177,636	4,812 39,134 21,8 ,6 60,185 897,100 1,128,646
From— Russia Worker Countries Russia Worker Countries	238	2,069 71 626 43 ckings Cwts.	9,270 34 538 68 and W Cwts.	7,512 317 5,517 4,394 rapping Cwts. 27,314 350,458	£ 59,620	\$03 6.652 667 \$24.795 84.634 147.641 6,988	\$ 3,607 847 \$ 561,299 1,177,636 710	4,81; 39,13. 21,6 ,6 5 60,18; 897,100

BKANDWOOL

AZ



(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXI Number 18. LONDON: October 30. 1919

VERY THURSDAY.

SMYTH-HORNE LTD.

DEALERS in Special Labour Saving Machines for the BOOKBINDING and PRINTING TRADES.

TWO NEW 44-in..

SEYBOLD DAYTON

Paper Cutting Machines

Latest Models, Now at London Docks.

UNSOLD

Delivered and erected on "trial."

For merits and advantage of this renowned Cutter ask ANY USER.

The Sole Agents are:-

SMYTH HORNE LTD., 19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE. E.C.4.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

Telephone; 2215 HOLBORN.



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL MULLS, CAMBRICS. LINEN BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION. have LARGE STOCKS of PLAIN and EMBOSSEDS.

WILLIAMSON

6, 8 & 8a, Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER;

30-31, St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: City, 4164.

Telegrams: Swiftness, Manchester



Telephone: CITY 460.

Telegrams: "PAPETIER-CENT-LDN."

WALTER MAKIN & CO.

Papermakers' Agents and Merchants, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. 4. 57-59,

Specialities:

WHITE & S.C. PRINTINGS. GREASEPROOFS. WRITINGS. CARTRIDGES. BANKS.

STRAWBOARDS. BROWNS.

KRAFTS. M.G. POSTERS. IMITATION PARCHMENTS. VEGETABLE PARCHMENTS CAPS, ETC

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV Number 18. LONDON: OCTOBER 30, 1919

EVERY THURSDAY.

National Wage Settlement.

The Present Position. City Master Printers Discuss an Interesting Problem.

Mr. J. J. Keliher, the President, occupied the chair at the meeting of the Central Districts Branch of the London Master Printers' Association, at Anderton's Hotel, on Wednesday evening last week, among the visitors being Mr. Roger Gibb, Minister of Labour, liaison officer for the Joint Industrial Council of the printing and allied trades, and Mr. W. McKenzie of the Government of India Press.

Mr. W. H. Burchell, the Hon. Organising

Mr. W. H. Burchell, the Hon. Organising Secretary, reported that the membership of the branch had increased to 446, which compared with 443 for all the other district associations. They were now feeling the benefit of the work of the organiser (Mr Johnson). The Chairman, in asking Mr. Goodwin to

The Chairman, in asking Mr. Goodwin to speak on the subject of the wages settlement on a national basis, mentioned the success which had attended that gentleman's efforts on behalf of the costing movement.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation of Master Printers) dealt in a singularly interesting and able manner with his subject. He traced the development of collective bargaining until the T.A. organised the country into group areas seven years ago, which had now given place to the scheme for settling wages on a national basis. He mentioned the demands which came from the group areas in cycles, and recounted the negotiations which led to the national wage basis scheme being adopted. It was decided under this scheme that Manchester and Liverpool should be put in Grade I, with a rate of 75s. and a difference of 3s. between the other five grades, making the lowest grade 60s, per week, which was fixed as the minimum for any town in the country. An important proviso was made that any town

or trade union branch not satisfied with the grade could apply to the T.A. Executive, if their members objected, while the employers could appeal to the Federation, and if these executives considered the case worthy. it was then submitted to a Joint Committee and adjudicated upon. There was a considerable number of these applications which had not yet been considered. It was also laid down that if either party desired a general revision of wages for all grades application should be made to this committee. was one of the difficulties of the present position, when they had placed before this Joint Committee a claim for a general revision that the T.A. members in the whole of the towns in England and Wales should receive an advance of 10s., a request being put forward at the same time for a regrading of about 30 towns, and a special advance of 4s. to linotype operators. Reference was made to the special allowances made to linotype and monotype operators, which had been altered by this agreement from a percentage basis to a fixed amount, the amount under the new arrangement being 8s. 6d. in Grade I. towns as against 9s. 41d. under the percentage scheme. The linotype and monotype operators, therefore, regarded this as a grievance instead of realising that this was quite a fair settlement. When the was quite a fair settlement. national wage basis scheme was adopted, it contained a clause that no strike or lock-out should take place until the joint committee had met and come to a decision, and 35 days was to be allowed for that purpose. This was an excellent arrangement as it would enable the committee to consider the whole bearings of the case in a calm atmosphere.

A Little Premature.

Mr. Goodwin then dealt with the history of similar ageements with the binders, the stereotypers, the warehousemen, the lithographers and the four trade unions representing the women workers. The last of these settlements had only been completed about the end of July and early in August came the request from the T. A. for a 10s. general advance, 4s. extra to linotype and monotype operators, and a list of 30 towns to be regraded. The employers felt that this application was a little premature and not at all opportune.

The Conciliation Committee.

After referring to the creation of Alliance areas through the country by the Federation of Master Printers and the formation of the Joint Industrial Council, consisting of 32 members from each side, Mr. Goodwin said that one of the first things the Industrial Council did was to suggest a Conciliation Committee consisting of the whole of the Council, and in the event of any trade dispute both of the parties were to select four members from their side of the Council, and these eight, with the addition of the Chairman and the officials would endeavour to conciliate the parties and suggest a way out of the troubles. This Conciliation Committee would not give a definite finding as in the case of an arbitration, but would simply act as conciliators and suggest certain methods of settling a dispute. The Conciliation Committee had been able to recommend a way out of a difficulty which had arisen in the lithographic trade in the Potteries, and another local dispute with the T. A. had also been submitted to this Committee, but the recommendations had not yet found acceptance.

Negotiations Resumed.

The T. A. Executive were not allowing the National demand for a 10s, increase to go to the Conciliation Committee, and Mr. Goodwin pointed out that their view was that the Conciliation Committee was only intended to deal with local disputes and they were not prepared to give up their own autonomy in this particular matter. The Joint Industrial Council had spent a considerable amount of time on the subject that day trying to find a way out of the difficulty, and the suggestion was put forward that the conference with the T. A should be resumed conditionally upon the T. A. expressing their readiness to consider the future settlement of wages on a sliding scale.

Mr. Goodwin went on to explain this sliding scale method which had been accepted for the textile trade and calico printers. The idea was that an agreement would last for 12 months, and unless the variation in the percentage of increase was 10 per cent. or over, there would be no change in wages at all, and it would only be reviewed at periods of say three months, so that they would know how they were going on for three months at all events, without any disturbance, while if the cost of living increased everyone would know

at the end of that period that there would have to be a further increase in the wages paid, and if a fall took place wages would be reduced.

Dealing with the position in London, Mr. Goodwin mentioned the memorial for the 15s. a week advance for all the male members of the unions. He also referred to the fact that the unions had so far declined to accept the National Wage Basis of settlement for London.

The T. A. Ideals.

Mr. D. G. Little, Labour Secretary to the Federation of Master Printers, gave an interesting impression as an old trade union official himself, of the ideals of the Executive Council of the T. A. He mentioned that the National Scheme had met with a certain amount of hostility from the group areas on account of the success of the group organisa-The Executive were not in love with the position which allowed towns to be always near breaking point, and it was hoped that the National Wage Basis would bring about freedom from such a condition. National Agreement established a method of procedure that provided a guarantee that if they could not come to agreement there was protective machinery to be brought into

Mr. Little explained the reason for the demand of the T. A. within four months of the ratification of the National Agreement, the trouble arising through the dissatisfaction of newspaper employees with the wages and the hours and holidays settlement. With regard to the position of London, he thought it should take its proper place in all National Agreements.

London's Difficulty.

The President, in initiating a discussion, said that the difficulties of London were not generally known. In and around Manchester the conditions were fairly uniform, but in London some of the unions claimed jurisdiction for an area extending 20 miles round, and it was obvious that the conditions in the centre varied a great deal from those further out. They in the centre of London were not averse to pay wages on the highest scale in the country, but five to twenty miles outside London the conditions were such that a man getting the same wages as he would in central London would be really 10s. to 15s. a week better off. The workers in the outlying districts were willing to accept a lower scale of wages, and therefore, many did not join the unions.

Mr. Little said the tault seemed to be in the extent of the area covered by the London unions, and he thought it might be a subject for negotiations with the unions.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin explained that the L.S.C. did not claim more than 15 miles, but some of the newer unions, like the N.S.O. P. and A., claimed 20 miles. He added that he did not think anyone could justify a 155. demand in London on the ground of the increase in the cost of living since the last settlement.

Mr. B. Cahusac and others took part in the

discussion, and the suggestion was made that London itself might be graded after the manner of the national scheme.

Question of Hours.

Mr. Goodwin mentioned the demand from the binders for the reduction of hours from 48 to 44. Mr. Blades, the President of the Federation, had given the binders to understand, however, that the master printers were absolutely firm in resisting the demand for any further reduction of hours, both on national grounds and from the point of view of the industry. It was necessary to increase production, and there was no occasion for this demand. Mr. Goodwin added that the printing industry was among the first to concede the demand for holidays, and a reduction of hours to 48. Everyone realised they were near the danger point, and it was very doubtful how far the demand for printing would continue at the present prices that printers must charge. They could only hope that the whole industry, workpeople and employers, would realise the position before it got any worse.

The Llaison Officer.

Mr. Roger Gibb (Ministry of Labour), at the invitation of the President, explained that he had been appointed liaison officer for the printing, paper and kindred trades. The Ministry of Labour having recently been reorganised, had arranged all the industries of the country into certain groups, and had attached a liaison officer from the Ministry to each group. Mr. Gibb said he wished to make himself acquainted with the point of view of printers, papermakers and others that were included in his section. He first laid stress on the fact that although he wanted to know all about processes, he also wanted to know about their psychology. (A voice: "We have not got any," and laughter.) Mr. Gibb added that he hoped to attend the meetings of the master printers and of the trade unionists.

A Paper Protest.

Mr. Harris (the Romney Press) complained of action on the part of a paper mill in reference to quotations for paper which his firm had received. They sent an order for the paper within a week of the quotations; the price of paper had not gone up, and the order was sent to the mill. The mill, however, dallied with the matter for a week and then informed the customer that they would take one-third of the order at the price quoted, plus 5 per cent., and that the other two-thirds of the order they would take on at the price ruling when the goods were delivered. Mr. Harris said that the Government had helped paper manufacturers during the war and such action as he had indicated did not help industry and was not tair play. The mill had the raw material in the place. If there was much of that sort of thing going on, he thought master printers ought to take the matter up.

During a subsequent discussion, Mr. Keliher referred to the absurd heights to which the wages of casual workers were being forced.

The earnings of some casual labourers upon certain London newspapers was something like £2 for a night's work.

National Wage Basis Approved.

On the motion of Mr. McAra, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central District Association, a resolution was carried agreeing to the principle of the inclusion of London in the scheme of a national wage basis, with a recommendation to the London Master Printers' Association Council to do all in its power to secure so desirable a proposition on a fair and reasonable basis considering the area involved.

E. Saunders and Son, Lid.

Trouble Over Wages.

About 100 workpeople (warehousemen and girls), have left work at Messrs. E. Saunders and Son, Ltd, wholesale stationers, Little Sutton-street, E.C.1. Whether it is a strike or a lock out depends apparently upon the point of view.

The warehousemen, we are informed, were earning more than the rates fixed by the Trade Board, and the firm declined to pay the excess.

The men were given until last Friday, when the Trade Board was to sit, and the firm undertook to pay whatever rates were fixed by the Board. The warehousemen, however, declined this offer, and demanded the payment forthwith. However, Messrs. Saunders gave the employees a few hours to make up their minds on the subject.

When the men again approached the subject, they stated they would await the decision of the Trade Board on Friday, but insisted that the non-union men should be dismissed. This demand was absolutely refused, and on that the warehousemen said they would not continue their work. They were then "invited" to leave the premises.

The hand-made girls came out in sympathy with the men

The Trade Board on Friday, we learn, upheld the rates paid by the firm.

Unrest Among Linotype (perators.

A meeting of the newly-formed Association of Newspaper Chapels will be held in Leeds on Saturday, when it is understood the principal business will be the consideration of the position of newspaper linotype operators, among whom great dissatisfaction exists with regard to the terms of the National Agreement on hours and wages entered into some months ago. Propositions have been forwarded to the master printers and the newspaper proprietors, with a view to remedying the grievances of the operators.

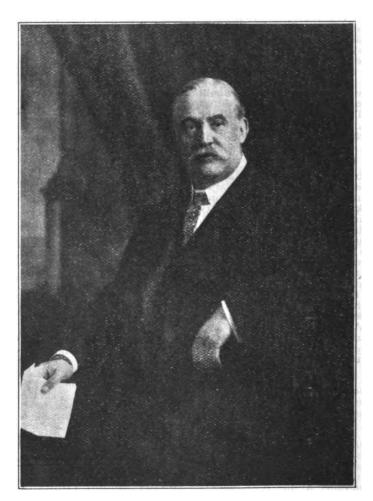
Pioneer of the Linotype.

Death of Sir Joseph Lawrence.

There will be many who regret the passing of Sir Joseph Lawrence, who, in his 72nd year, died suddenly on Friday, in the course

Linotype and Machinery, Limited, and of International Linotype, Limited.

In the year 1889, when the attempt was made to introduce the linotype into this country from America, the art of typesetting had advanced little or nothing since the faroff days when the hands of Caxton and Gutenberg lifted types from cases. This American machine was destined to effect, so far as a very large section of printers' work was con-



Photo, Elliott and Fry, London.

The Late Sir Joseph Lawrence,

of a railway journey home to Kenley. A former Member of Parliament, an ex-Sherifl of the City of London, and at the time of his death an Alderman of the Surrey County Council, Sir Joseph was a man whose abilities made him prominent in many different spheres, but to printers his pre eminence consists in his services to the printing craft in his capacity of pioneer of the linotype composing machine in this country, and chairman of

cerned, a thorough revolution of the craft. To Sir Joseph Lawrence belongs the credit of being the first Britisher to realise this, and his name is assured of an honoured place in typographical history for the foresight, the ability and the courage—against heavy odds in those early days—with which he played a leading part in the linotype's battle for recognition

When an early machine working on the linotype principle was set up in London, and

Sir Joseph was making its merits known, many world-famous people were among the visitors. Sir Henry Irving, brought by Sir Edward Lawson, of the Daily Telegraph, came with some of his friends to see the novelty. A few days later came Mr. Gladstone, and about this visit there is a story worth repeating—a story told by Sir Joseph on the occasion of the presentation made to him at the luncheon in his honour last year, when he celebrated his 70th birthday. Sir Joseph had explained to the G.O.M. that the machine did five things. It assembled matrices, spaced and justified the line, then cast the line of type, and finally dis-tributed the matrices automatically. "Wontributed the matrices automatically derful," said Mr. Gladstone, as he watched the machine working, "It seems almost human. Asked to express an opinion as to the possibilities of the invention, Mr. Gladstone talked freely, giving a very optimistic forecast of the future of the linotype, which he spoke of as * A machine from which I cannot but anticipate effects equally extensive and beneficial to mankind." While he was speaking, a smart young linotype operator from Washington had been setting up his speech on a machine near by and pulled off a proof from a small hand worked Fowler Henkle press and handed it to Gladstone. "Well, I am staggered," said Gladstone, when he found his speech in print so soon, and without a This gave shorthand writer as intermediary. The Globe a headline for its next issue--" Mr. Perhaps this demon-Gladstone Staggered." stration had something to do with the fact that The Globe soon afterwards ordered linotype machines, thus gaining the distinction of being the first British newspaper to adopt the revolutionary innovation.

Labour circles were at first suspicious of the machine which was to do the work of so many men, but though the advent of machinery does sometimes cause temporary dislocation in the world of labour, its ultimate effect must always be to benefit mankind by the increased production that results. Thus Sir Joseph Lawrence was able to claim, when speaking last year at the birthday presentation already mentioned, that the introduction of the linotype has saved 60 per cent. of labour, and has increased the number of men employed in the printing industry, and has

raised their wages.

Thus printers the world over, both masters and men, have cause to take a prominent place among the many who mourn the passing of one of the princes of British industry, a man who leaves the world the better for his life-work.

The funeral took place on Tuesday at Coulsdon Churchyard, preceded by a service at Kenley Church.

SIR A. TREVOR DAWSON, R.N., president of the London Business Houses Amateur Sports Association, is to present the trophies and inedals won for the year 1919, at the Association's annual concert at Anderton's Hotel, on November 14th. Many printing house teams are members of the Association and entered with success into the competitions.

Personal.

LORD BURNHAM is to preside on Saturday afternoon next at a concert to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, in aid of the Printers' War Memorial Fund of the Caxton Convalescent Home.

SIR FRANK NEWNES was injured in a motor car accident, on Sunday night, at Mitcham, when a tramcar jumped the rails and wrecked the motor car, which was driven by Mr. H. H. Haldin, K.C. Mr. Haldin was rendered unconscious and Sir Frank Newnes received injuries to his head.

MR. J. J. Keliher presided at the monthly lunch of the London Master Printers' Association last Wednesday, when Sir Robert Blair gave an informative address on the Education Act of 1918 and apprenticeship. We are reluctantly obliged to hold over the report.

SIR ROBERT BLAIR was accompanied by Mr. James C. Smail, head of the Technology Branch of the London County Council, and Mr. B. Ingram, organiser of the Continuation Schools.

MEMBERS of the Joint Industrial Council attended the lunch, including the Labour representatives for the first time in the history of the luncheons. Mr. Keliher hoped this was a good augury for the future.

The many friends in the trade of Mr. Henry Featherstone, of 13, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C.4, will be glad to learn that he is now making satisfactory progress after his serious illness.

MR. FEATHERSTONE wishes to thank the numerous inquirers after his welfare and expects to be able to attend personally to business in a few days' time.

MR. GEORGE J. MADDICK, as chairman, had a satisfactory report to present to the share-holders of Messrs. A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., at their meeting last week.

MR. HOWARD PEEBLES was unable to attend owing to illness.

MR. WILLIAM T. TATTERSALL was re-elected a director of the company.

MR. MADDICK took the opportunity of thanking Mr. R. Gilroy (the mill director), Mr. B. E. Clarke (the secretary) and the employees generally for their efforts in placing the company in the satisfactory position which it occupies to-day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MORGAN AND Co., LTD, inform us that Mr. W. A. J. Foster is now Chairman of the company, and Mr. F. B. Adams has ceased his connection with the firm.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonbill, Fleet, London Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 5% ins.)

Whole Page			0	8.					
Half Page	1	17	6	One-eighth Page 12	6				
Third Page	1	- 6	0	One-third Column 15					
Quarter Page	1	0	0	One inch in Column 6	6				
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.									
Discounts acco	rdi	ng	to 1	Number of Insertions.					

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. Henry C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Seandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIN, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON. E.C.4. COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Printing Outlook.

The trade is still facing industrial trouble, but at the time of writing the prospects of a smooth and quick settlement are less remote. The memorial before the masters asks for losper week for men and 7s. 6d. per week for girls, on top of the existing wage, while a reduction of hours to 44 per week is also mentioned. Needless to say, the masters on their part refuse to give consideration to the demands and offer as an alternative the sliding scale of wage based on the cost of living, with a fixed minimum guaranteeing for all time an improvement of at least to per cent. over the pre-war wage. Such an arrangement would follow in line

with the principles of wage settlement adopted for and by railway and textile workers. Whether the men can be induced to look favourably upon this scheme remains to be seen. The factor which will probably control any decision made is one of which we have never yet seen a concrete expression of opinion, namely, the relative figure at which trades union leaders would assess the oft-quoted improvement in wage and conditions of labour as establishing the new standard of living.

The Binding Section.

From all points of view the binding trade is about the most chaotic segment of the allied trades. Its workers belong to several different unions, each autocratic in its way, and each set of workers evincing some amount of antipathy against the other. In many parts of the country the female workers (folders, sewers and miscellaneous hands) belong to the Binders' Union, while in others some of them belong to the Paper Workers, whereas in Manchester, at least, there is a separate and individual union embodying every grade of female worker in the printing and binding trades. Cutters in one shop may belong to two different unions and each is jealous of the other infringing his own particular field of service. Friction is rife in almost every establishment, and it may be presumed that this is but a reflection of the spirit animating the respective headquarters of the representative unions.

Chaotic Conditions.

STILL further, the conditions up and down the country have no fixed basis, for whereas in one district girls may be employed in the cheaper grade of binding, in another such an attempt would foment an immediate strike. Even in one town, there may be a few establishments where the girls are permitted to perform certain classes of work which they would on no account be allowed to do in other houses. On the face of it, it is simply absurd and reveals a disturbing lack of principle and uniformity of method in the organisations representing the workers. In the face of such laxity it is not difficult to conceive that little constructive help can be expected from these unions toward the development of the industries which they represent. total absence of progressive knowledge and understanding of the principles underlying modern control and development of manufacture is clearly evinced in the attitude adopted toward time dockets. Until there is a closer sympathy with the necessities of conducting a modern manufacturing business on sound cost-finding principles, the executives of the trades unions concerned will always be in the position of retarding rather than developing the industry which is to a large extent in their care.

Leather Prices Rising.

THE upward trend of leather prices continues, and those users whose stocks were accumulated three months ago must account themselves fortunate. To-day basils are quoted at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per square foot, a rise of 2d. per foot as compared with the period indicated. Skivers, which a short time back were available at 8d, to 10d, per square foot, are now quoted 10d. to 1s. 2d. Anglos have changed hands at 2s. 6d. per square foot, but we believe this price is exceptionally low. Calfs are almost unobtainable, except at a price which is beyond the reach of the average consumer. The various types of light fancy leathers are beginning to appear more freely, but the demand is so great that manufacturers are unable to lay stocks in hand. Consequently, every order has to run the risk The near future holds no prospect of delay. of any easing in the situation, either as regards price or availability, and users will be well advised to place orders in hand for their future requirements.

Other Prices.

THREADS and tapes are hardening in price, and there appears to be a temporary scarcity of material. Glue has advanced since we last wrote, to the extent of ios. per cwt., and the possibilities are all against any decline for some time. Other adhesives remain firm, as also does the price of bookcloth, gold leaf calicoes, mulls and other fabrics used in the trade. Strawboards are now quoted £15 to £15 10s. per ton, free delivered, as against £14 a month ago. For heavy weights add £3 10s. per ton. From now onward climatic conditions will serve to maintain a high price for imported boards and delivery may be impeded somewhat. No useful purpose will be served by withholding orders, and buyers should take advantage of a firm price in view of impending changes in the railway goods rates.

A German Offer.

We hear that a prominent boxmaker in London was recently offered a white-lined board at a price per ton considerably below the price asked for English, Scandinavian or Canadian boards of the same character. On

placing the order, the British firm learned that the board was coming from German sources. and they at once cancelled the transaction. The gentleman who declined the German goods remarked, probably with truth, that there may be others who would not be so particular as to their sources of supply. This is the only instance so far where a marked cut in price has been noted, the usual German quotations being either higher than or as high as those of home manufacturers. It is thought that the boards in question must be some old stock line, which it is desired to get rid of. From all accounts German papermakers are in no better position than manufacturers in this or other countries. In fact. Germany, instead of being an exporter of paper and board, is now an importer, and seeing that her own timber resources cannot be available for something like 12 months, she is not likely to be a serious competitor in the paper market of the world within that period Moreover, she has to pay very heavily for all her raw materials, and this must affect quotations if they are made on a fair basis.

Frinting Trade Problems.

The Wages Memorial.

As intimated in our last issue the Joint Industrial Council for the Printing Trade held its second meeting on Wednesday last, with Mr. Alfred F. Blades presiding.

An interesting discussion took place as to provision being made in the scheme for reference of any questions in dispute on Works Advisory Committees being referred to Joint District Committees.

It was agreed that as the Works Committees were intended to be of a purely advisory character this provision was unnecessary, but a resolution was adopted strongly urging the immediate establishment of these Works Advisory Committees wherever possible.

The report of the Conciliation Committee afforded gratifying evidence of the usefulness of the Joint Industrial Council and dealt with two disputes in which strikes had been prevented through the efforts of the Committee.

It was stated, however, that one of the most important trade unions in the printing trade was not prepared to agree that a dispute relating to a claim for a general advance in wages under a National Agreement was a case to be considered by this Committee. Thanks, however, to the discussion which took place and the friendly intervention of other members of the Council, it was eventually arranged that negotiations would be immediately resumed.

The consideration of important proposals relating to health conditions and unemployment in the printing industry was deferred to the next meeting of the Council.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 1½d.,; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s., 15s. 9d.; Cassell and Co., 7½; Country Life. Pref., 13s. 9d.; J. Dickinson and Co., 25s. 6d., 2nd Pref., 71; Financial News, Pref., 12s. 6d.; Ilford, 27s., Pref., 17s. 9d; Illustrated London News, Pref., 13s. 10½d.; International Linotype, 63½; Lamson Paragon, 23s. 6d., 23s. 9d., Pref., 16s. 6d.; Linotype A Deb., 61; Edward Lloyd, 18s. 3d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 76s. 3d.; Roneo, 43s. 6d., 44s., Pref., 17s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 24s. 6d., 24s., 9d., Pref., 8os., 82s. 6d; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 23s. 3d., Def., 21s. ½d., 21s. 4½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 9½; Waterlow Brothers and Layton, 8½; Weldon's, 35s., 33s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH -4 per cent. per annum (4s. per share), free of income tax, on the ordinary shares for the half-year (interim), paid October 1st. Last year, 10 per cent. per annum on old capital, three bonus shares having been given for every two held.

NEW COMPANIES.

AMALGAMATED PUBLICITY SERVICES, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £75,000, in £1 shares (37,500 preference), to take over the businesses of the Reliaule Advertising and Addressing Agency, Ltd., Chadwick's Service, Ltd., the Combine Envelope Co., Ltd., Woodcraft, Ltd., and S. Sidders and Son (printers, bookbinders, manufacturing stationers, and publishers). Private company. The first directors are H. Bourne, A. Chadwick, W. H. Hawkey, A. G. Knight, T. A. Marshall, S. Sidders, W. L. Sidders, and H. W. S. Venn. Registered office, Publicity House, Bucknall-street, W.C.3.

W. IBBOTSON, JUN., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in 2,500 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 22,500 ordinary shares of £1 each, to take over the business of a paper merchant, manufacturer, and importer, dealer in paper and materials, wholesale stationer and general shipping and wholesale trade merchant carried on by Kathleen M. Ibbotson as "Walter Ibbotson, Jun." The subscribers are Mrs. K. M. Ibbotson, W. D. B. Ibbotson, and A. H. Russell. Private company. The first directors are Mrs. K. M. Ibbotson, W. D. B. Ibbotson, and A. H. Russell. Registered office, Station-buildings, Stamford New-road, Altrincham.

STRAFFORD, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of stationers, printers and litho-

graphers carried on by H. Strafford at 33, Mosley-street, Manchester, as "Strafford and Co." Private Company. The first directors are H. Strafford and Miss E. D. Strafford.

ERWIN AND WASEY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of advertising agents, advertisement mercantile, selling and distributing agents, printers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are C. R. Erwin and F. Hudson. Private company. The first directors are C. R. Erwin, L. R. Wasey and R. H. MacKinney. Registered office, Oxford-circus House, 245, Oxford-street, W.1.

REVIEW OF THE FOREIGN PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,100, in 10,000 cum. pref. shares of £1 each, and 2,000 ordinary shares of is. each, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, publishers, printers, translators, collectors and editors of matter from foreign papers and periodicals, etc. The subscribers are Captain W. E. Barber, C. T. Falk, and E. D. Spring Rice. Private company. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

Gordon and Sons, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares (500 pref.), to carry on the business of dealers in stationery, office requisites, pens, pencils, papers and twines, printers, advertising agents and contractors, publicity specialists, etc. The first directors are A.J., H. A. and S. M. Gordon. Private company. Registered office, 5, Friarlane, Leicester.

EVERSLEY PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of publishers, booksellers, bookbinders, stationers, printers, etc. The subscribers are H. Wingfield, and A. M. Howard. Private company. H. Wingfield is the first director, with power to appoint two others. Registered office, 67, Watling-street, E.C.4.

FULTON'S SALES ORGANISATION, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of sales organisers, advertising contractors and agents, printers, publishers, designers, photographic stationers, etc., and to enter into an agreement with E. R. Fulton. The subscribers are G. E. McCantis, and C. F. Jay. Private company. E.R. Fulton is permanent managing and governing director. Registered office, Thanet House, 231-2, Strand. W.C.2.

British Dominions Trades Publishing Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, newspaper and general printers and publishers, advertising agents and contractors, etc. The subscribers are B. Garland Matthews, A. N. Murray, and J. E. Ridgway. Private company. The first directors are B. Garland Matthews, A. N. Murray, and J. E. Ridgway.

J. AND W. GRIFFIN, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers and stationers, etc., formerly carried on by J.

and W. Griffin, Ltd., at the Bridge and Freerstreet, Walsall, and to adopt an agreement with said J. and W. Griffin, Ltd., and E. I. The subscribers are H. J. Nicklin, and C. P. Robarts. Private company. The first directors are H. J. Nicklin, and C. P. Robarts (both permanent, subject to holding 1,000 ordinary shares each.) Registered office, the Observer office, the Bridge, Walsall.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

PHOTO PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co., LTD. -£500 debentures, registered September 19th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

HAYES (UNIVERSAL) PRINTING MACHINERY LTD.-Particulars filed September 19th, 1919, of £10,000 debentures, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, amount of present issue being £3,000.

G. W. BACON AND Co., LTD.—Land Registry Charge on leasehold premises in Norwich-street, Fetter-lane, E.C., registered September 5th. 1919, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank.

J. F. COATES AND Co., LTD.-Mortgage on freehold land at Stockport, registered August 23rd, to secure £300 and further advances. Holder-Hollinwood Building Co., Ltd., 237, Manchester-road, Hollinwood.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re BARNETT Rosoff, printer and stationer, 77. Brick-lane, Spitalfields, and 13. Hague-street, Bethnal Green, trading as "The Pro-cess Art and Commercial Printing Co."—This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court on October 21st, for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £1,011 15s. 9d. against assets valued at £60. Questioned by Mr. J. B. Knight, official receiver, the debtor stated that he was originally a Jewish minister in Russia, and in July, 1915, he commenced business with £100 capital under the style of the Process Art and Commercial Printing Co. Witness attributed his failure and insolvency (I) to the signing of the armistice which brought his business practically to a stand-still and rendered unsaleable his stock of writing pads; and (3) to his liability under a judgment obtained by an employee in an action for damages sustained by the latter, as the result of an accident whilst in his (debtor's) employment.

THE latest periodical for the business man is "Business Organisation and Management," published by Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Bassham, W. W. Bases or mounts for printing blocks or plates, etc. 25,352.

Brown, G. Counting-mechanism for envelope-folding, etc., machines. 25,155.

Burkitt, A. J. Machine for delivering slip sheets for printing machines. 25,407. Cook, W. Method of mounting pictures,

photographs, etc. 25,289.

Druitt, P. W. Typographic machines. 25,523.

Druitt, P. W. Space casting mechanism of

typographic machines. 25,524.

Fletcher, F. W. H. Multi-colour printing. 25,578.

Manufacture of glazed paper, Hallo, H. B. etc. 25,593. Natural Colour Pictures Co. Colour photo-

25,208. (United States, May graphy.

12th.) Odell, G. W. Card stamping and computing machines. 25,184.

Means for making folds on Payne, A. E. H. papers, etc. 24.962.

Stubgen, R. Automatic feeding devices for presses, punching machines, etc. 25,325. Letter, card, etc., holder, etc. Sutton, G. E. 24,999.

Teichtner, C. Perpetual calendars. 25,025.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Fraine, H. G. de, and Chamberlain, S. B. Colour printing. 133,478.

Mair, R. B. Collapsible box. 133,537. Moll, A. D. Writing and like pens. 133,533. Restieaux, E. S. Paper binders or fasteners.

Standerwick, E. J. B., and Stevenson and Sons, H. Collapsible boxes. 133,540. 133,470

1919.

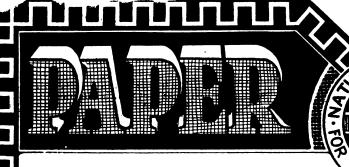
Glover, G. H., Dibdin, R. A., and Compendiums, Ltd. Printed or other pictures, or representations, designs, 133,627.

Lamude, E. C. A. Toy book. 133.572. Pfleghaar, J. Muller-. Binders for assembling tied or untied set up type of advertising matter to make up a page. 122,415. Thomlinson, J. Bag or envelope. 133,591.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE acceptance.

Protective casing for pencil-Besnard, C. H. holder leads, chalks, and the like. 133,711.

THE association of representatives and employees of the paper, printing, bookbinding and kindred trades in France, have issued a Bulletin de la Victoire which, with an ornate and suitable coloured cover, sets forth the services, distinctions and sacrifices during the war of those associated with these industries.



Our vast stocks of all kinds of paper enable us to quote bed rock prices, and to ensure prompt delivery.

37 per cent, of our staff are receiving disability pension. We have the right to use this scal.

We Specialise in

NEWS, PRINTINGS, BROWNS, CAPS, SKIPS, TISSUE PAPER (white and coloured), MACHINE GLAZED CAPS, KRAFTS and NATURE BROWNS, WRAPPING PAPER, TELEGRAM PAPER, COUNTER and TOILET ROLLS, SMALL REELS and ALL KINDS OF CREPE; BAGS for all Trades.

We shall have pleasure in sending you our Stock Lists on receipt of your request.

Do not place your orders until you have compared our prices with what you are at present paying.

SPECIAL OFFERS

Red Leather Boards
£47 10s. per ton delivered.

Blotting Paper --- White or Pink,

folded demy for blotting pads, 101d. per 1b. delivered.

Direct enquiries and all correspondence

French Paperstock Company Ltd.,

Department 2,

24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16.

Local Branches at

WEST KENSING FON, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LEWISHAM, BRIXTON, CHELMSFORD, and SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

Trade Notes.

A LARGE number of new periodicals are announced.

NEW YORK printers are held up by strikes, which explains the non-arrival of journals from that quarter. The publication of 152 periodicals in New York is temporarily suspended.

TENDER ACCEPTED—For supply of printing and stationery for twelve months ended September 30th, 1920, for the Nottingham Guardians; J. and J. Vice, and W. H. Knapp, Nottingham.

A TEMPORARY public library for Bethnal Green has been opened, but it is intended to raise £5,000, which, added to £20,000 received from the Carnegie Trust, will provide a permanent building.

THE Journalism Committee of the University of London announces that it cannot admit any more students for the journalism diploma courses for the present session after Friday, October 31st.

SIR ERNEST WATERLOW, R.A., son of Mr.A. C. Waterlow, lithographer, died on Saturday, at the age of 69. His father was a younger brother of the late Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, who was Lord Mayor of London, and head of the well-known firm of printers and stationers.

MESSRS. SMYTH-HORNE, LTD—This firm, so well known in the printing and bookbinding trade, have removed from Cursitor-street to more commodious premises at 1-3, Baldwin's Place, Gray's-Inn-road, E.C. (one minute from Holborn). In the new buildings the firm will have ample opportunities for adding to their staff and their stock.

PRINTING OF THE NEXT REGISTER.—The Ministry of Health states that copies of an Order in Council will shortly be forwarded to registration officers fixing the registration dates for the Spring Register, 1920, under the Representation of the People Act, 1918. The dates have been arranged to afford longer time for the revision and printing of the register.

In the Outer House of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, before Lord Anderson, a settlement was intimated in an action by John Fairbairn, Glasgow, against Messrs. Aird and Coghill, Ltd., printers, 24, Douglas-street, Glasgow, and against F. F. and Arthur Wilson, printers, 58, Cadogan-street, Glasgow, for £1,000 damages in respect of the death of the pursuer's son Neil, a bookbinder's assistant, who died as the result of injuries received in a hoist accident in September, 1918, at 24, Douglas-street. Fault was denied. The terms of settlement were not disclosed.

ALBERT E. REED AND Co., LTD.—After having been closed for a week through lack of coal, consequent on the railway strike, the Farncombe Paper Mills (Albert E. Reed and Co., Ltd.), have resumed work, and the whole of the staff are again employed. While the works were closed the directors generously

paid full wages to the papermakers, and half wages to the labourers.

THE Southern Star, Skibbereen, has been suppressed by the military.

MR. J. D. McARA (McAra Printing Co., Ltd.), 46, Pear Tree-street, E.C.1, will be glad to hear from members of the London Master Printers' Association who are interested in the proposed resuscitation of the L.M.P.A. Golf Club.

MR JOHN MORGAN, employed by Sir Horace Marshall's firm for over sixty years, has died, aged seventy-six. During his long term as manager he probably saw more newspapers despatched to newsagents throughout the kingdom than any other man.

A "TIMES" SOCIAL EVENING.—The first of a series of social entertainments for the autumn and winter season was held on Saturday at the St. Bride Foundation Institute, London, E.C., under the joint auspices of The Times Musical and Dramatic Society and Amateur Athletic Association. A large number of the members and friends of these bodies were present. The entertainment took the form of a soirce, and many of the songs, musical items, and dances were encored.

LIBEL ACTION.—In the King's Bench Division, on Tuesday, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, an action was heard in which Sir John Henry Bethell sued Mr. William Mann and Mr. Edward Eve, of East Ham. and Messrs. F. White and Co., printers, of Bedford-row, for libel contained in a leaflet headed "What John Bull thinks of Sir John Bethell." The jury found that the statements in the leaflets were untrue, and that it was published maliciously. Judgment was entered for Sir John Bethell for £1,500, with costs.

DEATH OF MR. R. H. HUXLEY.—On October 14th Mr. R. H. Huxley passed peacefully away. In a few months' time he would have completed 50 years' service as office manager to Messrs. Slater and Palmer, printing ink manufacturers, 4, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, E.C. He was held in great respect by a large circle of friends in the printing trade, and his decease severs a link with a generation that included in its coterie the renowned Charles Dickens. He was a man much esteemed in the Baptist community, and well known in the circles of the Sunday School Union. He will be greatly missed by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

TENDERS WANTED.—For the printing of forms and blanks, open to London printers; particulars from the superintendent of printing, H.M. Stationery Office, Princes-street, Westminster, S.W.I. For printing the register of electors, voters' lists, etc., for the county of Derby; forms of tender from Mr. N. J. Hughes-Hallett, County Offices, Derby. For the printing of register, electors lists, etc., for the Lancashire Parliamentary County Divisions; tender forms from Mr. H. E. Clare, County Offices, Preston. For printing the lists and register of electors for the Divisions of the County of Stafford; particulars from Mr. E. Joy, County-buildings, Stafford.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

At a recent conference of American bookbinders, held at Cleveland, Ohio, a considerable number of members of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of North America were present, and trade matters came up for discussion. The meeting expressed itself as in favour of a general 44-hour week, but deprecated strike action. The use of the union label was insisted upon for the elimination of unfair competition, especially in connection with the manufacture of flexible leather cases. One delegate urged that no woman worker be permitted to work with a glue brush unless she received the same wage scale as paid to the male worker, and this matter was referred to the committee on organisation, who again referred it to the International Executive Council.

In the search for economic production in these days of high prices, some publishers are cutting down their bookbinders' accounts by curtailing the lettering or ornamentation of There are fewer gold lines seen the covers. on the new bindings, and this effects a saving in the quantity of gold leaf used, while to still further economise, a single ink is used for blocking; it may be black or coloured, but costs less money than gold or imitation leaf or than two blockings in colour. This in, say, 5,000 covers of an edition, amounts to a considerable saving to the publisher, whatever the bookbinder may think of it. Die stamped covers, too, are not so many in number, the platen press to a great extent taking the place of the die press.

A recent suggestion in these columns that thin iron plates might take the place of strawboards for book covers has led a correspondent to write that, in his opinion, the sheet metal would be far and away better than the present boards, but he points out the difficulty of getting cloth or paper to adhere to the Glue or paste is practically useless for the work, and even special preparations that adhere to metal are unreliable, while the fastening of the back to the metal sides would present some difficulty. The latter might be overcome by having backs and sides hinged together, but that would take the job out of the binder's hands, and put it in that of the metal worker. The difficulty of finding a suitable adhesive might yet be overcome, and metal covers would present a wide scope for embossed ornament.

The metal cover idea is scarcely original, as in the early days of books, when they were laboriously written by hand, metal, wood, stone, and even earthenware, were used as covering materials. Catullus has described the general style of binding in his time, and has shown us that in Greece and Rome there was a great degree of splendour about the

covers of the books then in use. In England, in the early days of the art, the usual materials used were wood and deer skin, and a couplet from Pope's "Dunciad" plays on this:—

There Caxton sleeps, and Wynkin at his side; One clasped in wood, and one in strong cowhide.

As to the origin and period of the introduction of cloth binding, there has been much discussion, but it is generally admitted that Mr. R. E. Lawson, of Stanhope-street, Blackfriars, London, was the first binder to use This was cloth for the coverings of books. about 1823, and the first volume bound in the new material was a manuscript book of music, which was the property of Mr. Alfred Herbert, a marine artist of some celebrity Five hundred copies of the "Diamond Classics" were afterwards bound in cloth by Mr. Lawson, the cloth being bought in a shop in Wilderness-row, Clerkenwell. Cloth was also used by Mr. Lawson in binding an edition of Shakespeare's plays.

Since then many fabrics have been utilised for book covers, and we may note that a patent has been granted in this country, quite recently, to an Austrian gentleman, Mr. B. Hansel, of Vienna. Under his invention, fabrics for bookbinding, especially calico, are

COMMERCIAL INDEXES, "FILE" INDEXES, "SYSTEMS" INDEXES.

of Every Description.

MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL

MACHINERY.

MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS

can have their Indexes made to their Own Standards without delay.

EASON & SON, Ltd.,

Manufacturers of Index Specialities.

DUBLIN,

Telegrams: "SRASON, DUBLIN."

Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:

GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,

S. St. Bride Street, London, E.C.

 $\mathsf{Digitized}\,\mathsf{by}\,Google$

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.

DEALERS IN

Special Patented Labour-Saving Machines

Bookbinders, Printers and Allied Trades.

We beg to announce that we have moved to more commodious Premises situated at :-

Nos. 1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C. 1.

(Near HOLBORN).

Telephone: HOLBORN 2215. Telegrams: SMYTHORNE, LONDON.

We thank our many patrons for the cordial support extended to us for many years past and we trust for a continuance in the future.

Our New Premises allow room to add to our staff and stock, and will enable us to give even better attention to the trade requirements than in the past.

SMYTH-HORNE, LIMITED.

waterproofed by first impregnating with hydrolised starch paste, to which suitable fats and soaps are added, and then covering with a dilute oil varnish. The starch paste is made by boiling with the necessary quantity of water 100 kg potash starch, 15 kg. kaolin, 6 kg. cocoa fat, and 4 kg. soap, pigments, mineral earth, or other colours being added to obtain coloured fabrics.

The starch used by the inventor is ordinary potato starch opened up by soda-lye, sulphuric acid being then added to neutralise the alkali. The fabric is coated one or more times with this paste in a sizing machine until the pores are closed; it is then varnished and dried, and may be provided with a grain or other pattern on an embossing machine in the usual way. A varnish for black fabrics is made from 100 kg. boiled linseed oil varnish, 5 kg. Parisian blue, and 3 kg. soot, the mixture being diluted with turpentine or benzine to the desired covering capacity.

The financial advantage of having installed a cost system and based all prices for work on it, is exemplified by an American firm of bookbinders, the Buckhardt Co., of Detriot, the general manager of which is Mr. John C. Buckhardt. The company has just built a new factory at the cost of several hundred thousand dollars, and the success of the firm is attributed to always maintaining prices based on actual cost, and no undercutting.

Liverpool Binderies Amalgamate.

We are advised from Liverpool of the recent amalgamation of two of the oldest and leading trade binderies in the city, Messrs. A. A. and J. Wood, Ltd., and Messrs. Sloane and Co., Ltd., which will in future be conducted under the style of Messrs. Wood and Sloane, Ltd., at 87, Paradise-street. Both houses are well known throughout the country for the reputations they have built on good quality work. By joining forces, an establishment of a unique character has been assured to the

provinces and to the City of Liverpool in particular. The departments of the business are planned on modern lines, and fitted with the best types of machinery and up-to date equipment for producing every class of binding, loose-leaf and card index system goods. A special department takes charge of pamphlet work, which is treated on the most approved lines of maximum output at minimum cost, the latter achieved by method and machinery. As may be expected from the joint resources of the houses now amalgamated, the finishing department lays claim to an equipment and collection of tools which will fit any emergency from a quarter bound book to a presentation album. As a matter of fact, many such albums produced by the firm are in the hands of the Royal Family. The heads of both firms are continuing in office, a fact which assures to customers the same individual and personal attention to their orders and requirements that characterised business with the old firms, and which augurs well for the future of the new amalgamated business.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANAGERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three, Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be reckoned for each line.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.
Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Wanted.

OVERSEER (Warehouse), keen buyer of Paper, seeks situation; experienced, all-round; Gov., Com., Mag., News, etc.—Box 13704.

THE MILLER AUTOMATIC PLATEN FEEDER

"AT HOME"

BIRMINGHAM

November 10th to December 8th

Arrangements having been made to show it working between these dates at 124a, Great Charles Street, notices and invitations will be sent to the Trade in due course, but admission may be obtained on presentation of Trade Card.

The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Limited

43 & 43a, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4 and at King's Court, 115, Colmore Row, Birmingham

Paper Board

A T some point or other in almost every industry there is a use for Cardboard. ¶ The great variety of uses calls for a corresponding variety of types of board. ¶ The Thames Mills produce board suitable for almost all purposes, in a wide range of substances and in almost any size.

Send your Enquiries to



Thames Paper Co., LTD.

PURFLEET,

ESSEX.

A. M. Peebles and Son. Ltd.

Papermakers' Difficulties and Paper Prices.

Mr. Geo. J. Maddick (chairman) presided on Thursday, last week, at the 23rd annual general meeting of A. M. Peebles and Son,

Ltd., at the Cannon-street Hotel.

In moving the adoption of the directors' report, which was summarised in our last issue, and the declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent., together with a bonus of 4 per cent., less income-tax, the chairman spoke with pleasure of the satisfactory position of the company. He was sure that the most captious shareholder must be satisfied with the result, more especially as during the past year, they, in common with all papermakers, had passed through a very trying and anxious time. Mr. Maddick went on to refer to the paying off of the loan, the redemption of the mortgage on the Wilkinson property. and the acquisition of the original lease of the Queen Vic-After observing that toria-street premises. the mills had been kept up-to-date, the chairman, glancing to the future, said: There is not a shadow of a doubt that we are face to face with very great uncertainties. We have yet to learn how the great labour problem is going to work out. Coal, which is such an important factor in papermaking, has jumped and jumped and jumped; in fact, everything connected with the maintenance of a paper mill has gone up beyond the wildest dreams, and all repairs, which are unfortunately very necessary, have advanced two and three times in cost.

Mr. John Woodhouse, J.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Robert Gilroy spoke of the difficulties of manufacture during the past year. They had found considerable difficulty during the year in obtaining their supplies of raw material, and although in some directions the prices had receded somewhat as compared with 1917 and 1918, they nevertheless found to-day that all the prices were considerably in advance of pre-war times. It had been said by the users of paper that the current prices were too high, but he thought the correct answer to that was that the price of paper must be governed by the cost of production. In the case of esparto, he found that the current prices were five times more than they were in 1914, while in wood pulp generally the same conditions existed, and coal had risen another 6s. per ton. He could assure them that they would do everything possible to counteract the increased cost of produc-They had given considerable time and attention in the past to the question of steam production, and to day he thought they were able to obtain results even better than those of the last 10 or 12 years. It would require a bold man to forecast the future with any degree of certainty, but it seemed to him that if the present prices of raw material continued that, instead of the price of paper showing any reduction, it must inevitably show an upward tendency. During the year they had carried out many improvements in their mill. and their order book at the present time was exceptionally full.

An Unfair Advantage.

Printers and paper users in most of our larger towns join issue in a complaint against the unfair advantage gained by certain houses which combine paper selling with trade printing and account book manufac-ture. In nearly every town there may be one or two such houses, and by acting as wholesalers they are able to buy from the big paper houses at, say, 10 per cent. lower price than the ordinary printer or stationer. In the course of business, the paper and print-house enters into daily competition with the other printers in the town and starts off with a preliminary advantage of 10 per cent. on the paper. This is unfair, and printers are beginning to think that the big paper houses are to blame for serving out what appears to them to be unequal treatment. Of course, we are quite prepared to hear the argument that these trade houses conduct their paper business on its own basis, separate altogether from the printing, and that when they sell paper to their printing side they charge the full retail price. Naturally, but common and practical business experience leads us to the inevitable conclusion that in the face of competition some paring will be done, and as paper presents the best opportunity it will be the 10 per cent, margin that will be pared. We heard one paper man condemn the policy of this unfair advantage most wholeheartedly a few days ago, but our admiration for his principles was dimmed by the fact that for his own people he was selling paper daily to the trade houses under exactly the same conditions.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices. WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

HENRY BOYCE 2, Sandland Street
Successor to KAMPE & Co. LONDON, W.C.

New and Second-Hand Machinery for PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, BOXMAKERS, GOLD BLOCKERS, etc.

Repairs Executed Promptly.

Best Sheffield Knives for Guillotines, Shears, etc.
Parts for Wire Stitching Machines



TISH & COLONIAL RINTER PUBLISHED FOUNDED AND STATIONER

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

WEEKLY.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 19.

1878.

LONDON: November 6, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS GRAINING MACHINES TRANSFER PRESSES TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING BED-PLATES, etc., etc. **PRESSES**

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET. GRAY'S INN ROAD. LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills. Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

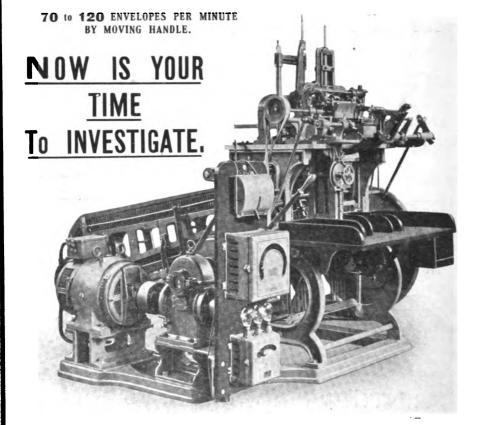
BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

THE LATEST IMPROVED

"ALL BRITISH LEADER" ENVELOPE FOLDING & GUMMING MACHINES

with Variable Speed Motor and Speed Controller.

SELF-CONTAINED DRYING ARRANGEMENT FITTED TO EACH MACHINE.



DAVID CARLAW & SONS, LIMITED,

Telephone; 1262/3 CENTRAL,
Telegrams; "AUTOMATON, GLASGOW."

31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.

London Agents: JOHN W. BAINBRIDGE, Ltd., 28, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 19.

LONDON: NOVEMBER 6, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Educating the Young Printer.

Sir Robert Blair Addresses the Members of the London Master Printers' Association.

There was an unusually large gathering at the monthly lunch of the London Master Printers' Association, on Wednesday last week, when Sir Robert Blair, Education Officer to the London County Council, came to address the members on the Education Act in relation to continuation schools and apprenticeship. As it happened the Joint Industrial Council was meeting the same day and the members, including the labour representatives, were invited to attend the lunch.

Mr. J. J. Keliher, president of the Association, extended a welcome to the visitors and said they had with them for the first time in the history of their monthly luncheons the representatives of the labour side of the trade. They hoped their presence was a good omen for the future carrying on of the industry and he trusted they would have many opportunities of meeting them at the festive board. After a tribute to the value of Sir Robert Blair's services, Mr. Keliher mentioned that as long ago as 1914 Sir Robert had stated that the printing trade, one of the leading trades in London, was entitled to and ought to possess a technical institute. He, the chairman, was glad to say that they had recently formed a very strong committee with such an object in view. The need for a technical institute in the printing trade at the present time was even greater than in 1914, because they had to make up in some way for the lack of apprentices and opportunities for training during the past five years. One way in which Sir Robert could help them in London was to get the right type of boy into the printing trade although the printing trade in itself was educational. If they got a boy with some aptitude for learning mechanics or art, they could develop him and make him a very useful citizen.

Continuation Schools.

Sir Robert Blair, who was cordially received, devoted his attention to the Education Act of 1918 and particularly to the question of continuation schools, directing his observations to the problem of London. showed that Section 10 of the Act laid it down that the local education authority should provide compulsory day continuation schools; there was an obligation on young persons between 14 and 18 years of age to attend for eight hours during the week; and it was in-cumbent upon the employer to give the necessary eight hours off for the boy or girl to receive instruction. In addition to the eight hours the master might be asked to allow up to two hours for going to and leaving the school. Probably the most suitable arrangement would be to give the eight hours in the form of two half days per week which might be a morning and an afternoon. This would enable the young person to go straight to the school from home if it was a morning session and in the case of the afternoon he could return home.

After referring to the extent of the problem which had to be faced in dealing ultimately with 240,000 persons. Sir Robert felt sure that the masters and the local education authority would each do their best to meet the convenience of the other so that the buildings might be kept going all day long and that business might not be dislocated by master printers having to send out all their young people at the same time. The continuation school would have to be provided for in

certain areas and he wished master printers to tell him whether there was any particular area in London in which schools ought to be placed. Also whether there was any particular day or days in the week that were less convenient to them than others; for instance, whether they wanted the school to work on Saturday morning and for the other five weekdays.

A Central Printing School.

With regard to a central school for printing, he hoped the trade would be able to make such a proposal to the London County Council as would enable them to get that institution established. If they had that central school, the continuation schools would be able to provide a very large proportion of the young persons in the central school. But there might be other schools necessary. He would like to be informed if it was better that the school should be provided near the works or near the homes of the students.

Sir Robert went on to show that with regard to the curriculum the education would probably take on a vocational bias. He did not mean they were going to teach trades. For instance, he could imagine a class of boys or girls or both being given a very interesting story of the history of printing. He could imagine the history of printing being handled in such a way that every boy and girl would feel that they were part of a great craft with a splendid history behind it. Sir Robert concluded with a reference to the penalties, to which masters and the boys alike were liable under the Act.

Mr. A. F. Blades, who was obliged to leave with the other members of the Joint Industrial Council in order to continue the proceedings of that body, expressed the thanks of the Council for the very interesting address which Sir Robert Blair had given to them.

Mr. Eaton Hart mentioned that the Bride Printing School was providing in the centre of London just the education they wanted for the printing trade and it was a reproach to the trade that that Institution had not been properly supported. He also spoke of the advantages derived at the Wild-street Continuation School. The teachers at Wild-street had such a knowledge of the necessities of the trade that when the boys attended the technical school they were able to sketch out a job. As to whether the school should be in London or the suburbs he thought that the main school and a sufficient number of schools should be in the centre of London so that the boys should be near their work. It would also be necessary to have institutes in the suburbs for the benefit of the printing offices in these areas. Mr. Hart recalled a scheme which the master printers had pigeon holed whereby a boy going into the printing trade should be educated for the first two years at such a school as they had been talking about, but it had never seen the light of day. Perhaps they would now see if they could not dovetail that scheme into the Fisher proposals.

Mr. J. R. Riddell, Principal of the St. Bride Printing School, agreed with Mr. Hart as to the value of the continuation school training. There was no doubt of men in the printing trade being able to give the instruction applicable to the young printer. The school should be in the centre of London; at least where the work was done. St. Bride's had had no difficulty in getting employers to send their boys for four hours a week and some would like to make it eight hours, but there was not the necessary accommodation at St. Bride's.

Mr. H. B. Cahusac urged that what printers were anxious about was boys receiving instruction which it was difficult to get in a workshop. An apprentice was put on a machine or given odd jobs to do, but he had no opportunity of learning display work as he would in a school. He would like the assurance that such a technical education

would be provided for.

Sir Robert Blair had no doubt that with the co-operation they would get from the master printers and from the schools to which reference had been made, they would be able to work out a form of technical education, particularly in the later years—16-18—which would be of the very best service to the trade, but they had to move a little cautiously in that respect because certain people were looking rather carefully at that matter just now, and trade unions were afraid that they were going to give trade education. It was no part of their business to replace the worker—what they wanted to do was to supplement the workshop.

Mr. Colebrook raised the question of the 200 boys who were recently being educated at the Borough Polytechnic, and Sir Robert Blair said it was obligatory on all of them to find places for all these boys and girls at the

earliest possible moment.

Mr. A. Williamson argued that the training should be under workshop conditions, and that imagination should be stimulated.

Mr. Vincent Pitman suggested that the districts outside that did not come within the area of the London County Council, but in which a good number of the young people working in London resided, should be asked to contribute to the cost of a great central printing school.

Mr. Phelp suggested Saturday morning as convenient for the morning session, and agreed with Mr. Williamson that it was necessary to develop imagination in the young

printer.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Robert Blair remarked upon the educational value of the minimum price list which had just been issued. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. J. Lake, with an experience of 50 or 60 years of the apprenticeship system, held that the place for education was the workshop, although that might be supplemented by technical education later on, when long hours were not a deterrent.

Sir Robert Blair briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks.

ODHAMS, LTD., are the publishers of the new sixpenny satirical weekly, Pan.

Readers' Pensions Dinner.

Successful Post-War Revival,

"Literature" and "Journalism."

The marked success of the twenty-fifth annual dinner in aid of the funds of the Readers' Pensions Committee shows that the committee had rightly judged that the time was opportune for the resumption of this popular annual function, of which the war had caused a temporary suspension. After a wartime interval of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years—the last of these events having been held in April, 1914—the first post-war Readers' Pensions dinner took place on Saturday evening last, at the Cannon-street Hotel. And not only did the company, as is usual, include many persons of great eminence in the realms of print, literature and journalism, but the number of those present was greater than in previous years, and included ladies—an innovation welcomed on every side.

The chair was taken by Sir George A. Riddell, Bt., and among those present were—Lady Riddell, the Right Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, M.P.; the Right Hon. Lord Russell of Liverpool, Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes, Sir F. and Lady Newnes, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hillier, Sir Edmund Robbins, K.B.E.; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Peacock, Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim, Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. J. Feldwick (Chairman of Committee), Mr. and Miss Feldwick, Rev. Prof. Hermann Gollancz, Lit.D.; Colonel Sir A. R. Holbrook, K.B.E.; Mr. Joseph Mortimer, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Mr. Charles Garvice, Mr. T. E. Naylor, Mr. C. Atherton (Hon. Sec. of Committee) and Mrs. Atherton, Mr. W. A. Perkins (Treas. of Committee) and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. H. M. Gurr (Hon. Sec. of Committee).

Literature and the Press.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, who proposed the toast of "Literature and the Press," said that the combination of "Literature" and "The Press" in a single toast was a sign of the times. These two half-sisters had had very different origins; a generation ago they were not on speaking terms, but now were approaching each other almost to the point of union. Literature arose out of the need for the expression of emotion, out of the desire of humanity to know about the best and highest things. Journalism arose out of curiosity tempered by fear-at the time when our forefathers waited for the coming of the Armada, and when "news letters" were written to convey the latest information about the terrible Santa Maria and San José. The little muddy stream of the Press eventually joined the far older and purer river of literature, though the two could still be distinguished. He was not sure that the junction of the two streams was making for the good of all. He thought it would be well if the Press got back to what the "news letter'

never was, but was supposed to be—an accurate statement of what was going on—and literature returned to what it once was in the days of its greatest development—an adequate expression of the emotions of humanity.

Shortcomings of the Press.

He hoped the Press would some day tell us what was really going on, instead of, as one sees too often now, the Press indicating what it thinks ought to happen, or ought to have happened, and drawing from that a lesson for its readers. He knew of no organ of the Press to which one could turn at the present moment to get an unprejudiced statement of what is happening in the various parts of the world. It was really extraordinary how quite simple things, well within the knowledge of men in this country, were mis-stated, incompletely stated, or over-stated. We found in the Press efforts to take the place of literature, and in what was meant to be literature we found matter which could best be dealt with by the Press. The interests of the two halfsisters were almost one, but the distinction between them should be held clearly in mind.

The Guardian of Literature,

Lord Russell, in responding, pointed out that you cannot have facts without emotion, and said he thought it natural and justifiable that the Press should employ its literary resources in giving expression to the feelings which events cannot but produce. His experience was that, as a rule, the best journalist was the most literary journalist. He believed that most journalists in this country could look back on their careers with very good consciences, and that they had generally striven to tell the truth. Passing on to speak of printers' readers, Lord Russell said he thought that if there were a class of persons in the average population of this working country who were specially noticeable for marked character, it was the readers on our newspapers. The reader's constant practice of observation, and not only of noticing things, but also of arraigning things, of launching corrections and suggestions, makes many a reader a positive guardian of literature. (Applause.)

The Rev. Professor HERMANN GOLLANCZ also responded, emphasising the high functions of literature in the uplifting of mankind and in the linking together of different races and different ages. He paid a tribute to the Bible, "that book which is not only historical and moral, but a book of literature par excellence."

The First War Bulletin,

The Chairman, in a racy speech proposing "Readers' Pensions," said that with some diffidence—"because Auckland is a very distinguished professor in civil life"—he ventured to question the historical account which he gave of the origin of the Press. As a matter of fact, the first newspaper was printed every day on the walls of Rome by a politician, a politician who was engaged in a great military campaign, and who thought it necessary that the electors at home should know what he was doing from day to day—

Digitized by GOOGLE

Julius Cæsar. We have examples of his journalistic communications: On the Monday, say, "I came"; Tuesday, "I saw (To be continued in our next)"; Wednesday, "I conquered." (Laughter and applause.)

Accuracy of the Press.

Sir George said he differed from Sir Auckland, and thought the Press, with all its faults, was one of the most accurate things in the world. People did not sufficiently appreciate the extraordinary typographical accuracy of This accuracy was due in large measure to the reader, who occupies an unfortunate position between the devil and the deep sea—the author and the sub-editor—one of whom complains that the reader does not do enough, and the other that he does too much. As a test of typographical accuracy, he (Sir George) had recently read through three of the largest daily papers, from cover to cover—estimated as containing 823,000 words-and he was able to discover only 23 typographical errors.

Readers' Pensions.

The Chairman went on to speak of the readers' pensions, and said that the Council of the Printers' Pensions Committee had been discussing the question of the increased cost of living and had decided to increase the whole of the pensions, on an average, 50 per That would involve an additional expenditure of at least £5,000 per annum, and in addition to this the committee was paying, he believed, no less than £5,000 a year for the benefit of the children of printers killed in the war. He took the opportunity to thank Mr. Frank Lloyd for his magnificent subscription to the funds, and hoped an early oc-casion would be found for recording the admiration and respect in which Mr. Lloyd is held in the printing trade. In conclusion, he appealed for present and continued support from all for the worthy object of readers' pensions.

MR. J. FELDWICK (Chairman of the Executive) responded. Speaking of typographical accuracy, he mentioned the satisfactory printing of advertising pages as surprising, few complaints being received from the advertisers—"each a private detective on his own account." (Laughter.) He pointed out the need for increased funds for pensions, and briefly summarised the excellent work done in recent years. The Pensions Committee during the past thirty years has enabled many readers and readers widows to obtain pensions, and has placed in the charge of the Printers' Pension Corporation eight pensions, at a cost of nearly four thousand pounds. The object of the Dinner was to increase the number of pensions, thus assisting the Com-

mittee to continue and extend their work.

MR. JOHN RANDALL proposed "The Visitors," welcoming the ladies present, and referring to the literary eminence to which some of them had attained.

MRS. CARRUTHERS responded briefly in a very telling speech. Referring to Sir Auckland Geddes' criticism of the Press, she said they would eagerly look forward to the day

when he might_float upon the shimmering sea of ink in Fleet street his ideal paper which should contain all those absolute accuracies and plain statements of fact for which politicians are so famous. (Laughter and applause.)

SIR A. R. HOLBROOK, K.B.E., also responded

in a short and humorous speech.

Mr. F. J. HILLIER proposed the toast of "The Chairman," coupling with it the name of Lady Riddell. This was received with musical honours.

THE CHAIRMAN, in responding, mentioned that there is a movement afoot for establishing another charity—to deal with tuberculosis among printers. He assured Mr. Naylor, Mr. Isaacs, and those associated with them, that the project would receive the heartiest support of newspaper proprietors.

A hearty reception was given in the course of the evening to an excellent programme of musical and other items rendered by Misses Doris Smerdon and Daisy Pullen, and Messrs. Lawrence Folker and Edward Beaumont, the accompanist being Mr. Emile Phillipe.

The dinner realised—in addition to Mr. Frank Lloyd's donation of £1,000—the sum of £425.

St. Bride Printing Lectures.

The monthly trade lectures held at St. Bride have always been a feature of the School's activities and those arranged for the present session will certainly maintain the high standard hitherto set up. The lectures take place on the first Friday in each month unless otherwise stated. The first one is to be held at the Institute to-morrow (Friday) evening at 7 p.m., when Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., Chairman of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School Committee and Secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, will give an address on "The Origin of English Newspapers and their Development." Those who are acquainted with Mr. McAra's interesting style of oratory know that those present will spend a pleasant and profitable evening. The Chair will be taken by Mr. George Eaton Hart, managing director of St. Clements Press.

Following are the dates and titles of the succeeding lectures: - December 5th, "The Care of Printers' Eyesight"; January 9th. "Scientific Management"; February 6th, "Electricity in the Printing Office"; March 5th, "Legal Points for Printers."

STEAD'S Publishing House has issued an interesting little descriptive catalogue of the firm's publications, consisting chiefly of children's books, including the world-famous series of "Books for the Bairns," the issue of which was begun by Mr. W. T. Stead in 1896. The catalogue is printed by Messrs. W. Mate and Sons (1919), Ltd., Bournemouth.

Trade Notes.

MR. JOHN GRANT, of 31, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh, has issued his annual catalogue (to the book trade only) of new books at reduced prices.

THE Freeman's Journal has been purchased by Mr. Martin Fitzgerald, a wine and tea merchant, of Dublin, for £32,000. There were four tenders for the property.

MESSRS. E. HULTON AND Co. have subscribed £1,000 towards the new sanatoria to be erected in the Midlands by the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants.

THE Accrington Observer and Times, long recognised as the motorists' newspaper for East Lancashire, carries over thirty columns of special advertisements in connection with the Olympia Motor Show.

THE Finnish Department of Trade and Industry is assembling manufacturers catalogues which will be kept in the Commercial Museum at Helsingfors. They should be sent to the Finnish Legation, 2, Moreton-gardens, London, S.W.

The Rochdale Observer has increased its size to the pre-war size with a monthly Literary Supplement. The week-end edition of the paper has reached 30,000. A new linotype (model four) is ordered, but cannot be delivered until March, owing to the rush of orders.

DISSOLUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Notice is given in the London Gazette that names of the undermentioned companies have been struck off the Register, and that such companies are now dissolved:—

Anglo-Iberian News Agency, Ltd. Aviation Publications, Ltd. Thrift Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. Visigraph Typewriters, Ltd.

In connection with the Printers' Pension election next March, Mr. Chas. H. Roud, Bank of England, and many other influential printers are asking for votes on behalf of Mrs. Sarah McAlister, aged 61. The applicant is the widow of the late George McAlister, who was apprenticed in London, and worked for Messrs. Pardon and Sons, Speaight and Sons, Alexandra and Shepherd, Mathieson and Sons, the Boot and Shoe Journal, and the Bank of England for many years.

DENMARK AND FASHION JOURNALS.—According to revised tariff classifications made by the Danish Customs Department, duty-free import is permitted of tashion journals, consisting of a cover containing loose sheets, chiefly with whole-page pictures of ladies in various costumes, the pictures being numbered and the numbers referring to a separate loose sheet with brief explanatory text. Fashion journals, containing, besides the usual patterns, a picture having no reference to the text and no other connection with it, are subject to a duty of 30 ore per kilog.

Monday was the 16th birthday of the Daily Mirror, whose circulation has risen to over a million copies a day.

A SUCCESSFUL benefit concert was held at Tunbridge Wells on behalf of Mr. Marsh, one of the oldest members of the T. A.

MESSRS. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL AND Co., LTD., have issued a new edition, the fourth, of that very practical and useful booklet "Income Tax Simplified," price 1s. 6d.

CHILDREN employed in West Ham to deliver newspapers must, according to a new by-law, be provided by the newsagent with a "sufficient waterproof garment."

Maggs Bros., 34-35, Conduit-street, London, W., have issued another of their valuable catalogues of rare books. It deals with English literature of the 18th century and contains a large number of attractive entries.

The Austrian trade journal, Papier und Schreibwaren Zeitung, announces the jubilee of the post card. The origin of the post card is attributed to a suggestion made by a Vienna Professor, Dr. Emanuel Herrmann, in January, 1869, this suggestion leading to the publication of the first post card on October 1st, 1860.

The Labour Co-Partnership Association (6, Bloomsbury-square, *London, W.C.I) has issued as a threepenny pamphlet the very informative speeches on "Profit-Sharing and Labour Co-Partnership," delivered by Lord Robt. Cecil, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P., at the annual meeting of the Association last May.

The October issue of Oyez Notes, the house journal of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, is a bright and breezy number, and in its new form, with wrapper handsomely printed in two colours, makes a decidedly good impression. Besides humorous contributions, and items chiefly of house interest, it contains a four page technical article introductory to the subject of lithography.

"STICKS AND STONES," the house journal of the Grafton Printing Works (Messrs. Hill, Siffkin and Co., Ltd.), has an interesting October number of which the contents, from both the literary and typographical points of view, are of a high order. The cover bears an effective black-and-white sketch showing the stick and the stone "getting a hustle on"—rolling up their shirt-sleeves preparatorily to tackling a formidable pile of orders by means of increased production.

Some New Periodicals.—Mr. John Murray is to be the publisher of the monthly journal, Discovery, which is to appear in January next. Its purpose is to present in popular form—at the popular price of 6d.—the most recent results of research in all the chief departments of knowledge. It has a strong backing by representatives of the Royal Society, the British Academy and other learned bodies. Conquest is a new monthly issued at 1s. by the Wireless Press. It deals with scientific subjects in popular style.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage te any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page £3 10 0 a. d.
Half Page 1 17 6 One-eighth Page 12 6
Third Page 1 6 0 One-third Column 15 0
Quarter Page... 1 0 0 One inch in Column 6 6
An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Dissounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W.C. Fostre, 1, Duneanatreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Seandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIE, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
East 89th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLOWIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to— STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4 Course may be purchased at the Offices, as above

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above er from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1919.

Current Topics.

Output.

WHILE costs of production are rising, there is the greater need for concentrated effort on the task of increasing output. The remedy for this is not to be found in reckless restriction of hours. There may be cases where hours are unduly long, but we appear to be in danger of limiting these unduly. While a good deal may be said for workpeople being fresh and alert in a short period of employment, there is such a thing as overstrain, for unless there is "intensive culture," shorter hours are going to reduce production still further. That would be disastrous in the present state of things. A wise foresight requires

to be exerted in this matter from both sides of the trade, else the printing trade will have burdens thrust upon it which it cannot carry.

Printers' Battle in New York.

In some respects life seems to be lived in intenser fashion, things seem to happen on a bigger scale, in the country of Brother Jona-Certainly the unrest than than in our own. that is murmuring in printing circles in this country is drowned beneath the thunder of battle that reaches us from New York City Recent communications report that no less than 75 per cent. of New York's commercial presses have been brought to a standstill, and that some 200 periodicals have suspended publication. The immediate cause of the present conflict appears to have been a recent decision of publishers and employing-printers to employ none but members of local unions in good standing with their respective international bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. This decision outlawed four local unions, which were accused of having broken their contracts and precipitated strikes in violation of agreements to arbitrate. Thus about 10,000 pressmen and other press-room workers found themselves locked out. And the fight grew thicker when about 400 compositors, members of Typograpical Union No. 6, struck work at a number of shops in which negotiations were still pending over their demands for a 44-hour week and an increase of \$14 a week in wages. Thus employer and employed—whose efforts in willing co-operation are the sine qua non of the success of the industry they represent—are indulging in a cat-and-dog encounter, in the course of which each suffers serious hurt, while between them the prize of industrial prosperity is trampled in the dust.

Reduced Paper Output.

REDUCED output of paper is creating something like a scarcity, at least in certain varieties. The position has been accentuated by the recent railway strike and the congestion of transport. But these influences do not account altogether for the restricted supplies, which are a natural consequence of the disturbed industrial conditions combined with the shortage of skilled labour at the mills. So far the adoption of the three-shift system has not been an unmixed blessing, inasmuch as there has not been the labour available to equip it properly. More skilled men were required under the new conditions and they are not yet forthcoming. As a result the rate of production has declined. When the paper-

makers agreed to the scheme under pressure, it was one of their contentions that a period of twelve months should be allowed in which to train men for the extra shift. It would now appear that this view was prompted by a true appreciation of the situation. If it is true that it takes five years to make a good machine-man then the term of 12 months was not an unreasonable one. Another effect of the new system is that in cases where it has been adopted the third shift is inferior to the other two, with a corresponding impress on the quality of the paper. Still another factor in depriving paper mills of labour is the lack of houses providing accommodation, a deficiency which is not likely to be made good yet awhile.

Little Relief from Abroad.

THE demand for paper, which was described in one quarter this week as "tremendous," has not been satisfied to any great extent as yet by foreign imports. Thus the clear-sighted men who prophesied that there was no danger of the British market being flooded with paper from across the seas are justified in the view they took. The world is still in the throes of the aftermath of war, and there are few indications that we are nearing the end of that distressful period. The United States are again held up by strikes. Scandinavia although her particular pulp and paper troubles have been tided over on terms, is still in a disturbed state. Germany, as a paper man remarked this week, "is suffering from the same complaint as we are, but in an aggravated form." An official inquiry into German industrial conditions indicates that wages have risen everywhere, varying from 60 to 400 per cent. on the pre-war scales. A further increase by 50 per cent. is attributed to the introduction of the eight-hour day Moreover, less interest in work is said to be displayed by German workmen, while the abolition of piece work rates has reduced output. So any relief from abroad for the paper stringency is not to be expected yet awhile. We are faced, in fact, with a world shortage of everything and there is not the means of transport at hand to circulate freely such commodities as are available.

The death has taken place at Newhaven, Connecticut, U.S.A., of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the American authoress, whose stories, essays, and poems have achieved a worldwide reputation. The deceased lady was in her sixty fifth year. Just before the war 44,891 copies of her works were sold in England alone.

Printers' Wages Demands.

A Settlement with the T. A.

A conference between the Federation of Master Printers and the representatives of the Typographical Association was held on Tuesday at the Federation offices in London to consider the demand of the unions for a 10s. advance in wages. After full discussion, a settlement was reached on the basis of a 6s. per week increase to take effect from the pay day in the week ending November 15th, with an additional 1s. 6d. on the first pay day in January. It is understood that no further demand will be made within six months of January 1st if conditions remain normal.

Before the memorial was discussed, the proposal as to a sliding scale was put forward by the employers, but this was rejected by the T. A. representatives.

An application from the binders for a 10s. advance and a reduction of hours to 44 is yet to be dealt with.

The London Demand.

We understand that the application of the London Printing Trades Federation for an advance of 15s. will be considered by the Council of the London Master Printers' Association at their meeting next week.

New British Board Mill.

Important Developments by the Thames
Paper Co. in Conjunction with
Lever Bros.

In view of the great demand for paper-boards, the news that a new board mill is to be erected in the North of England will be received with interest. We learn that the Thames Paper Co., Ltd., in conjunction with Messrs. Lever Bros., are establishing a large mill at Bromborough Port, near Liverpool. It will be equipped on a scale similar to the extensive plant at Purfleet, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons a week. The first two machines will be installed in the quickest possible time, and further additions will follow in due course.

An action for damages for libel, in the course of which the plaintiff admitted that he had been convicted of fraud, was disposed of in a verdict for the defendants, the Associated Newspapers, Ltd.

The death has occurred of Mrs. Alice Walker, who was in her 84th year, and who was the head of the firm of Messrs. A. and S. Walker, Ltd., the Manchester stationers.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 17s. 1½d.,; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 1½d.; J. Dickinson and Co., 26s. 6d., 27s.; Financial News, Pref., 14s. 6d.; Ilford, 29s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 13s. 6d.; International Linotype, 61½; Linotype A Deb., 65; Edward Lloyd, 18s., 17s. 10½d.; George Newnes, Pref., 13s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 73s. 9d.; Roneo, 43s. 9d., Pref., 17s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 25s., Pref., 77s. 6d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 23s. 3d., Def., 20s. 9d., Pref., 15s., 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 14½; Waterlow Brothers and Layton, 8½; Weldon's, 34s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

MILLAR AND LANG (Glasgow).—At a meeting of directors the payment of a half-year's dividend on the preference shares for the deferred period ended February 28th, 1915, was authorised.

NEW COMPANIES.

PHOENIX ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (3,500 6 per cent. cum. pref.), to carry on the business of advertising agents, etc. The subscribers are C. W. Dickinson and H. Finlayson. Private company. The first directors are H. Finlayson, C. W. Dickinson and B. J. Parker. Registered office, 19-23, Oxford-street, W.1.

STANLEY CLARKE AND Co., LTD. — Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of paper bag manufacturer, general paper merchant, and printer carried on by G. W. Clarke at Cromwell House, High Holborn, as "Stanley Clarke and Co." The subscribers are G. W. Clarke and J. S. Crosby. Private company. First directors, G. W. Clarke and J. S. Crosby. Registered office, Cromwell House, Fulwood-place, High Holborn, W.C.

ROWLEY MILLS Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares (7,500 pref. and 7,500 deterred), to acquire the business connection of R. Craig - McKerrow, leather, fibre and paper-board manufacturers. The subscribers are I. Hillman and W. H. Berchley. Private company. The first directors are R. Craig-McKerrow (permanent chairman and managing director), J. H. Milton and C. Edwards. Registered office, Rowley Mills, Alvington, near Lydney, Glos.

YACHTSMAN PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of the weekly newspaper known as

the Yachtsman, and to enter into an agreement with H. Crowhurst. The subscribers are H. Crowhurst and A. F. B. Welch. Private company. The first directors are H. Crowhurst (chairman and managing director) and A. F. B. Welch. Registered office, 17a, 18 and 19, Harcourt-street, Marylebone, W.

CENTRAL PAPER AND BAG-MAKING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper and articles made from paper and pulp, and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, including cardboard, railway and other tickets, mill-boards, wall and ceiling papers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with A.S. Wyndham and H. E. Gorst. The subscribers are A. S. Wyndham and H. E. Gorst (both-permanent). Registered office: Lower Mills, Stonehouse, Glos.

W. RIGG AND SON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer, lithographer, stationer and account book manufacturer carried on by J. W. Rigg as "W. Rigg and Son," at 885, Manchester-road, Castleton. The subscribers are J. W. Rigg, Mrs. M. J. Rigg and H. F. Rigg. Private company. The first directors are J. W., Mrs. M. J, and H. F. Rigg. Registered office: \$85, Manchester-road, Castleton.

ALEXANDER BAIRD AND SON, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares, to acquire and take over the business of Christmas card and artistic stationery manufacturers and publishers, carried on at Kelvinbridge Works, Herbert-street, Glasgow, as "Alexander Baird and Son. The subscribers are T. E. Baird and J. M. Neil. Private company. First director: T. E. Baird. Registered office: 24, Herbert-street, Glasgow.

CALEDONIAN PRESS, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are F. J. Robertson and Mrs. M. Robertson. Private company. The first directors are not named.

Howat Advertising Service, Ltd.—Registered wirh a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of advertising agents, printers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are D. C. Howat and G. A. Mott. Private company. The first directors are D. C. Howat (chairman) and G. A. Mott. Registered office, 4, New-court, Lincoln's-inn. W.C.2.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

AUTOMATIC ADVERTISING Co., LTD.—Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on December 8th, for the purpose of having the liquidator's accounts showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the

company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

AT Leicester Bankruptcy Court W. J. Brawn, printer, Highcross-street, was to have Brawn, printer, Higheross-succe, appeared before Mr. Registrar C. Squire for his bankruptcy. The case had been adjourned from the last Court, and the official receiver, Mr. Evan Barlow, now said the debtor was ill. He had been told that if he could not attend he should send a doctor's certificate. He had not done so. The hearing was further adjourned, the registrar remarking that it must be clearly understood that in such cases the debtor must furnish a medical certificate. If this debtor failed to do so again, he would be dealt with in another wav.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we tind them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records. - Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Edgar Henry Harris, of Beaconsfield-road, Clifton, Bristol, wholesale stationer, and James Colmer Eyre, of Fairfax-street Works, Bristol, wholesale stationer, carrying on business as wholesale stationers, at Fairfax street, under the style of Stephens and Eyre. has been dissolved as from December 31st, 1918. Edgar Henry Harris retires from the firm, and all debts due or owing by the late firm will be received and paid by James Colmer Eyre, who continues the business.

The partnership between Harry James Foster and Alfred Ratcliffe, machine and general engravers, 33, Lloyd's-row, Finsbury, London, E.C., has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from October 10th, 1919. All debts due to or owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Alfred Ratcliffe, who will continue the business.

The partnership between Robert Clarke Bell and Robert Childs Bell, printers, 206, High-street West, Sunderland, has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from October 7th, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Robert Childs Bell, who will continue the business.

The partnership between Ad. Grock and Leopold Silberman, carrying on business as music publishers, at 128, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2, under the style of "Silberman and Grock," has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from October 18th, 1919. All debts due to or owing by the firm will be received or paid by Leopold Silberman, who will carry on the business under the style of L. Silberman

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

Gentry, Alfred George (also known as Cargill Gentry, and described in the receiving order as Ernest Esdaile), journalist, 7, Carlton Parade, Herne-hill, London. Trustee: Mr. E. Leadam Hough, official receiver; date of release, October 15th, 1919.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Haworth, Laurence Edward (carrying on business as Haworth and Son). paper mer-10, Lord-street West, Blackburn. Trustee: Nathaniel Duxbury, 27, Richmondterrace, Blackburn. Last day for receiving proofs, November 15th, 1919.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Anderson, W. J. Display stands, show cards, etc. 25,847.

Wallet. 25,743. Blumenthal, M.

Chittenden, H. Device for displaying adver-

tisements, etc. 26,052. Clerq, H. de. Printing relief forms. 25,686. Clifton, W. E. Rotating colour mixing or. blending devices. 25,877.

Garratt, J. E. Display or show cards. 25,786. Homes, D. Device for securing documents.

26,139. James, F. Loose-leaf binders. 25,713.

Jones. T. D. Artists' air brushes, etc. 25,649.

Mills, E. H. Toilet, etc., paper box. 25,763. Myatt, J. W. Letter paper. 25,928. Robertson, E. C. Collapsible boxes, etc.

26,427. Ulrich, C. B. Filing devices. 26,219. Venn, W. F. Watermark paper-cutting ma-

chine. 26,255. Wood, H. Machine for cutting, etc., paper, etc. 26,103.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Valpye, E. Collapsible boxes or like receptacles. 133,737. Jean, C. W. Machine for copying documents.

133,743.

Henderson, C. Machines for making paper and like bags. 133,820.

1919.

Moser, W. E. Show cards and other illustrative devices. 133,876.

Matthews, R. B. Manufacture of books, and the printing of the same. 133,890.

Cane, J. H. Boxes made of cardboard, strawboard, fibre-board, or the like. 133,903.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

Chicherio, E. Pocket blotting-pad. 133,943.

Personal.

MR. F. W. TAYLOR, a line operator on the Visitor office staff at Morecambe, has been appointed a magistrate on the new Borough Bench.

MR. OWEN CONNELLAN, past President of the Leeds T.A., and a member of the Executive Council of the parent body, has been returned unopposed to the Leeds City Council.

MR. Tom Spencer, who has been elected to the Leeds City Council, has been for the past 28 years employed as a compositor by Messrs. Wildblood and Ward, printers, Leeds.

MR. F. H. BLAKE, the representative of the Canadian American Machinery Co. in France, has joined the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

THE LORD MAYOR of Newcastle-on-Tyne (Mr. A. M. Sutherland) has given £35 to the Press Fund and £15 to the War Distress Fund of the National Union of Journalists.

Among the new members of the Birmingham City Council are Mr. J. J. Atkins, father of the Birmingham Post composing companionship.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE makes a handsome apology to the Duke of Bedford for a criticism which appeared in the Daily Mail regarding the new cottages for the Duke's Woburn estate. The criticism was based on a jocular remark that no front doors for the cottages would "save a lot of gossip."

MR. E. J. PETCH, who for the past 15 years has been on the circulation staff of the Western Mail at Cardiff, has been appointed circulation manager of the Yorkshire Evening News at Leeds.

Among his many activities Lord Leverhulme is financially interested in Colour, a magazine devoted to modern art, and the Organiser, which devotes attention to factory production.

A TELEGRAM from the Prime Minister was among the many congratulatory communicatious received by Sir Alexander Jeans, the founder of the *Liverpool Echo*, on the recent occasion of that journal's fortieth birthday.

SIR WM. ROBERTSON NICHOLL has just accomplished the remarkable achievement of completing the 33rd year passed in the uninterrupted occupation of an editorial chair. Made editor at the launching of the British Weekly in 1886, Sir William has held the helm ever since, and with conspicuous ability has steered the journal to success.

MR. HAROLD RAYMOND has become a member of the firm of Messrs. Chatto and Windus, and Mr. Andrew Chatto, son of the late Andrew Chatto, has retired from the business as from September 30th.

MR. THOMAS GIBSON, foreman of the letterpress and and block-printing department of Messrs. Hudson Scott and Sons, Ltd., Carlisle. who has retired after 50 years' service with the firm, has been presented by the directors with a gold hunter watch, suitably engraved, as a token of respect and appreciation.

MR. STEWART DB LA RUE, chairman of Messrs. Thomas De la Rue and Co., playing card manufacturers and stationers, is reported to be associated with Mr. Ervine T. Bush, in the matter of leasing the island site in the Strand and Aldwych for manufacturers' show-rooms, etc.

The Late Sir Joseph Lawrence.

At the funeral of Sir Joseph Lawrence which took place on October 28th, at Coulsdon Churchyard, the following were among those who attended:—

Lady Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hungerford Pollen (daughter and son-in-law), Mr. A. J. L. Pollen (grandson), Mr. J. A. L. Pollen (grandson), Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jackson (brother and sister-in-law), Miss Jackson (sister-in-law), Sir Stuart Coates, M.P., Sis Arthur Spurgeon, Sir Sydney Hoare, Bart., Mr. A. W. Reader (representing Mr. Phillip T. Dodge, president of the Linotype Co., of New York), Mrs. A. H. Walker, Mr. Victor E. Walker (representing Mr. A. H. Walker, Mr. A. H deputy chairman of Linotype and Machinery. Ltd), Mr. W. H. Lock (director of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.), Mrs. W. H. Lock, Mr. E. J. Duveen (representing the Tariff Reform League), Mr. F. G. Pyne (chief Conservative) and Unionist agent, Eastern Division of Surrey), Mr. T. H. Gardiner (representing Worshipful Company of Coachmakers), Mr. Henry Roughton (of Messrs. Hayes, Roughton and Dunn), Mr. C. W. Shortt, Mr. E. L. Booty (representing Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. and International Linotype, Ltd.), Mr. A. E. Pain (representing Linotype and Machinery. Ltd., head office staff), Mr. B. J. Goulding (representing the staff and employees of the Linotype Works), Mr. G. W. Davis and Mr. Ward Cox (representing the selling departments of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.), Mr. J. L. O'Connell (representing the foreign agencies and branches of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.). There was also present a contingent of the local Red Cross Society, of which Lady Lawrence is president, and representatives of the Special Constabulary of the Kenley District.

A memorial service to Sir Joseph was held the day following the funeral at St. Margaret's, Westminster, there being a large attendance.

The late Mr. James Crawfurd, of Uddingston, had in his library some rare books on early classical and other literature. library has recently been sold by auction at Glasgow, and among the prices realised were the following: -Hodge's "Select Views in India," folio, red morocco, £12; Fairnbairns "Relics of Ancient Architecture of Glasgow," coloured plates, folio, half morocco. 1849, £10; Buchanan (George), "Scoti Poetie," etc., vellum, with clasps, £5 10s.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

SUPPLY OF STORES, Etc.

PPLICATIONS are invited from persons and firms and particularly manufacturers for permission to be placed on the lists of persons and firms from whom the Council from time to time invites tenders for the supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PAPER, SCHOOL AND OFFICE STA-TIONERY, ETC.

Applications must be made on the official form, copies of which, together with a statement giving further information on the subject, including the standard conditions of contract, can be obtained from the Clerk of the London County Council, County Hall, Spring-gardens, S. W. 1.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that when an application has been made to the Council by a person or firm for permission to be placed on the Council's list and the application has been acceded to, it is not necessary for such person or firm to apply for forms of tender, as in all suitable cases forms of tender will be sent from time to time as issued.

> JAMES BIRD, Clerk of the London County Council.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

TENDERS are invited under two groups, for the printing of Official Documents, comprising Agenda Papers, Minutes, Reports etc. (Schedules Nos. 204 and 205). The whole of the work must be executed in London.

The specifications forms of tender and contract etc., may be obtained on personal application or by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Chief Officer of Stores, L.C.C. Stores, No. 31, Clerkenwell Close, E.C.

Particulars of the Council's Standing Orders as to its conditions of tender and contracts are given in every issue of the London County Council Gazette.

No tender received at the County Hall after 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1919, will be considered. The Council does not bind itself to accept any tender.

JAMES BIRD.

Clerk of the London County Council.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices. "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES or MANAGERS REQUIRING PASITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSINESSES WANTED OF FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three, Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Bight words to be recknowed for each live.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

UBRICATING OILS AND GREASES .-- An opportunity occurs for an ACTIVE MAN able to Influe ce Buyers of Lubricants, to add considerably to his income on a Profit-Sharing Basis with a first-class company of Refiners, Blenders and Manufacturers of Lubricating Oils and Greases. Every assistance given -Communicate in confidence your possibilities, to Box 940, Sells Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.

DEXTRINE

MAIZE and POTATO (FARINA)

Replaces GLUE and ANIMAL SIZE.

Free from objectionable SMELL during and after use.

HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,

201-5. PRODUCE EXCHANGE. MANCHESTER.



Caxion Convalescent Home.

Matinee Concert in Aid of the Funds of the Printers' War Memorial Wing.

A concert in aid of the funds of the new printers' war memorial wing to the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, was held on Saturday afternoon last. The handsome and well-appointed building of the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W., was engaged for this event, and there was present a very large gathering of printers and members of the allied trades. Mr. S. J. White (Secretary) expressed regret at the unavoidable absence of Viscount Burnham, who was to have presided, but was unable to do so at the last moment on account of an

urgent call out of town.
The President of the Home, Mr. J. C. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P., in a few words, said he was pleased to see such a large gathering. Their object in holding the concert was to endeavour to supplement the funds being raised for the purpose of erecting the war memorial wing to the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, in honour of the men who fell in the great war. They originally required the sum of £4,000, but owing to the increased cost of labour and materials their architect found that in order to equip the new wing satisfactorily a sum of £6,000 would About £4,300 had already been raised towards this amount, and they expected the result of the proceeds of the concert would enable them to place between £200 and £250 to the funds.

The musical programme was a lengthy one, and of an extremely high order, not one single applause. The Central Hall possesses a beautiful organ, and some fine popular classics were rendered by Mr. William Rayment Kirby, Mus.B. (Dunelm), F.R.C.O., whose playing was greatly appreciated. The following artistes entertained the company delightfully:—Mr. Archie Holder, Miss Queenie Elliott, Miss Florence Bostock, Miss Dora Emlyn, Mr. Chas. J. Butler, Mr. Len Williams, Miss Florence Shipton, Miss Peggie Kerslake, Mr. Walter F. Lanham, Miss Majorie Jeffs, Mr. Fred Wildon, Mr. Herbert Williams, Mr. Arthur J. Hill and "Wallie," Mr. Leonard Morris and Miss Daisy Crossley.

The pianist for the afternoon was Miss Gertrude Appleton, whose ability was quite equal to all the demands made upon her. The entertainment was under the direction of Mr. Percy Newport, who was warmly accorded congratulations for the splendid array of talent he had brought together, and for the praiseworthy manner in which all the musical arrangements were carried through.

At the conclusion of the concert expressions were general that the afternoon's entertainment had been of the very best, and the excellent object of the function intensified the satisfaction felt by all concerned.

Chátham Master Printers.

The Chatham and District Master Printers' Association recently met the apprentices for the printing trade at the Masonic Hall, Chatham, twenty-six apprentices and seven masters sitting down to tea. Mr. Edwin Harris, the senior printer in business in the district, gave an excellent lecture on the "origin of printing." Addressing the audience, he went on to show how that the first records were made on stones. The Assyrians engraved on soft materials which were hardened by baking. These bricks Mr. Harris characterised as weighty "copy" which would not blow away. The Chinese, he stated, were the first printers engraving blocks and making palm impressions from them. Printing commenced in Europe during the fifteenth century and sport led the way, for the first work was a production of playing cards in single figures. This was followed by movable types used to print Biblical subjects. It is the general opinion that John Gutenberg was the first to employ movable type, and this first brought the art of printing into practical use. This was in 1448, and in 1453 Peter Schoeffer invented matrices for casting type, and from this period may be considered the real progress of printing. Schoeffer printed upwards of 50 works before his death, which occurred in 1492.

Printers at Football.

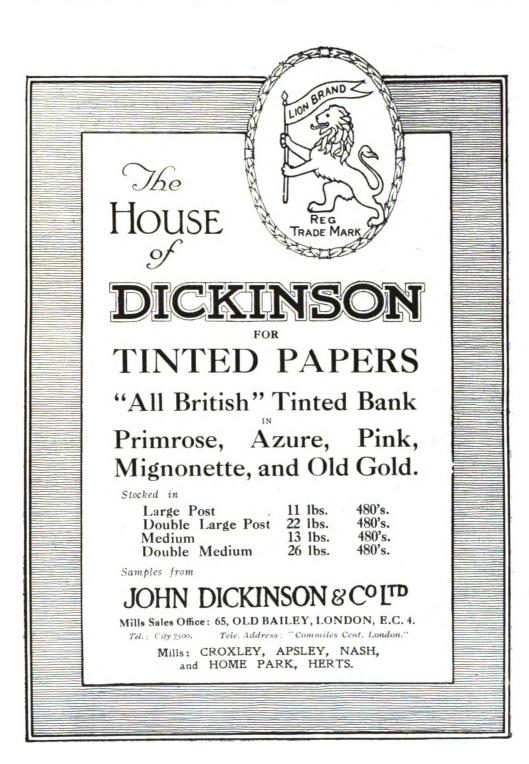
There was played at the Brymay Sports Ground (Leyton) on Saturday, a closely contested match, Brymay v. War Office, in the London Business House League. Lowe was very much to the fore, and, with the aid of some fine passing from Robinson, had shot five goals by the coming of half-time. Thus, in spite of some sporty play by the War Office, the score then stood at five goals to nil in Brymay's favour. In the second half a rush, on the part of the War Office, was countered by Johnstone and McDermott. Robinson tried a shot on his own account, but the referee gave him "off-side." Soon afterwards, Lowe received a good pass from Moore and scored for the sixth time. Then Robinson received a pass, and, making a fine dash for goal, beat the goalkeeper with a well-placed shot. A few seconds later the outside left again received the ball, sprinted up the field and successfully passed to Stephenson, who scored goal number eight. The game thus resulted in Brymay Athletic's favour by eight goals to nil.

Bradbank (Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson) played a match on Saturday with Henley, the result, after an interesting contest, being a

draw, two goals each.

An Advertisement is always working.





Last Month's Government Contracts

H.M. Stationery Office.

Printing, Binding or Ruling.

600 Registers: 9,000 Books; 4,000,000 Telegram Forms; 12,500 Books; 400,000 Books; 1,000 Telephone Books.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

2,500 Copies King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.—J. Truscott and Sons,

Ltd., London, E.C.

2,500 Copies King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions. - J. Adams, London, E.C. Ruling 1,000 Reams Double Foolscap Paper. Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London,

3,150 Ledgers; 1,000 Books.—Wilmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E C.

3,000 Books; 1,000 Copies Education Report.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

732,300 Forms. - Miller and Sons, London, N.

5,000 Enquiry Log Books; 2,000 Portfolios; 8,000 Army Books.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C

1,500, Labels.—Tags, Ltd., Liverpool.

30,525 Posters.—Grosvenor Press, Penge.

250,000 Forms; 5,080 Diaries.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.

Monthly Supply of Forms.—"Western Morning News," Plymouth.

1,937,700 Income Tax Forms—H. Howarth and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

788.825 Income Tax Forms.-M. Carr and Co., Manchester.

1,000 Books; 4,000,000 Telegram Forms.—

J. Haywood, Ltd., Manchester. 40,000 Books.-Drake, Driver and Leaver,

Ltd., London, E.C 1,500 Boxes.-H. Stone and Son, Ltd., Ban-

bury. 150,000 Forms.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea.

25,000 Books.—J. Worrall, Ltd., Oldham. 1,000 Telegraph Books.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

3,000,000 M.O. No. 30.-S. Harrison, Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15,000 Badges.—Thos. Fattonni, Ltd., Birmingham.

2,000 Boxes.—Mallinson and Eckersley, Ltd.,

I Crown Folio Platen Machine.—Walker Bros., London, E.C.

4,000,000 Cardboard Boxes.-Robinson and Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield.

350 Boxes.—Fincham and Co., London, E.C.

Paper of Various Descriptions. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.. London, E.C. The Thames Paper Co., Purfleet. Reed and Smith, Ltd., Cullompton, Devon. James Wrigley and Son, Ltd., Bury. The Crusader Manufacturing Co., London. J. Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

A. E. Mallandain (Drawing Office Supplies), Ltd., Manchester.

C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Tamworth.

JOBWORK PRINTING.

Wales, Group 5.—The Williams Press, Ltd., Newport, Mon. Wales, Group 6.—The Tudor Printing Works, Cardiff.

PRINTING CONTRACTS.

Group 59 (1919). — The Courier Press, Leamington Spa.

Contract for Ferro-Prussiate Paper and Cloth.—A. West and Partners, London, S.W.

LABELS.

J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

Tags, Ltd., Liverpool.

India Office.

CASTING MACHINES.

Lanston Monotype Corporation, London, E.C.

NIBS.

Perry and Co., London.

PAPER.

Basted Paper Mills, Sevenoaks. I. Spicer and Sons, London, E.C.

PRINTING.

Creed and Co., Croydon.

PRINTING MACHINE.

Payne and Sons, Otley.

THANKS TO JOURNALISTS.—The Lord Mayor of Newcastle (Mr. A. Munro Sutherland) entertained the members of the local Press to dinner on October 18th, and in giving the toast of "The Local Press," expressed very high appreciation of the co-operation of members of the journalistic profession in all matters affecting the betterment of the community. Speeches in appropriate terms were made by Mr. J. W. Taylor (Newcastle Chronicle), Mr. W. H. Musgrave (Newcastle Journal), Mr. E. S. Edwards (North Mail), Mr. J. N. Back (representing newspapers not published in Newcastle), and Mr. T. C. Grant.

PRINTER'S LABOURER'S DEATH.—At Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, an inquest was resumed into the death of George Robert Dodds, 18, a printer's labourer. The evidence at the previous hearing of Thomas Pattinson, a fore-The evidence at the preman at Messrs. Andrew Reid, Ltd., where deceased wes employed, was that on July 31st, Dodds was polishing a lithographic stone, weighing 8st., and it dropped on his right foot while he was raising the stone. He was taken home and treated for crushed toes. He never returned to work. A doctor who attributed death to blood poisoning, said while the youth was in the Infirmary he related having alighted lamely from a tramcar and subsequently experienced pains from a bruised hip. The jury found that death was due to blood poisoning, probably set up by the accident at work.

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON."
Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN,
Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON
Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood.

MILL No. 2.



Established 1810.

We Specialise in

PATENT NON-CURLING GUMMED PAPERS

And make a Paper for Every Purpose.

GUMMED PAPER TAPE,
SEALING MACHINES,
STAY PAPER FOR BOXMAKING.

SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Mills; CAMBERWELL, SURREY. NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A. BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	SEPTEM	BER.	JanS	BPT.	SEPTEMBER.		JANSEPT.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Writings	8,330	8,632	86,548	98,443	60,692	51,721	546,516	703,550
Printings	15,460	28,939	185,313	238,399	84,588	111,872	817,061	991,200
Packings and Wrappings	3,150	30,395	40,034	109,435	14,822	39,095	184,811	251,694
Hangings	2,449	4,030	32,860	43,159	16,464	25,337	175,747	295.759
Other Printed or Coated	1,081	965	12,040	12,516	13,225	13,606	139,128	193,829
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	1,419	4,555	20,363	28,438	4,555	10,265	64.231	90,650
Manufactures of ,, ,,	950	1,300	15,899	11,642	6,834	9,058	93,639;	77,016
Playing Cards	154	148	1,009	1,160	2,986	2,437	16,011	24,960
Envelopes	1,845	2,076	21,656	15,790	17,115	13.534	151,450	141,28
Bags	1,058	571	13,198	8,162	5,452	2,196	60,522	42,360
Unenumerated	1,559	3,785	20,078	28,761	11,024	22,514	157,499	215,15
Totals	37,455	85,396	448,998	595,905	237,757	300,635	2,405,615	3.027.4 5 9
		w	ritings	١,				
To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	2,262	2,773.	10,262	30,501	15,274	13,589	67,266	183,520
United States	5	90	867	450	56.	1,985	7,814	6,270
Other Foreign Countries	914	:,659	10,826	27,365	7,913	13,507	84,378	229,950
B. South Africa	1,283	211	10,141	3,367	8,713	1,809	63,624	28,137
B. India	1,328	1,900	19,608	16,348	9,207	9,061	116,471	110,450
Straits Settlements	22	86	2,121	1,439	302	603	14.931	12,641
Ceylon	192	74	844	1,013	1,501	609	6,724	6,42
Australia	1,244	792	13,615	9,255	8,641	3,862	79,649	62.010
New Zealand	447	433	5,729	2,282	3,815	2,415	30,075	14,28
Canada	10	14	244	114	121	141	1,983	1,20
Other British Possessions	623	600	12,291	6,309	5,149	4,140	73,601	48,56
		Р	rinting	(8.				
To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	٤
France	2,463	6,625	36,584	67,916	12,261	23,941	162,870	297,866
United States	753	520	4,231	4,174	5,801	3,371	25,837	30,72
Other Foreign Countries	622	7.730	19,535	89,038	3,978	32,422	94,292	337.31
B. South Africa	3,721	4,8 88	25.935	21,440	17,806	16,831	115,801	96,46
B. India	1,275	4,435	18,234	17,302	6,484	14,139	82,126	57.27
Straits Settlements	177	151	2,908	3,036	1,106	688	- 3.334	14,04
Ceylon	198	578	1,601	1,761	965	6,262	8,044	12,88
Australia	2,014	478	22,292	9,818	13,106	1,906		50,93
	1,620	1,208	5,602	5,147	11,316	3,648	27,582	20,77
New Zealand								1,30
New Zealand Canada	10	22	611	200	50	33	3,040	
New Zealand	10		611 47,780	200 18,567	11,715	8,631	184,231	
New Zealand Canada	10	22 2,304		18,567				71,61
New Zealand Canada Other British Possessions To-	10 2,607	22 2,304 Une	47,780 enumei Cwts.	18,567 rated. Cwts.	11,715	8,631	184.231 £	71,61 £
New Zealand Canada Other British Possessions To— France	2,607	22 2,304 Une Cwts. 132	47,780 enume: Cwts. 2,034	18,567 rated. Cwts. 1,848	11,715 £ 756	8,631 £ 692	£ 11,451	71,61 £ 12,30
New Zealand Canada Other British Possessions To— France United States	Cwts. 116 131	22 2,304 Une Cwts. :32 74	47,780 cmume: Cwts. 2,034 2,168	18,567 rated. Cwts. 1,848 696	£ 756 2,065	8,631 £ 692 696	£ 11,451 34,710	71,61 £ 12,30 14.38
New Zealand Canada Other British Possessions To— France United States Other Foreign Countries	Cwts. 116 131 195	22 2,304 Une Cwts. :32 74 2,163	Cwts. 2,034 2,168 3.757	18,567 rated. Cwts. 1,848 696 15.296	11,715 £ 756 2,065 1,757	£ 692 696 11,303	£ 11,451 34,710 27,674	12,30 14.38 100,56
New Zealand Canada Other British Possessions To— France United States Other Foreign Countries B. South Africa	Cwts. 116 131 195 478	22 2,304 Une Cwts. :32 74 2,163 196	Cwts. 2,034 2,168 3.757 2,538	18,567 rated. Cwts. 1,848 696 15,296 1,854	£ 756 2,065 1,757	£ 692 696 11,303	£ 11,451 34,710 27,674 11,701	71,61 £ 12,30 14,38 100,56
New Zealand Canada Other British Possessions To— France United States Other Foreign Countries B. South Africa B. East Indies	Cwts. 116 131 195 478 374	22 2,304 Une Cwts. 32 74 2,163 196 286	47,780 Cwts. 2,034 2,168 3,757 2,538 3,256	18,567 rated. Cwts. 1,848 696 15,296 1,854 3,440	£ 756 2,065 1,757 1,349 2,239	£ 692 696 11,303 1,158 2,413	£ 11,451 34,710 27,674 11,701 19,444	71,61 £ 12,30 14,38 100,56 14,77 26,51
To— France United States Other Foreign Countries B. South Africa Australia	Cwts. 116 131 195 478 374	22 2,304 Une Cwts. :32 74 2,163 196 286 167	Cwts. 2,034 2,168 3,757 2,538 3,256 1,667	18,567 rated. Cwts. 1,848 696 15,296 1,854 3,440 1,465	£ 756 2,065 1,757 1,349 2,239 1,486	\$ 692 696 11,303 1,158 2,413 1,498	£ 11,451 34,710 27,674 11,701 19,444 12,861	£ 12,30 14,38 100,56 14,77 26,51 10,68
New Zealand Canada Other British Possessions To— France United States Other Foreign Countries B. South Africa B. East Indies	Cwts. 116 131 195 478 374	22 2,304 Une Cwts. 32 74 2,163 196 286	47,780 Cwts. 2,034 2,168 3,757 2,538 3,256	18,567 rated. Cwts. 1,848 696 15,296 1,854 3,440	£ 756 2,065 1,757 1,349 2,239 1,486 281	£ 692 696 11,303 1,158 2,413	£ 11,451 34,710 27,674 11,701 19,444 12,861 4,928	71,61 £ 12,30 14,38 100,56 14,77 26,51

Digitized by GOOGIG

Application



(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 20.

LONDON: NOVEMBER 13. 1919

EVERY THURSDAY.

Novel Appeal

Mr. John Fry, of Fry's Metal Foundry, is taking the chair at the opening Smoking Concert which is being held on Monday, December 29, 1919, at the Great Hall, Cannon Street Hotel, in connection with the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Auxiliary (Printers' Pension Corporation).

A UNIQUE SCHEME has been prepared by which Printers are invited to send to the nearest of Frv's Metal Foundries during November and December.

ONE CWT.-or more-DROSS.

to be credited at the all-round rate of

ONE GUINEA PER CWT.

The value will be paid in cash by Fry's Metal Foundry to the Funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation as a Subscription from the Firm actually sending the Dross.

All expenses, including freight, sacks, postage, advertising, etc., defrayed by F.M.F.

Help us to Help your Charity. Send or Promise your Dross.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars,

LONDON. S.E.1.

Telephone: HOP 4720 (three lines). Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Friars, London." Also at MANCHESTER. GLASGOW. BRISTOL. DUBLIN.

"THE LAUREATE" Fine Art Platen Presses

NO PLATEN MACHINE in the WORLD is EQUAL to the "LAUREATE" for MULTIPLE COLOUR and FINE HALF-TONE WORK,

& "COLTS ARMORY"

SOLE AGENTS for John Thomson Presses:

THE MOST POPULAR PLATEN MACHINE FOR

ALL-ROUND HIGH-CLASS PRINTING.

P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd., HENRY STREET.

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

Practical Estimating

FOR

Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc

By H. T. CORNWALL.

12mo., Leather, includes Blank Leaves for Notes.

Price 2s., post free.

From -

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection
Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)
12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this in the only
TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices
in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other
Registered information, together with Status Informatios
OR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is, upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

"CANADIAN" BLACK HAVE PUSHED TO THE FRONT. INKS SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co., Ltd. Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.

Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

BY ADVERTISING IN THE RECOGNISED

AND OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM,

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer,
Offices:- 58. SHOE LANE, LONDON, B.C.4
Digitized by

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 20. LONDON: November 13, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

History of the Press in England.

Mr. T. W. McAra Outlines Newspaper Origin and Development, at Saint Bride's.

There was an excellent attendance at the St. Bride Printing School on Friday evening to hear the opening lecture of the session, the lecturer being Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P. (chairman St. Bride Printing School Committee), and his subject "The Origin of English Newspapers and their Development." The chair was taken by Mr. Geo Eaton Hart, the managing director of the St. Clements Press.

In a brief introductory address, MR. HART referred to his own lifelong association with newspaper work. As a boy he sold newspapers in the streets, and later was apprenticed in a country newspaper office. He cited some interesting memories of those days, one being his recollection of the "gov'nor" standing at case setting up the leading article without any copy whatever—his composition being done with the speed of an expert comp., and the resulting leaders being forceful and well-finished productions.

The LECTURER began by referring to the vast extent and importance of that present-day newspaperdom in the heart of which the St. Bride Printing School finds itself. pictured what was going on at that moment as the thousands of employees on the big dailies were just getting into the stride for their night's work-tapes clicking out messages from Paris, New York, China. Japan, etc., and sub-editors, machinemen, and the multitudinous other participants all working together at full speed to produce the morning paper for one's breakfast table. The list of costly failures in daily newspapers in recent years—the Tribune, the Daily Citizen, and the rest—showed that experiments in presentday newspaper-promoting should be a sport

confined to millionaires. The great modern newspaper, however, had developed only in the last 70 or 80 years—since the advent of steam-printing, railways and telegraphs had made its production possible. The origin of the Press lay in far remoter times. And in very concise but interesting fashion the lecturer went on to summarise the history of newspaper production.

Origin of the Newspaper.

He referred briefly to ancient progenitors of the newspaper proper, such as the Acta Diurna of Julius Cæsar posted on the walls of Rome, but thought that-since the Mercuries, of which the British Museum possesses copies dating from 1588 are palpable forgeries we must find the immediate predecessors of the newspaper in the "news letters" which were in vogue up to 1717, being weekly jottings written by some man-about-town and sent to well-to-do clients who clubbed to-gether for the purpose. Perhaps the real genesis of our modern newspaper occurred when Nathanial Butter in 1622 made the innovation of printing one of these news-letters, and posting it on a fixed day of the week. It consisted of two pages, room being provided for additions written by hand.

Proceeding to sketch newspaper progress through the stage of "corantos" to the time of repression and prosecution during Cromwell's Protectorate, the lecturer mentioned the galaxy of famous literary men who were newspaper contributors of the period—among them Milton, Dryden, Andrew Marvell and Defoe. He then went on to treat of the beginning of newspaper censorship and the struggle for liberty to deal with poli-

tical matters in the Press; then of the newspaper tax and the Stamp Act of 1712. Following up the subject of Parliamentary intelligence, the lecturer told of the public's complete ignorance, about this time, of what was taking place in the House of Commons, al-though this was the golden age of Parliamentary eloquence and debating power. He sketched the growth of Parliamentary reporting from the early days when Dr. Johnson, in an Exeter-street garret, wrote from memory what he had heard said in Parliament-or what he thought should have been said. Mr. McAra told how Wilkes was largely instrumental, by his bold, brilliant and witty writing on political subjects, in the turning out of the Bute ministry in 1763 in favour of a Government mostly Whig; and how he braved prosecution by his outspoken criticism of the King's Speech, causing a sensation, the magnitude of which is difficult for us in these days of free criticism to realise. The personal character of Wilkes, he said, would not bear investigation, but he rendered inestimable service to liberty, and established the right of the Press to criticise public men, and even the sovereign.

Political Journalism.

Another stage in political journalism was marked by the starting of the Public Advertiser, in which appeared the famous "Letters of Junius," which in strong, picturesque language, outspokenly criticised public men of the time, showing first-hand information on affairs of State, and making such an appeal to the public that the whole country thrilled whenever a letter from "Junius" appeared. The Public Advertiser, said the lecturer, was the first newspaper to be a successful proposition from a commercial point of view. Morning Chronicle, too, carried further the development of Parliamentary reporting, with Henry Woodfall sitting in the gallery during a debate, and then from memory writing out fifteen or sixteen small columns of the speeches.

In the latter part of his lecture, the speaker sketched in an interesting manner the beginning of the modern era in journalism—the introduction, largely due to the Morning Chronicle, of the present-day system of Parliamentary reporting, the repealing of the taxes on knowledge, and their final disappearance under Gladstone in 1861. An interesting outline was given of the more familiar field of nineteenth century journalism; of the growth of the Times, the leading journal of Europe, the Standard, the Daily News, the Daily Telegraph. The Times was given the credit for being the first journal to adopt steam printing, thereby opening the era of vast inspressions running up to the present day figures of 96,000 to 120,000 copies. Then followed a sketch of the immense field of existing journals, London and provincial, dailies, evening papers. weeklies. The lecturer concluded with high praise of the national services rendered by the Press during the war, in spite of the often galling restrictions of censorship, etc. The Press is gradually throwing off these shackles, he said, and is wielding tre-

mendous power. He hoped it might long continue to act for the uplifting of our public life, and to be a terror to evil doers in the body politic.

DISCUSSION

Several persons took part in the discussion when the meeting was thrown open.

Mr. A. Hicks, who proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, remarked upon the interesting fashion in which the lecture had linked the present with the past, showing a striking continuity in the traditions of some of our older He expressed the opinion that newspapers. the high efficiency to which printing machinery had now attained would never have been possible without our great dailies, with their enormous financial resources.

Mr. PEDDIE, in seconding the vote of thanks. claimed earlier dates for the origin of the Press in England than any mentioned by the lecturer. He referred to the discovery of a news sheet printed in 1493, and thought the first English newspaper might be said to be that of which copies were discovered in 1913, consisting of single sheets printed on both

sides, bearing dates 1620 to 1622.

The Rev. E. Johnson emphasised the importance of the Press, which he thought "infinitely more powerful than the pulpit.

On the vote being put to the meeting, it was carried with acclamation, as was also a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The next lecture at St. Bride's is to take place on December 5th, the subject being "The Care of Printers' Eyesight.

Sir A. Mond's Libel Action.

The action for alleged libel in the publication of election speeches brought by Sir Alfred Mond against the South Wales Post, Swansea, and its editor, Mr. David Davies, who was the opposing candidate at the last election, was settled before Mr. Justice Lush and a special jury at Cardiff on Saturday. Mr. Llewelyn Williams, K.C., for the defence, announced that Mr. David Davies instructed him to express regret that, in the heat of an election, he had used words which might bear an interpretation he had not foreseen. He unreservedly withdrew any allegation he had made against Sir Alfred Mond's character as a loyal citizen of the country. Sir Edward Carson, in accepting the apology, mentioned that Mr. Davies had agreed to pay the sum of £500 towards the cost of the action.

In another case brought against the newspaper and Mr. Davies by Mr. Robert Mond, an apology was tendered and the record was withdrawn.

As an indirect result of a stokers' and engineers' strike in Berlin, the Berliner Tageblatt could not be printed, and the Lokalanzeiger appeared in reduced size.

Digitized by GOOGLE

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

London Association.

Although a social evening was the feature of the monthly meeting of the parent association at the Old Bell, on Tuesday, November 4th, there were many other important matters which engaged the attention of the members, who turned up in large numbers. Mr. E. H. Berryman presided in his usual

genial manner.

Following the adoption of the minutes, which were presented by Mr. Phillips, eleven new members were adopted, representing the longest list for some time. Their names are: Messrs. H. G. Bain (the Merivale Press, overseer, letterpress-machine); E. G. Bausor (Messrs. Geo. Newnes, Ltd., overseer, composing); C. R. Battersby (Bengal Secretariat Press, deputy superintendent Government of Bengal Press, Calcutta); L. H. Bridges (the Merivale Press, Ltd., overseer, composing); A. H. Edwards (Messrs. Haycock Cadle, Ltd., overseer, letterpress-machine); F. A. Farmer (Messrs. Sanders, Phillips and Co., Ltd., general overseer, letterpress), R. T. Farrow (G.E.R. Printing Co., Ltd., overseer, letterpress-machine); John Goodwin (Messrs. Bean, Webley, and Co., overseer, litho department); A. Shepherd (Lochend Printing Co., Ltd., works manager, litho department); O. Thorp (Garden City Press, Ltd., manager); A. R. Vaughan (Illustrated London News and Sketch, Ltd., manager, composing).

In moving the acceptance of the nominations, Mr. Gill expressed indebtedness to the secretary, Mr. Phillips, for the enterprise he had displayed in enlisting new members, his name being associated with most of the nominations that evening. To the candidates who were present Mr. Berryman ex-

tended a very warm welcome.

The meeting then proceeded to nominations for the various offices, which will be dealt with at the December meeting.

Mr. Gill proposed Mr. A. E. Jarvis, the vicepresident, for the position of president, and Mr. Riddell seconded. There was no other nomination.

Mr. Pugh nominated for the position of vice-president one whom the members knew very well, and one who, although he had crossed swords with him many times, always aimed at the betterment of the association. He referred to Mr. Bateman. (Hear, hear.)

This nomination was also unanimous.

Other nominations were as follows:-Trustees, Messrs. J. C. Pugh and E. C. Moyce; treasurer, Mr. C. Durston; general secretary, Mr. G. Phillips; financial secretary, Mr. E. W. Whittle; and hon, technical secretary, Mr. G S. Waller; council (eight vacancies), Messrs. Riddell, Chandler, Gill, Northam, Blackwell, Lapworth, Freeman, Hutchings, Potter, and Campling.

The President made sympathetic reference to the deaths of two old members of the association. Speaking first of the late Mr. Charles Morley, he said that those members who were familiar with the early activities of the association would recall the keen interest which Mr. Morley took in its welfare. The second name was that of Mr. J. W. Brampton. ~ Although not such a prominent member as Mr. Morley, he served on the council some years ago, and took a great interest in the affairs of the association. Still another death was that of Mr. Ebenezer Davey, who had reached the ripe old age of 83 years, and who years ago was an active member of the association. In this connection Mr. Berryman recalled the efforts he made to secure a revision of rules, so as to relieve members who were unable to pay a levy which might be called, with, of course, proper safeguards. While he was making that effort several old members wrote him very pathetic letters, and when the amendment of rules was passed, he received a very grateful letter from Mr. Ebenezer Davey, which was sufficient reward for the efforts which he (the president) had made. He moved that a resolution of condolence be passed with the relatives.

Mr. Bateman associated himself with the remarks of the president. He pointed out that he sat with Mr. Morley on the council, and although they came into collision sometimes in regard to questions that arose, yet they were on very friendly terms, since they

visited one another's houses.

Mr. Gill recalled that he and Mr. Morley had worked together when he, the speaker, was assistant secretary to Mr. Burchell. There was no man in the association who worked harder for it in his early days than had their late friend, Mr. Morley. With regard to Mr. Davey, with whom he had worked for 25 years in the same office, 13 years as fellow overseers, he was a man of sterling merit, although he did not protrude himself very much, and was a valuable member to the association.

The resolution of condolence was carried

unanimously.

The President then referred to the matter of the conference expenses of the provincial delegates, and mentioned that a very courteous and polite letter had been addressed to the writer of a letter, which he called upon the secretary to read.

Mr. Phillips read the letter referred to, and the reply which had been received from Liverpool, and then traversed the points raised in

the reply.

Mr. Burton, one of the oldest Manchester members, supported the action the council had taken.

Mr. Pugh pointed out that the London delegates did not cost the association a penny.

Mr. Blackwell was still of opinion that the expenses should have been paid on this occasion, and that in future a scale of expenses should be laid down.

It was agreed to acknowledge the letter

from the provincial delegate.

After consideration had been given to a letter addressed to Mr. Pugh with regard to

Digitized by GOOGLE

RITISH & COLONIAL NOVEMBER 13, 1919.

the proposed technical institute for printing, the company settled down to a social evening. The members of the association showed themselves quite capable of providing excellent musical and dramatic entertainment. Miss Catling ably presided at the piano, and also contributed a solo, while the following gentlemen entertained the company in a variety of excellent ways: Messrs. Dernie, Curtis, Earle, Spring and Smith.

Printers and Technical Training.

A Strong Council Formed.

The urgent necessity for improved technical training in the Printing and Allied Trades has led to the formation of a Technical Council, representing both masters and men. The Council consists of the following:

Sir George Riddell, Chairman.

Newspaper Proprietors' Association: Messrs. W. Will, T. George, J. Bland and G. Mascord. Master Printers' Federation: Sir W. A. Waterlow and Mr. A. F. Blades.

Association: Master Printers' London Messrs. E. Unwin (Sen.), Howard Hazell, J.P., G. E. Hart and C. A. Bates.

London Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation: The Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, P.C., M.P., and Messrs. T. E. Naylor, G. A. Isaacs and W. Stevens.

Bookbinders' Section (London Chamber of Commerce): Messrs. Joseph Brown, A. S. Colley, A. E. Calkin and A. J. George.

National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers: Mr. S. Stubbings.

Federation of Master Process Engravers:

Mr. S. Dargavel.

St. Bride Foundation: Messrs. F. Gillett, J.P., C.C., and C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P.

Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors' Association: Messrs. A. H. Bridge and A. Shewin Thomas.

Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association: Mr. J. C. Pugh.

Association of British Advertising Agents:

Mr. J. Coote. Worshipful Company of Stationers: Mr. E.

J. Layton (Master). Printing Machinery: Mr. Walter Haddon.

Typefounders: Mr. S. H. Caslon.

Colour: Mr. H. C. Bolton. H.M. Stationery Office: Mr. W. R. Codling (Controller).

Stereotypers and Electrotypers: Messrs. W.

Warren and G. E. Holloway. St. Bride Printing School: Messrs. T. W.

McAra, J.P. (Chairman), and J. R. Riddell (Principal).

A meeting took place on Thursday at 6, Bouverie street, E.C., when it was decided to conter with the Education Committee of the London County Council with a view to the provision of improved facilities.

An Advertisement is always working.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Monthly Meeting.

The monthly general meeting was held on Tuesday week at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the President (Mr. A. J. Daines) occupying the chair, and the Vice-President (Mr. A. W. Hunt) ably supporting him. There was a large muster, and a noticeable feature of the evening was the great interest which members evinced in the affairs of the Association. During the evening Mr. Chris. Atkins (Co-operative Printing Society), gave a short talk on "Street Games,"

which proved highly interesting

The Secretary (Mr. Geo. A. Eden) read the minutes of the September monthly meeting, which were duly confirmed, after which some correspondence was submitted. On behalf of the Association a letter of condolence had been sent to the wife of the late Mr. J Dickinson, and the Secretary said he had received a letter in reply from the deceased gentleman's brother in law thanking the Association for their sympathy. A letter was also received from Mr. F. C. Peacock, acknowledging and expressing thanks for the donation of three guineas which the Association had granted towards the Bookbinders' Pensioners outing. In regard to the question of increased salaries. the Secretary announced that he had received a letter from the London Chamber of Commerce to the effect that in connection with the rise in the cost of living, the position of overseers had been adequately met by the employers generally. From the Master Printers' Federation no further reply had been received with reference to the question since the one sent in answer to the circular some three months ago.

The members next proceeded to the election of the following new members: - Messrs. A. J. Flint (binding), Fullford and Son; J. H. Ozman (binding), G E.R. Printing Works. The President warmly welcomed the new members, reminding them in felicitous terms that they would find in the ranks of the Association

many true friends.

The report and balance-sheet of the October

"smoker" was formally adopted.

Mr. Atkins then delivered his short talk on At the outset he said it was "Street Games." worth while at times to look back in life to the fire and passion of youth, to the days of the old street games. The speaker attributed our reputation as a sporting nation to the old street games indulged in in childhood's days. Quite a number of these old street games were mentioned by name, and the speaker, in an amusing manner, explained the laws and regulations governing them. These old games had made our boys and girls in after life smart I he lecturer said he and quick of perception. thought he would not be very far wrong in saying that the war had been won by the old street games, just as much as the cricket fields of Eton had been credited with the winning of the battle of Waterloo.

A short discussion followed, to which Messrs. F. J. Ibbott, W. Alleston, J. Lee, A. W. Hunt, and the President contributed, each speaker expressing grateful acknowledgment to Mr. Atkins for his happy address.

Overtime and Night-Work.

Agreement between Employers and Unions.

In regard to the agreement reached on August 22nd last concerning overtime and night-work, the following interpretations have been agreed to by the L.M.P.A. and the

L.P.T.F.:-

"Ordinary Overtime Charges" first line to be read as follows: "Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter of the ordinary day time rate for the first two hours, etc." "Saturday Overtime" Clause to be read as follows: "Time and a half for the first three working hours, afterwards double ordinary day time rate." "Saturday Overtime in Five-day Houses" to be read as follows: "First four hours at time and a half; afterwards double ordinary day time rate, etc." "Holiday and Sunday Charges" to be read as follows: "Sunday and Christmas Day, double ordinary day time rate, etc." "Regular Night-work" Clause, Subsection 2, to be read as follows: - " Payment at the rate of time and a half of ordinary day time rate all through." Last line to be read as follows: "Saturdays and Sundays double ordinary day time rate." Regular nightwork.—To be a minimum of 42 hours per week on any four days in such week that the employer wishes. In each case the extra rate is to be charged on the wages the regular man receives; the casual worker is to charge his overtime based on the minimum weekly rate.

It is recommended that adjustments be made as from the first pay-day in September where payments have not been made in accordance with the foregoing. e.g., where an employee has been paid at regular nightwork rate (time and a half), although doing less than 42 hours' work plus meal times per week.

The Men's Federation have agreed to the principle that their members should refund any amount overpaid to them, eg., where a man on night-work has worked 42 hours per week but has claimed and been paid "under protest "ordinary overtime rates.

As regards bookbinders' overtime, the rates for piece workers (including bonus) are: First 2 hours, men, is. 2d.; women, 9d. per hour; next 3 hours, men, is. 6\frac{1}{2}d.; women, is. per hour; afterwards, men, 2s. 4d.; women, 1s.

6d. per hour.

Master Printers & the Wages Demand

W. and N.-W. London Urge Resistance.

A special general meeting of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London was held on November 3rd at Westbourne Park Institute, the President (Mr. F. A. Perry) occupying the chair.

After the election of eight new members the meeting proceeded to consider and criticise the new draft rules of the Association, which, with slight modifications and some additions,

were ultimately approved.

There was a very full and free discussion of the various points raised by these rules, and the question of canvassing was gone into very fully, the meeting coming to the opinion that members should not canvass for work they knew was being done by another member.

Time not permitting of the rules of the L. M. P. A. being taken in detail, the con-

sideration of these was deferred.

The new demands advanced by the printing trade unions were discussed, and the meeting unanimously decided they should be resisted, a resolution being passed pledging the Association's support to the L. M. P. A. Council in opposing a demand which was felt to be inopportune and prejudicial to the best interests of the trade.

Printers' Co-operative Buying.

The idea of co-operative buying for printers received very warm approval at the meeting of the South-East London Master Printers' Association on Monday, when an address on the subject was given by Mr. A. Bennett (of Messrs. James Truscott and Sons,

It was the opinion of the meeting that a system of co-operative buying would be of inestimable value to printers. would saving be effected in the amount of capital expended in actual purchases, but great economical advantages would accrue from the maintaining of one London centre to which inquiries as to supplies could be directed, instead of, as at present, every buyer having to hunt around for stocks in-dependently. The opinion was expressed that as soon as supplies are more normal, a start will be made to provide the necessary organisation for co-operative buying, and that the scheme will be widely adopted.

THE wide difference in the shades of the U.S.A. postage stamps (says a writer in the Manchester Guardian), suggests that the Americans have not, even yet, overcome the difficulty their printers experienced when the supply of German dyes was cut off.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full negs 8 by 51/, inc.)

	٠-		-B.	, ,	٠,	0 /6 100./		
Whole Page	•••	£8	10	0	١		8.	d.
Half Page	•••		17	6	- 1	One-eighth Page	12	6
Third Page		1	6	Ō	- 1	One-third Column	15	Ö
Quarter Page	٠	1	0	0	- 1	One inch in Column	a 6	6
An Butne C	۱h.			Λ.		n and Openial Positi		

Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. HERRY C. WILLMOTT. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIE, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 19,

East 89th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LAWE, LONDON, E.C.4

Corres may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1919.

Current Topics.

Printer Mayors.

PRINTERS are coming to take a still larger share in the direction of municipal affairs. From early times they have been well to the front in popular movements, a tribute at once to their sense of public duty and their intelligence. This year there is quite a remarkable number of gentlemen connected with the Press who have gained the distinction of chief citizen in their respective areas. A prominent figure in the list is Alderman Meredith T. Whittaker, proprietor of the Scarborough Mercury, and the energetic and far-sighted Chairman of the Linotype Users' Association. On the other hand, we have Mr. Geo. A.

Isaacs, General Secretary of the N. S. O. P. A., who has been elected Mayor for Southwark. Unkind people might suggest that Mr. Isaacs was placed there to keep him quiet, for we can imagine he was a terror to his opponents on the floor of the Council Chamber. He is a singularly "live wire" even among the virile intellectuals of the Labour movement-Less conspicuous members of the printing trade to become Mayors are Mr. G. Bastin, a Councillor of Bermondsey, and Mr. Ernest King, a member of the Hornsey Council. Journalists also figure in the list as usual. They include Alderman Wm. J. Dodgson, editor of the Workington Star (Workington); Mr. Geo. Lansbury, editor of the Daily Herald (Poplar); and Mr. R. W. Simpson, editor of a local paper at Richmond. Then we have a wholesale stationer in the person of Alderman H. B. Burton, who is re-elected Mayor of Finsbury. So the printing and paper trades are still serving their day and generation well.

Technical Training for the Printer.

This important question is being kept very much to the front by the live representatives of the printing trade, who have formed a technical council in order to insist upon improved technical training for the printing and allied trades. Sir George Riddell and those active members who are supporting him are likely to bring about the desired result without any undue delay. Sir George is just the vigorous personality, and possesses the necessary influence, to bring success to the effort. In this connection a strong, influential and thoroughly representative technical council has been formed to carry the matter through. It represents all phases of the printing and allied trades, and is bound to have A conferweight with the authorities. ence is being arranged with the Education Committee of the London County Council, with a view to bringing about improved facilities for technical training. The idea already has the sympathy of Sir Robert Blair, the chief education officer to the L.C.C., and in view of the coming into operation of the new Education Act, with its proposals for continuation schools, the time is very opportune for pressing for that technical institute which has been promised to the trade for so long.

The Imprint.

RECENT court cases concerning the printers' imprint recall the muddle in which this matter is allowed to continue. There appear to be strong arguments in favour of extending the conpulsion to all classes of print except private stationery. At present, as these cases at law show, there is wide-spread ignorance, even among experts, as to when the imprint must be attached, and it would bring order out of chaos if the law insisted that it should be used in all commercial printing. The imprint, as a matter of fact, is a good advertising medium. It is quite time that printers overcame their natural modesty in this respect, and made greater use of their names. In some instances, of course, it is the customer who objects, and the printer hitherto has been only too willing to accede to his wishes. If the imprint were insisted upon all round, it would dispose of any objections on the part of the customer, and the master printer would get his deserts.

Artificial Silk.

THE development of artificial silk is proceeding apace in various parts of the world. There is little to be added to the common knowledge as regards the situation in this country and America which is dominated by Messrs. Courtauld's, not only by reason of the high quality of the product, but owing to the great and continued activity of this firm in real textile invention. The Belgian works producing artificial silks have rehabilitated themselves very quickly and are already producing on a fair scale. We hear that the Japanese are producing artificial silk also, but it is not regarded as being up to the high grade of perfection reached by the Anglo-American thread. While the Germans are recovering in this connection from their dislocation, they are checked by a very big handicap owing to the exchange rates and they have not reached the level of our product and in other respects are behind the British pioneers. There is a big demand for artificial silk, and its uses are being developed extensively.

Home and Export.

BOTH the home and the export markets present excellent fields for enterprise, and in this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. E. S. Lendrum has purchased the goodwill of the important home and export departments of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., by whom such useful work has been done for the past 30 or 40 years. Under the new inspiration the valuable connections will be extended, and a larger channel will be opened out for British paper products.

The Royal Photographic Society.

The "Derby Process."

An interesting exhibition of photographs scientific and pictorial, is now being held at the Society's rooms, 35, Russell-square, W.C.1. The pictorial section contains much good work, and the exhibits in the scientific section are well worth inspection, especially the colour work, in which various processes are An exhibit that will be of represented. interest to printers is a reproduction of a water colour drawing, in colours, by Messrs. Bemrose, of Derby. It is hung side by side with the original picture and even the closest inspection can scarcely distinguish between the work of the artist and that of the printer, so well is the reproduction executed. picture is described as being by the "Derby Process," and appears to be a species of collotype, but to what extent the colours are locally selected by the process and to what extent by the printer is not divulged. At any rate if it is not too costly a process in working it should be in demand for colour reproductions for which it is excellently suited.

Other pictures are shown by the "Raydex" process in which the local selection is made by the lens and colour filters, and there are two prints by a new process, invented by Mr. S. H. Williams, somewhat on the lines of the "Jolly" process where the selection of colour

is due to the method.

A very interesting exhibit, especially to process engravers, is the series of graticules, line screen reproductions, and other fine scales, shown by Messrs. Julius and Ernest Rheinberg, who worked out the process in order to provide scales for the many instruments of precision in demand during the war, and which are most useful for work in which absolute sharpness of the image is of importance.

The Exhibition is open daily from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. until November 29th, free of charge, and is well worth a visit from those inte-

rested in illustrative work.

AT a recent meeting of the New York Master Printers' Association, one of the matters brought up for discussion was the proposal that the members of the Association bring their wives and female friends to the meetings. Considerable discussion took place, and it was finally decided by vote that "On account of the dry business discussions that usually occupy most of the time spent at the meetings, it would be no more than a kindness to the ladies to continue the present rule restricting attendance to masculinity."

MR. I. H. WELDON, president of the Provincial Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, states that if circumstances warrant it his company will erect a paper mill at Port Arthur early next spring.

Trade Notes.

On and from January 1st, inland Press telegrams will cost more.

MISS JEAN MIDDLEMASS, the well-known novelist, died the other day at the age of 86 years.

THE Romford R.D.C. has approved plans for an art metal factory at Hornchurch, for Roneo, Ltd.

A NEW Scottish weekly, The New Tribune, is published from the office of Messrs. Munro and Scott, Perth.

THE Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester, have joined the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom.

THE Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports' Association will hold a series of competitions at the Northampton Institute on Monday, December 8th.

AT Nunhead Cemetery, on Saturday, the funeral took place with military honours, of Arthur A. J. W. Grant, age 24, of the Essex Regiment, and a member of the reading staff of the Daily Chronicle.

The tender of Messrs. Wightman and Co, Ltd., has been recommended for acceptance for the supply of 150 copies of the annual pocket book and diary for the Lambeth Borough Council, £79 15s.

LINOTYPE operators, machine-minders, and proof readers employed by the Paris daily newspapers, came out on strike on Tuesday, and the proprietors met the situation by publishing one news sheet under the title of La Presse Parisienne.

The advantages of the Caxton Rotary Perforator are well set forth in an illustrated brochure issued by Messrs. John Haddon and Co., of Salisbury square, E.C.4. The booklet contains specimens of paper and card excellently perforated by this machine.

PRINTERS' LABOURERS' INCOME. TAX.—Among 60 defendants summoned last week before Alderman Sir William Dunn at the Guildhall for non-payment of income-tax were a number of printers' labourers, who stated that they were earning between £5 and £6 weekly.

PRINTING TRADES ALLIANCE.—An application has been received by the employing members of the Printing Trades Alliance for an all-round increase of 12½ per cent. on wages. It has been considered by the Management Committee and referred to the Conciliation Committee with a view to coming to a settlement. Under the Alliance rules, if no agreement is arrived at by the Conciliation Committee, an arbitrator is called in whose decision is binding on both employers and employed.

THE Monotype Recorder (Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.) for the third quarter of 1919 gives special attention to the question of

display by the use of "Monotype" types. There is included a page of specimens printed from "Monotype" job type in sizes from 14 to 36 point.

A SUM of £500 has been contributed to the Newspaper Press Fund as the result of a concert in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, arranged by the Belfast District Committee.

No FEWER than 42,000,000 printed railway tickets were issued during the last twelve months from the 130 automatic machines in use on the Underground railways of London.

A LITHOGRAPHIC artist named Thomas Broadway (74), of Floyer road, Birmingham, was fatally injured through being knocked down by a motor long while waiting to hear an election result at Small Heath. Death followed from pneumonia.

Transmission of News.—The Postmaster-General has agreed to lease certain wires to the Press Association for the transmission of news on the same terms as has been applied for many years past to newspapers. The Association will supply and work the apparatus.

NEWSPAPER PROFITS SEIZED.—The Assize Court at Brussels, which recently sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 20 to two years the staff of La Belgique, one of the newspapers which appeared during the occupation under the ægis of the German censorship, has ordered the total profits of the newspaper, being 5,500,000f. (£220,000), to be paid over to the State.

PITMAN'S "Shorthand and Typewriting Year Book and Diary" for 1920 is now issued. Sir Robert Hadfield, Bart., F.R.S., contributes a pretace, in which he bestows high commendation upon Pitman's shorthand. Articles by experts deal with subjects interesting to students and users of shorthand and typewriting, and the volume includes also a diary and a mass of reference data on cognate matters. Well printed, and in strong cloth boards, the book is published at 1s.

The T.A. AND REDUCTION OF HOURS.—The result of the ballot by the Printing Trades' Federation on the question of pressing for a reduction of working hours to 44 for day work and 40 hours for night work is as follows:—For the reduction, 13,426; against, 2,921. In the large branches many votes were cast against the proposal, it was stated, as a protest against the alleged injustice shown to the linotype operator section in the wages and hours agreement.

PRINTERS IN DANGEROUS BUILDING.—At the Mansion House, Mr. Vickery, Assistant City Solicitor, and Mr. Martin Saunders, district surveyor, complained to the Lord Mayor that a building in Garlick-hill was dangerous to its inmates and applied for an order for their removal under the London Building Act, 1894. Mr. Vickery said that the condition of the walls of the building was such that it might collapse at any moment. In the ground floor and basement 12 people were working; on the second floor were 19 printers.

and on the third floor, 18 bookbinders. The Lord Mayor made an order as requested.

Punch's Almanack.—The issue for 1920 is even brighter and happier than ever. There is really nothing to equal the clean wit of our old friend, and the artistic work was surely never better, in spite of the high place Punch has held in the past. Up-to-date the Almanack is, of course, and the problems now agitating the people of this country are dealt with in delightful fashion.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the amalgamation of the business carried on by Mr. Robt. W. Paul, at New Southgate, London, with the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd. Mr. Paul will join the board of directors, and the manufacture of instruments will be continued both at Cambridge and at New Southgate. Until the end of the year the selling and manufacturing arrangements will be unchanged, but on January 1st, 1920, the name of the company will be altered to the Cambridge and Paul Instrument Co., Ltd., and as soon as possible the head office and show-rooms transferred to London.

Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM, on Monday, at the Savoy Hotel, entertained the French journalists who accompanied their President to London.

MR. J. J. Keliher, President of the London Master Printers' Association, is suffering from a severe chill, and has been confined to the house.

SIR G. ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., one of the representatives of the City of London on the London County Council, is tendering his resignation.

MR. W. T. WALLACE, Director of *The Organiser*, the journal of the new conditions in industry, writes to say that Lord Leverhulme has no interest in that paper as suggested in a paragraph in our last issue.

MR. E. G. ARNOLD, the ex-president of the Federation of Master Printers, is taking a prominent part in the work of the Middle Classes Union, and is to preside at a Leeds meeting on November 21st.

MR. WILLIAM SHAPCOTT, of the lithographic department of Messrs. James Townsend and Sons, Exeter, who is retiring after 38 years' service, was presented with an easy chair by his fellow workmen.

MR. FRANCIS A. PERRY, the President, has issued invitations for the 6th annual meeting of the Association of Master Printers of the West and North-West London, which took place last (Wednesday) night at Slater's Restaurant, Oxford-street, W.



Mr. E. C. Moyce.

We regret to state that Mr. E. C. Moyce, until recently and for so many years general secretary of the P. M. and O. A., passed away in the early hours of Wednesday morning. It will be recalled that he underwent an operation at the beginning of October for an internal trouble, and returned home a week or so later.

Mr. Moyce, who was 58 years of age, was a man of exceptional ability and broad views, while his knowledge of the printing craft was wide and thorough. He had occupied the



The Late Mr. E. C. Moyce.

position of overseer altogether for 25 years, first with the old firm of Southwood Smith and since 1904 with Messrs. Odhams. He was general secretary of the P. M. and O. A. for 21 years, and the success of the organisation owed a great deal to him. It was in June last that a large gathering at the Cannon-street Hotel recognised his valuable work and signalised his retirement by presenting him with an address, a cheque and a gold watch. Always courteous and a perfect gentleman. Mr. Moyce also held strong views, which he manfully maintained when challenged.

The sympathy of a large circle of friends will go out to Mrs. Moyce and her family in their great sorrow.

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS. — The Praja Bandhu Printing Works, Ahmedabad, India, have forwarded samples of their Hindu New Year greeting cards. Printed in English and Gujerati, they are very creditable productions. Generally the designs are ornate yet neat and effective, and the workmanship is good.

 $\mathsf{Digitized}\,\mathsf{by}\,Google$

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 16s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Cassell and Co., 7\(\frac{1}{2}\); J. Dickinson and Co., 27s.; Financial News, Pref., 13s. 6d.; Ilford, 29s. 3d; Illustrated London News, 3s. 9d.; International Linotype, 63\(\frac{1}{2}\); Edward Lloyd, 16s. 9d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 21d.; Roneo, 46s., 45s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck and Sons, 25s. 3d., 24s. 4½d., Pref., 8os.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 23s., Def., 20s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 9d.; Weldon's, Pref., 14s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s. 11d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY.-Interim dividend of 8s. per share, free of tax, on the ordinary shares for the half-year, payable December 2nd.

NEW COMPANIES.

GOSNAY ADVERTISING Co. (1919), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of railway, theatrical and general bill posters, advertising and photographic contractors, printers, zinco and wood engravers, etc., lately carried on by the Gosnay Advertising Co., Ltd., at 6 and 7, Little White Lion-street, Long-acre, W.C., and to enter into an agreement between said old company of the first part, W. J. Mawrey, F. A. Wood and H. J. Jewell of the second part, Odhams, Ltd., of the third part, and W. J. B. Odham, of the fourth part. The subscribers are W. J. B. Odham and J. S. Elias. Private company. The first directors are J. S. Elias, W. J. B. Odham and F. Mills. Registered office, 93-4, Long-acre, W.C.2.

ADJUTANTS PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000 in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, etc. The subscribers are Major P. H. Bancroft and Major B. Graham. Private company. The first directors are Major P. H. Bancroft, Captain G. E. Hyson, and Major B. C. Graham. Registered office, Printing Works, Ludgershall, Wilts.

SUNDAY PUBLICATIONS, LTD. - Registered with a capital of £250,000, in £1 shares (200,000 ordinary and 50,000 deferred ordinary), to carry on the business of owners, printers, and publishers of newspapers, magazines, and other literary works, etc. The subscribers are A. R. E. Pain and E. A. Perrin. Private company. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office, 92, Fleet street, E.C.

BOOKS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of books, newspapers, journals, magazine and other literary works, etc. The subscribers are H. Martin and A. E. Gilbody. Private company. The first directors are not named.

DISCHARGED AND DEMOBILISED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS "BULLETIN" Co., LTD.— Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers, etc. The sub-scribers are T. F. Lister and G. Dimond. Private company. First directors, T. F. Lister, D. Joyce, and G. Dimond. Registered office, 2, Westminster Palace gardens, Artillery-row,

A. Mansfield and Sons, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, engravers, etc. The subscribers are C. Moxham and A. R. B. Smerdon. Private company. First directors, C. Moxham and A. R. B. Smerdon. Registered office, 95, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

BAKER, DEVINE AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, to take over from W. P. Baker and F. Devine the leasehold premises No. 26, 27, 28 and 33, Handyside-arcade, Percy-street, Newcastleon-Tyne, and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. The subscribers are W. P. Baker and F. Devine. Private company. The first directors are W. P. Baker and F. Devine (both permanent governing directors.. Registered office, I. Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

RE HERBERT JAMES GIBBINS, Traveller, 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.—This debtor attended on November 7th at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £634 108.4d., and assets nil. Replying to Mr. F. T. Garton. official receiver, the debtor said this was his third failure. He went bankrupt in July, 1893, with liabilities £4,297, and again in November, 1912, when he owed £1,320. No dividend was paid in either case, but he had been discharged from both sets of proceedings. Since the war his earnings were considerably reduced, and since February, 1917, he had been in the hands of moneylenders. Witness joined the army in May, 1918, and was discharged in April last, since which time he had been employed by a firm of printers at a salary of £7 a week and commission; but, as a matter of fact, the salary had been reduced and no commission had been earned. present failure was caused by excess of household and personal expenditure over income, and to heavy interest charges. He first went to moneylenders in January, 1917, and in all borrowed from six firms, paying off the earlier loans by means of subsequent advances. Mr.~, Registrar Francke: Have you lost your position owing to this bankruptcy? The Debtor: No, sir, I have gone back under a new agreement. The examination was concluded.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Morris, James Robert, formerly printer and journalist. Third and final dividend of 14s. 2d. in the f (making, with the prior dividends, 20s. in the f) upon new proof, all previous proofs having been expunged by an order of court, dated October 24th, 1919; payable at Official Receiver's Office, 22, Swan-street, Shrewsbury, November 6th, 1919.

Kraft Papers.

Kraft wrappings are stiffening progressively with the lapse of time, to day's quotations running upwards from £53 10s., a figure which does not leave a very wide margin of English krafts of profit for the importer. equal quality are obtainable at the same figure, with about the same time limit for de-livery. Both English and foreign mills are booked to capacity, and this fact alone is sufficient to warrant a well-maintained price. Dutch strawboards are arriving here in large quantities, the bulk of the import being already sold to booked orders. Quotations for forward delivery are based on £14 10s. to £15 per ton, s/o 22 by 32, 8 to 18 ozs. Heavy weights and lined boards subject to the usual extras. For stock deliveries £18 basis is the present price, while for orders booked for boards due for early arrival, £16 per ton has been quoted in certain quarters. boards are being offered from stock at £18 per ton, best quality, and £15 per ton second grade.

Among the newly-elected members of the Birmingham City Council are Mr. C. Combridge, stationer and paper merchant.

PRICE OF FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.—As in England, newspapers in France were obliged to raise their prices during the war, the price of dailies now being 1d., 1½d. and 2d. In view of the demands of the compositors and machine-men, however, and the continued high price of paper, newspaper directors are considering the advisability of further raising the price by an additional halfpenny.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place at an early date, between Miss Eily Evangeline, second daughter of Mr. Fred Becker, and Major Matthew Hay, eldest son of Professor Matthew Hay, Aberdeen.

New Paper Machines.

1,000 ft. of "News" per minute.

The Laurentide Paper Co., Grand Mere Canada, is developing its capacity for making news-print paper. They have placed a contract with the Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, for two 166-inch news-print machines, which are to be housed in a new building 320 ft. long by 90 ft. wide and two storeys in height.

Both machines are to be designed to run up to one thousand feet of paper per minute. They will start, however, at about 650 ft. per minute, and as they become "tuned up "their speed will be increased until they reach the maximum of one thousand feet every minute. The length of the wire will be about 112 ft., and it will be pitched about 4 ft. There will be four presses and 40 dryers each six feet in diameter.

The new machines will bring the total production of the Laurentide plant up to 360 tons of news-print per day.

Printing News Items.

ORGANISED by the Federation of British Industries, a meeting of manufacturers in the area under the jurisdiction of the Education Department of the London County Council will be held on November 26th for the purpose of considering the application of Clause to of the Fisher Act. Sir Robert Hadfield will preside.

Two HUNDRED enraged orchestral players invaded the editorial offices of the Bologna newspaper Resto del Carlino, last week, to protest against a criticism of their performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The paper's musical critic, Signor Bastianelli, was eventually seized and beaten.

An exhibition of English books will be held at Zurich from December 10th to 28th, containing the best selection of modern English literature. British publishers interested should communicate with Messrs. F. Deaniker, booksellers, 11, In Gassen, Zurich.

SIR JAMES READING FAIRFAX, of Sydney, N.S.W., senior proprietor of the Sydney Morning Herald and the Sydney Mail, left (exclusive of large estates in Australia) personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £8,347.

On relinquishing the Mayoralty of Tiverton, Devon, after eight years in office, Mr. A. T. Gregory, editor of the *Tiverton Gazette*, is to be presented with the freedom of the borough.

MR. J. W. WHYTE, the esteemed president of the Stationers' Social Society, is announced to preside at the eighth annual autumn dinner at the Adelaide Rooms, Gatti's Restaurant, on Friday, the 14th inst.

PRINTER & STATIONER NOVEMBER 13, 1919.

Important Paper Fusion.

Mr. E. S. Lendrum Makes a Big Purchase.

Home and Export Departments of E. Lloyd, Ltd., Taken Over.

Mr. E. S. Lendrum has purchased the goodwill of the home and export departments of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., which will mean an important development of the concerns with While the which Mr. Lendrum is associated. head offices of Messrs. Lendrum, Ltd., for the continuance of the existing business will remain in Temple-avenue, and the branch offices are maintained at Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, the new departure will be directed from 2-4, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, where extensive alterations have been carried out to meet the requirements of the home and export paper business.

The staff of Edward Lloyd in the departmentments concerned are passing over to Mr. Lendrum. Mr. G. H. Hoffman will manage the home section and Mr. T. C. Bailie will

have charge of the export branch.

The business of Edward Lloyd in the directions indicated is one of the oldest in the country, having been established for 35 years. They possess very important connections in India, Japan, the Straits Settlements and Australia, and it will be the aim of Mr. Lendrum to extend still further these important interests. Mr. Lendrum occupies a prominent place in the paper trade of Great Britain, and his energy and enterprise will find ample scope in the further opportunities which are now opened to him.

In the development of the export connections in the East, Mr. Lendrum has secured the services of Mr. E. J. J. Randall, a gentleman who is intimately acquainted with the paper trade in those parts of the globe, and who was formerly the Eastern representative

of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co.

NEW Ink to Help Waste Paper Recovery.

A French invention by Mr. Oscar Piequet relates to manufacture of an ink with all the qualities of ordinary printing inks and also very sensitive to the action of chlorine, which completely removes it. Thus the same results are obtained as with the ordinary printing ink and, in addition, old printed paper can be regenerated and perfectly bleached. This ink is made from dyes styled "sulphur" black and various colours, known in the trade under names intermediate dyes, autogene, pyrogene, auronal, etc. All are obtained by the action of sulphur and sulphides on organic matter. The initial type is the

"Cachou Laval" produced by the action of sulphur on sawdust. Hitherto they have only been employed for textiles. To make printing ink these dyes are rendered fluid with sodium sulphide, transforming them into precipitates or insoluble cakes. The materials employed in printing, i.e., oils and varnishes, can be utilised, but in most cases can be replaced by gum, starch, dextrine, size or formaline size, usually employed for textiles. The ink is applied in the ordinary way, both black and coloured.

To remove it from old paper for pulping, the paper is treated with chlorine in a suitable quantity to bleach perfectly. Writing

inks can be made in the same way.

Papyrus Lodge (No. 2562).

Mr. F. J. Bobeer Farrell, P.M., was installed W.M. of the above Lodge at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C., on Wednes-

day last.

There was a large gathering of members and visitors, and the installation ceremony was impressively conducted by the outgoing Master (Mr. Wells). The Papyrus Lodge has been well served by the enthusiasm and thoroughness of its officers, who have included many prominent paper trade men.

The following officers were invested by the W.M.: -E. G. Wells, I.P.M., F. J. Court, S.W. G. A. H. Buchanan, J.W., E. B. Westman, Treasurer, James Bailey, Secretary, W. V. Marchant, S.D., J. de Q. Dodds, J.D., F. E. R. Becker, D.C., C. Newell, A.D.C., G. J. Ralph, Almoner, R. Stanton, Organist, J. V. Tunbridge, Asst. Sec., E. Flygt, I.G., Fred Freeman, Permanent S., A. H. Archibald, S.S., W. Rowlandson, J.S., J. L. Greaves, J.S., and T. Bowler, Tyler.

Prior to the installation, Mr. G. Ralph. P.M., L.R., initiated his two sons—Mr. M. Gordon Ralph and Mr. P. Arthur Ralph.

Tenders Wanted.

TO PRINTERS.

Representation of the People Act, 1918.

TENDERS (to be delivered not later than THURSDAY, the 20TH NOVEMBER 1919), are invited for PRINTING the LISTS and REGIS-TERS of ELECTORS for the EIGHT PARLIA-MENTARY DIVISIONS of the COUNTY OF

Forms of Tender and further Particulars may be obtained upon application to

JOHN H. GOOLD,

Registration Officer.

County Registration Office, Bank Chambers, Chelmsford. 10th November, 1919.

Digitized by GOOGLE

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER." 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPPESENTATIVES or MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three. Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portfor after. Bight words to be reckoned for each line.

4. EGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling

per line.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Machinery for Sale.

WO CUTTING KNIVES for Payne Diamond Cutting Machine; 54-in. in length, 4,%-in. in depth, 7%-in. thick; little used and practically new; 60s. each. A rubbing will be sent or can be seen any time by appointment. - C. P., 148, Aldersgate-street, E.C. I.

Miscellaneous.

SMALL JOBBING PLANT for Sale (together or separately); Model Platen (Foolscap), Type, Frames, Galleys, Ornaments, etc.; £80, sacrifice. -Wilson, 137, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

EFFICIENT THE MOST CARRIER YET DEVISED.



For prompt delivery of small parcels or rush orders, there is nothing to equal the Pavecar—the Car of the Pavement. They are strongly constructed, quicker, more convenient and have a larger carrying capacity than any type of conveyance previously used.

A CHILD CAN WHEEL THEM.

Pavecars save 10/- per week, per car, on former delivery costs.

Send a Post Card for Booklet "Solving the Delivery Problem."

> PAVECARS. LTD. (Dept. 5),

Great George Street, LIVERPOOL.

MILL No. 2.



Established 1810.

We Specialise in

NON-CURLING GUMMED PAPERS

GUMMED PAPER TAPE. SEALING MACHINES, STAY PAPER FOR BOXMAKING.

And make a Paper for Every Purpose.

IUEL JON

CAMBERWELL, SURREY. NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A. BRIDEWELL PLACE. LONDON. E.C.4.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Imprial Decisions.

Important Ruling as to Share Lists.

The adjourned hearing took place last week of the case mentioned in our issue of the 23rd ult, in which Messrs. Straker Brothers, Ltd., printers, etc., of 194-200, Bishopsgate, were summoned before Sir Louis Newton, at the Guildhall, under the Newspapers, Printers and Reading Rooms Repeal Act, 1869, for having in April last printed certain papers

without an imprint.

It was stated in the summons that these papers were meant to be published and dispersed —namely, 2,500 printed papers headed "Oil Companies," bearing date, and the name and address of "W. and A. Wilson (W. R. Ashton), stock and share brokers, St. George's House, 193–197, Regent-street, W., "such papers not bearing the name and address of the printers thereon. There were similar summonses in connection with a number of circulars called the "Monthly Rubber Share List."

Sir Archibald Bodkin, prosecuting for the Crown, explained the provisions of the Act, which, he said, must not be regarded as a merely formal matter. Ashton, posing as a stock and share broker, had issued fraudulent literature of various kinds for the purpose of inducing people to invest money. Had it not been that the police had also found receipted invoices bearing Strakers' name, there would have been difficulty in tracing the printer, which, in the circumstances, was an important

He (Sir Archibald) did not for a moment wish it to be understood that there was any suggestion against this firm. Strakers' was a well known and eminently respectable house, who, needless to say, would not have been a party to any such undertaking as Ashton's. All that the prosecution alleged against them was that they had not complied with the provisions of this Act. Their managing director, on being seen by the police in connection with the matter, said they were unaware that the printing of their name and address was required on what they regarded as a stockbroker's share and price list. These lists were supplied to stockbrokers all over the country, and firms in the North receiving them objected to the name of a London printer appearing thereon.

Mr. H. Maddocks, for the defence, contended that stocks and shares were articles of commerce and tangible articles of property within the meaning of the section making ex-

ceptions from the Act.

Having listened to the arguments on both sides, Alderman Newton said it was a question of law, of the meaning of a certain section, and he should take time to consider his decision.

When the case came up again, the Alderman dismissed the summons. Notice of appeal was given.

Heavy Fines.

The Polyglot Printing Co., Ltd., Paul-street,

Finsbury, was summoned before Mr. Denman, at the Marlborough Police-court, for publishing printed matter which did not bear the name and address of the printers, and William R. Ashton was summoned for assisting in the alleged offence.

Sir A. Bodkin said that in August Ashton was convicted of fraud, and in his office in Regent-street were found a number of printed circulars and the Financial Weekly Forecast, which did not bear the name of the printers.

Mr. H. Joy, for the Polyglot Co., urged that his clients had put certain initials on the circulars which would clearly indicate to those in the printing trade from where they emanated.

Mr. Denman fined the company £90, with £10 costs, and Ashton £200, with the alterna-

tive of three months' imprisonment.

Printers' Medical Aid.

The 44th quarterly meeting of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association was held at the L.S.C. offices, St. Bride street, when the chair was taken by Mr. W. Vandy, chairman of the committee, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. C.W. Bowerman, M.P., who is away with the labour delegation at

Washington.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, secretary, presented an encouraging report, which showed that the receipts for the quarter were £1,237 15s. 111d., and the expenditure £965 14s. 4d., while at the end of the quarter the funds stood at £1,065 118. 1d., an increase of £596 over that Letters to the number of of a year ago. 2,084 were issued during the three months, showing a total issue since inception of 43,956 letters. Arrangements had been made, and were being extended, for the issuing of appliances by local makers, the latest arrangement being the supplying of spectacles at Enfield, Tottenham, Stoke Newington, and East Ham, in addition to the firms previously Convalescent homes had been referred to. in great demand and the association had taken full opportunity to send subscribers to the fourteen homes upon their list. hoped to increase that number next year. Good work was also being done in the provinces, and arrangements were being made for the supplying of appliances, etc., locally.

The report was adopted, and the meeting by a unanimous vote endorsed the Committee's proposal to increase the secretary's wage to £6 per week, and that of the

assistant to £3 per week.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Vandy for presiding concluded a very business-like meeting.

For one year, covering the period of reconstruction, printers' type and ink, together with printing and writing paper, and certain articles of stationery are to be admitted into Jugo-Slavia at the minimum tariff.

Digitized by GOGIC



Our vast stocks of all kinds of paper enable us to quote bed rock prices, and to ensure prompt delivery.

37 per cent. of our staff are receiving disability pen-sion. We have the right to use this seal.

We Specialise in

NEWS, PRINTINGS, BROWNS, CAPS, SKIPS, TISSUE PAPER (white and coloured), MACHINE GLAZED CAPS, KRAFTS and NATURE BROWNS, WRAPPING PAPER, TELEGRAM PAPER, COUNTER TOILET ROLLS, SMALL REELS and ALL KINDS OF CREPE; BAGS for all Trades.

We shall have pleasure in sending you our Stock Lists on receipt of your request.

Do not place your orders until you have compared our prices with what you are at present paying.

Red Leather Boards

£47 10s. per ton delivered.

Blotting Paper -White or Pink,

folded demy for blotting pads, 101d. per 1b. delivered.

Direct enquiries and all correspondence to the

French Paperstock Company Ltd.,

Department 2,

24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16.

Local Branches at

WEST KENSINGTON, CALEDONIAN ROAD. LEWISHAM, BRIXTON, CHELMSFORD, and SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

Anglo-Norwegian Trade.

Paper and Box-Board.

The conditions in the paper and box-board trade, as far as this country is concerned, have not been so flourishing during the last few weeks as might have been anticipated, says the Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal, but, on the other hand, Scandinavian mills are now reaping the benefit of the great demand for paper, etc., from the overseas markets, practically all mills making paper and box-boards being fully booked up with orders for this year, and, in some instances, up to March and April of next year. In consequence of the many orders forthcoming prices have, in many cases, hardened considerably, other reasons for the rise in prices being the increased cost of raw materials, as well as labour. The Norwegian rate of exchange just now is more favourable, being little over the normal rate, whilst the Swedish rate is gradually improving, although it is not yet up to the normal standard of Kr. 18.16 per £. The following figures indicate approximately the prices quoted by the Scandinavian mills at the present time: - Unglazed and M.G. kraft, £48 to £48 ios. per ton, nett, f.o.b. Norwegian and Swedish ports, whilst for M.G. pure sulphite, in thin substance of d.c. 7 lbs., there has been quite a considerable advance in price, the ruling figure to-day being £65 per ton, nett, f.o.b., which shows an increase of about £4 per ton on the prices existing a month ago, and prices for heavier substances are proportionately higher. For greaseproof, ordinary unbleached qualities, mills are asking £58-£60 per ton, nett, f.o.b. shipping ports. For box boards also there is an increase in prices, and for friction glazed leather boards, recent quotations stand at £31 to £31 10s. per ton of 1,000 kilos., and for wood pulp boards, £26-£27 per 1,000 kilos, nett, f.o.b. All prices are based on normal rate of exchange.

Printers at Football.

Brymay met Rocklight in the London Business Houses League on Saturday at Leyton, winning by 3 goals to o. Lowe, Robinson and Stevenson scored for the home team in the first half. Fast and exciting play followed the change over. Brymay's outside left sprained his ankle and had to be carried off.

Bradbank (Bradbury-Wilkinson) beat Derrick Wanderers at Blackheath by 2 goals to 1. St. Clements Press beat Stills by 3 goals to 0.

THE cylinder press feeders of New York propose as a part of their new contract with the employers that members of the union shall not work in any shop not operating a standard cost finding system. Not a bad proposition.

Wages in the Paper Bag Trade.

At a meeting of the Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain) on Friday, it was resolved to fix general minimum time rates of 1s. 1²/₄d. per hour for male workers of 21 years of age and over, and of 8d. per hour for female workers, with lower minimum rates for male and female learners.

The Trade Board also resolved to fix a piece work basis time-rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for female workers, the effect of which is to require that where a worker is employed on piece-work, each piece-rate paid shall be sufficient to yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker, not less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.

The Trade Board also resolved to fix overtime rates for male and female workers.

The Trade Board have notified the Minister of Labour of the minimum rates of wages fixed and have suggested that the rates fixed should become effective as from November 24th, 1919.

Subject to an Order by the Minister of Labour being made confirming the above rates, statutory notices embodying the decisions of the Trade Board will be sent to all employers in the trade.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Cameron, D. Fountain, etc., pens. 26,874.
Clark, W., Paterson, J. G. Typewriting machines. 26,510.
Crossby, W. E. J., Mellor, J. Manufacture of cartons. 26,436.

Pride, H. Typewriters. 26.652.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Sauer, E. Method of applying seamlessly and firmly to printing rollers sheets serving as printing surfaces. 133,077.

printing surfaces. 133,977.

Lanston Monotype Corporation (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Measuring mechanism for typographic composing machines. 134,003.

1919.

Payne and Sons and Payne, S. Stop-cylinder printing presses. 134,126.
Tioli, L. Syllabic type-writers. 127,254.

Type-Set Stamps. — Recent Lithuanian postage stamps of crude type-set character remind one, says Mr. Fred J. Melville, of some of the rare old stamps of British Guiana and the Hawaiian Islands, which were printed in local newspaper offices. In the first Lithuanian stamps the setting is even simpler than in the Guiana and Hawaiian rarities; there is no ornamentation, just a simple type-set inscription, enclosed within a border formed of cyphers.



A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3. WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151. OUEEN VICTORIA STREET. LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON." Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood.

Now-1919-Roady.

CHROMO **ALMANACS**

Cheap, Choice and Charming. eat Variety. Many War Subjects,

Full Particulars on Application.

TAYLOR BROS. **CIRCULAR**

Is issued about Quarterly fully illustrating our new productions.

If you do not receive a copy as issued, send us your name and address.

Every Description of COLOUR

Cheaper and Better than usually offered.

Get our Prices before placing Orders elsewhere.

Wires: Almanacs, Leeds. TAYLOR BROS, Colour Printers |

461 Central.

Telephone: CITY 460.

Telegrams: "PAPETIER-CENT-LDN."

WALTER MAKIN & CO.

Papermakers' Agents and Merchants,

57-59, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. 4.

Specialities:

WHITE & S.C. PRINTINGS. GREASE PROOFS. WRITINGS. CARTRIDGES. BANKS.

STRAWBOARDS. BROWNS.

KRAFTS. M.G. POSTERS. IMITATION PARCHMENTS. VEGETABLE PARCHMENTS Dig CAPS, LTC. Q

TISHE COLONIAL NOVEMBER 13. 1919.

Master Rulers & Vellum Binders.

A Vigorous Branch of the L.M.P.A.

A dinner was held at the Talbot Restaurant, London Wall, on Saturday, November 1st, to commemorate the signing of peace, and the first anniversary of the formation of the branch, the chairman, Mr. T. J. Hunt, being host on the occasion for the wines, and Mr. J. Rissen and Mr. J. C. Lake kindly providing

the musical programme.

Over 50 gentlemen sat down to an excellent repast. After the toast of "The King," the CHAIRMAN proposed the toast of " L. M. P. A., and he gave an account of the inception and formation of the organisation and the negotiations with Mr. Lake which led to their being attached to the master printers as a branch. He described the work done by the committees in preparing the various schedules of prices, the time they had devoted to the work, and the harmony dis-The members had played on all occasions. benefited greatly by their work, and now a spirit of good fellowship and trust existed among them in place of the distrust and rivalry which previously obtained. The branch was a great success in every way, financially and otherwise. He referred to the arduous labours of the honorary secretary, Mr. Alexander Willmott, who was their representative on the Labour Committee and safe-Personally he was guarded their interests. proud of what had been done, and hoped that the good feeling shown that evening would always continue for their mutual benefit.

Mr. Johnson responded, and gave some further details of the foundation of the branch, also paying tribute to Mr. Hunt for his unceasing work and masterly chairmanship which had resulted in so successful an organisation, there being nearly 80 members, and to the hon, secretary and committee who had so unselfishly given their time and special ability for the common good of all of them. The great success of the branch had been talked about in the trade so freely that other special branches had come forward to join the parent society or to be affiliated; he cited the cases of the lithographers, the music printers and engravers, and quite recently the bookbinders, who all saw the advantages of the support of a large and powerful organisation, while further negotiations with other bodies were now being carried on. thanked them on behalf of the L. M. P. A. for the hearty manner in which they received the

MR. JOHN RISSEN proposed "Success to the Master Rulers and Vellum Binders Branch." He said he was glad to be present and to meet as friends those who in the old days they treated as rivals who should not be spoken to. He congratulated them on the good spirit prevailing that evening, which meant prosperity to them, instead of the old plan of cutting one another out. They were reaping great benefit from the work of the branch.

MR. HELEY replied, as an original member of the committee, and mentioned the fact that with the great number of meetings of the committee, there was never an absentee from them: all worked together in a labour of love.

Other toasts followed, and it was generally felt that a very pleasant and friendly evening had been spent with advantage to all the members. An excellent musical programme added to the harmony and success of the

hrisimas Card Trade.

There is no doubt that the war struck a severe blow at our trade in Christmas cards. However, the view held in some quarters that the Christmas card habit has gone never to return is doubtless exaggerated. There will be a considerable demand for cards this year, though perhaps less than just before the war. Speaking to a newspaper man the other day, a representative of Messrs. C. W. Faulkner is reported as saying: "The demand from the trade has been greater than we could meet. Prices will be from 2d. to 1s. retail." Patriotic cards are said to be quite out of fashion, while cards in good taste containing quotations from standard authors are in special favour.

Irish Printers Sued

At Omagh Quarter Sessions, William Garmany, engineer, Belfast, sued Messrs. S. D. Montgomery, Ltd., printers, Omagh, Belfast, to recover £5 12s. 6d. for work done.

The plaintiff's case, says the Northern Whig.

was that while one of his workmen was engaged in Omagh he allowed his man to remain to execute some engine repairs for The time sheet showing that the defendants. man had worked 27 hours had been signed by the defendants.

For the defence, Mr. H. M'Cartney, manager for the defendants, said when the time sheet was presented to him the total number of hours on it was 22, yet the actual time worked was about 13½ hours. He admitted signing

the time sheet for the 22 hours.

His Honour said the defendants' manager had affixed his signature to a document which he said was afterwards altered, but to maintain that position he would have to adjudge the plaintiff's man to be guilty of forgery. Defendants were bound by the document, and he could not release them. He gave a decree for £ 5 3s. 6d.

Typewriting machines are likely to be in great request with both English and Arabic lettering.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 21.

LONDON: NOVEMBER 20, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition.

SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works
Larchfield Mills,
Atkinson St. Works
Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

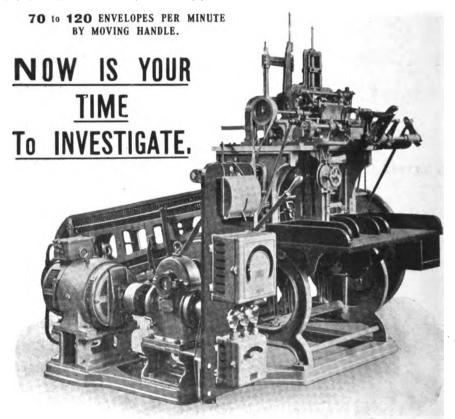
OTLEY.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

"ALL BRITISH LEADER" ENVELOPE FOLDING & GUMMING MACHINES

with Variable Speed Motor and Speed Controller.

SELF-CONTAINED DRYING ARRANGEMENT FITTED TO EACH MACHINE.



DAVID CARLAW & SONS, LIMITED,

Telephone: 1262/3 CENTRAL.
Telegrams: "AUTOMATON, GLASGOW."

31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.

JOHN W. BAINBRIDGE, Ltd., 28, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 21. LONDON: NOVEMBER 20, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

West & North=West London Master Printers.

Good Progress Reported at the Sixth Annual Meeting.

The sixth annual meeting of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London on Wednesday evening last week took the very agreeable form which pleased all who attended the preceding gathering in 1918. Again the members assembled at Slater's Restaurant in Oxford-street, where the brightness of the place and the arrangement of the al fresco tables were pleasing features. Mr. F. A. Perry, the able and energetic president, was in the chair, and there was quite a good gathering. After the coffee and refreshments had been disposed of to the accompaniment of music from below, the company settled down to the more formal proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. J. S. King, the hon. secretary, after presenting the minutes, which were adopted, submitted the sixth annual report of the committee.

The Year's Record.

Twelve months of nominal peace, said the Committee, finds the Association stronger than ever, falsifying the fears of those who thought that when the difficulties of carrying on during war-time and the constant need of advice and assistance had passed, much of the usefulness of the Association would lapse. New occasions bring new duties, and the peace problems confronting the printing trade are just as great as the different difficulties which had to be met during war-time, and it is generally recognised that the need for cooperation is greater than ever. The plan of holding alternate meetings in various parts of the district has met with a considerable measure of success, resulting, with the can-

vassing assistance of Mr. Johnson, the organiser from 24, Holborn, in an addition of over 50 to the membership during the year. There still remain many firms outside, and the Committee again press upon members the duty of personally inviting their neighbours to avail themselves of the advantages of membership, and of testifying to the benefits they have derived from it. The General Election which followed so quickly on the signing of the Armistice found the members of the Association, if not ready to undertake all the work incidental to it, at least prepared with a scale of charges which secured something like a reasonable remuneration for the work they were able to perform.

Good Work Acknowledged.

After referring to interchanges of visits between the district associations, and the value of thus coming into closer touch with one another, the report recalled the presentation to Mr. J. S. King, the Hon. Secretary, on his election to the Mayoralty of Ealing. The Committee expressed their gratitude to Mr. King for the efficient service he has continued to render the Association in the discharge of the secretarial work in spite of the exacting nature of his civic duties. Thanks were also offered to Mr. S. Sidders, Hon. Treasurer, and to Mr. W. J. Pollock, Vice-President.

The Committee placed on record their high appreciation of the way Mr. Perry has discharged the duties of President during the past year. He has entered whole-heartedly into the work, and his able guidance has largely tended to the undoubted success of the year's working and the substantial increase of

members. He has stimulated an increased interest in the work of the Association by holding a series of meetings in the different parts of west and north-west London, which have been well attended.

Standardisation of Paper,

The Committee have not lost sight of the scheme for the standardisation of paper. All important reforms fructify slowly, but there is evidence that the desired end is looming into Members were strongly recommended to continue to press the question of the standardisation on the central authority.

The report also mentioned an agreement, which was extensively signed, not to quote for or execute orders for advertising for which customers stipulated that the necessary paper should be provided by the advertiser.

Concluding, the Committee urged every member to take a more active part in the work of the Association, thereby relieving the executive of some of the burden they have cheerfully borne, and creating a broader basis of knowledge, interest and usefulness, upon which the Association can conduct its operations. Particularly every member is asked to make a point of attending the monthly meetings, so that non-members attending for the first time may rightly appreciate the strength and importance and popularity of the Association, and thereby be encouraged to swell the flowing tide which will ultimately sweep away the yielding barriers of mistrust and jealousy, and bring about a real brotherhood

of master printers. (Applause.) Mr. S. Sidders, the Hon. Treasurer, presented a satisfactory statement of accounts, which showed a substantial balance.

The President's Address.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, thanked the officers, the committee and the members for the very loyal support they had given him during the last year. In many aspects the year had been a very difficult one. Recalling a prophecy he made that the propaganda meetings in the various districts covered by the Association could produce at least 50 members, he expressed gratification that the 50 had been reached and passed, and he hoped that during the year before them the work would be continued with a like gratifying result. Speaking of the price list which had been produced, he claimed it as a bulky offspring of a very useful little list which the committee of that Association had produced a year ago. The criticism had been levelled against it that it was a price list prepared by large printers for the use of smaller members of the craft. He wished to disabuse their mind on that point. It was quite true that the chairman of the committee which compiled the list was a large city printer, but it was equally true that the bulk of the members of that committee were small suburban printers, whose recommendations. he could assure them, had as much weight as it was possible to give them, and practically everything they suggested was embodied in the price list. Further, the list in draft was

submitted to all the local associations, and had been adopted by them with one or two modifications which were incorporated in the final list.

The Wages Demand.

Referring to the recent demand for an increase of 15s. by the unions, Mr. Perry expressed the hope that the Association would resist the demand. Quoting the case of Ethelred the Unready, who tried to buy off the Danes with doles, Mr. Perry expressed the hope that the Master Printers' Association would not endeavour to secure industrial peace by offering payments which would only meet with disappointment. It was the duty of every section of the community to bear the existing burdens and not try and put them on to the shoulders of a particular section. The time had come when further increases in wages should not be granted, nor should there be any further reduction in hours. Labour should endeavour to secure better conditions, not by higher pay, but by making the wages they now receive have greater purchasing power, which could be done by greater production. In this way would the nation's wealth be increased, the wages received would go further, and the community would be better off than they were to-day.

Major Fordyce Birch, secretary of the L.M.P.A., at the request of the President, offered a few observations, in the course of which he apologised that the amount of work which engaged their attention at 24, Holborn, did not permit of their devoting so much time to visitors as they would like.

Mr. W. J. Pollock, in seconding the adoption of the report, said he thought in that district they could look back with feelings of satisfaction that they had attempted some-thing and had accomplished something. He went on to speak of still more thorough organisation until they had every master printer within their ranks. As to the price list, he believed it would do a great deal towards putting their craft upon a proper and paying basis. Behind the price list was the greatest thing, the costing system, and if nothing else would put a little backbone into master printers, that would.

The report was then adopted unanimously.

Re-Election of President

Mr. Pollock moved that Mr. F. A. Perry be The association had re-elected president. been fortunate in having a number of splendid master printers as their presidents, but Mr. Perry had not been the least in the line. Hear, hear.) They were indebted to him for the very hard work he had put in on their behalf during the past year, and by his eloquent addresses he had assisted the whole craft. In these strenuous times, the committee felt it was well to have at the helm a man of Mr. Perry's experience, as under him there was no fear of the association going slack.

Mr. Scarsbrook seconded the resolution, and also paid a tribute to Mr. Perry's energy and ability. He had gone through all the reconstruction work, and his efforts at 24, Holborn had been well received.

The resolution was cordially carried.

Mr. Perry, in reply, said he would continue to do his best for the association and acknowledged the great assistance he had received from Mr. Pollock, who was an ideal vice-president.

On the motion of Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr. Langley, both of whom spoke in warm terms of Mr. Pollock's services, that gentleman was re-elected to the position of vice-

president.

Mr. Burt proposed Mr. J. S. King again as hon. secretary, and said that gentleman had proved himself equal to his name.

Mr. Philp seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and Mr. King re-

plied.

On the motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Searle, Mr. Sidders was re-elected hon.

treasurer

The re-election of Mr. Perry as the representative of the association on the council of

the L.M.P.A. was unanimous.

Mr. H. Searle was appointed publicity secretary, and the following members were appointed to the committee: – Messrs. H. W. Barnard, J. Hastie, J. W. Fowler, R. F. Hunger, J. E. Jones, W. J. Pollock, H. Searle, J. Taylor, G. F. Weston, F. E. Philp, and E. W. Wormold.

Mr. Hastie replied on behalf of the com-

mittee.

The Trade Barometer.

Mr. H. C. Hill, at the request of the chairman, then delivered a short address. He said the succe s of the past year was no surprise to those who knew the earnest and good business men who directed the affairs of that association. In their president they had been peculiarly happy and successful, and the fact that they were re-electing him and the officers, practically en bloc, proved that things were going well. Turning to the affairs of the trade generally, Mr. Hill said they could not say that the barometer was set fair. On the other hand, he was no pessimist as to the future. Referring to the demand for an increase in wages, Mr. Hill said he was looking for some evidence that the trade union leaders would realise the economic position of the trade. If they did they would know that they were very close to a line, a step beyond which would mean injuring the craft and all engaged in it. They must sooner or later come to the breaking point, and he was hoping that the trade unions would recognise that they could not go very much further. It ought to be brought home to the employees that if a product was made too expensive, that would inevitably reduce the demand for it, and that if they reduced the demand then unemployment would inevitably follow. He hoped that the common sense of the men as a whole would have sufficient weight to bring that side of the question home to the trade union leaders. All he could say was that their backs would soon be to the wall and then they would have to fight or go under.

Mr. A. D. Phelp (East and North-East London Association) extended greetings and

congratulations to the hosts on that occasion and urged that the printing craft should be raised to the dignity of being at the top of the tree.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to an excellent musical programme provided by the following: Messrs. Charles Game and Charles Winter, and Misses Louise Watson and Ida Williams.

Printers' Charlty Boxing.

The National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants are organising a "Big Boxing Tournament" at The Ring, Blackfriars-road, on Thursday evening, November 27th, by permission of Mrs. Dick Burge. The object of the tourney is to provide funds to erect a memorial home to perpetuate the memory of the members who gave their lives for their country in the Great War. This will include a sanatorium to fight the scourge of consumption, a convalescent home, and a home for aged members and their wives, who may be enabled to spend the evening of their lives in comfort without the help of charity.

The success of the venture is already assured, thanks to donations of £1,000 from its first president, Viscount Northcliffe, £1,000 from Lord Burnham, £1,000 from Sir Edward Hulton, £1,000 from Sir George Riddell, £1,050 from Sir Samuel Waring, while from other quarters, chiefly from the working class, several hundred pounds have been received. The Federation of Master Printers are also in favour of the scheme, and have appointed a committee to draft an appeal for support to

the general printing trade.

Full particulars may be obtained of the Hon. Sec., W. Kelly, Caxton House, 26, Blackfriars-road, S.E.I.

American News-Print Shortage.

A report from New York states that American newspapers, in face of the shortage of news-print, are urged to make an immediate reduction in the size of their publications and radically to increase their advertising rates.

At a special meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the President, Mr. Glass, declared that advances in advertising rates were necessary "to hold back the sluice of advertising that is poured into our offices and bids fair to continue next year."

REUTER announces three death sentences as a result of the trial of the persons connected in the publication and production of the Gazette des Ardennes, the pro-German newspaper which was published in Northern France during the German occupation.

Stationers' Social Society.

Eighth Annual Autumn Dinner,

The Stationers' Social Society has safely weathered the difficulties of the war and is again enjoying those pleasant gatherings which enable paper men to meet one another under less strenuous conditions than obtain in the work-a-day world. Stationers are undoubtedly sociable beings, and they have warmly supported the happy idea of the founders of the Society. Now that the horrors of war are behind us, there is a new opportunity to extend the membership and the usefulness of the institution.

The eighth annual autumn dinner of the Society was held on Friday at Gatti's Restaurant, Strand, London, and it was a very delightful and successful function, even surpassing those which have preceded it. The ornate hall at Gatti's was a scene of great brilliance on Friday night, and Mr. W. J. Whyte, the President, directed the proceedings in his usual agreeable manner. Considerably over one hundred gentlemen attended the dinner, and a happy and genial company they were.

Admirable arrangements had been made for the entertainment of the members and visitors by Mr. R. K. McKenzie and Mr. A. E. Mist, the whole affair being carried out with good taste and excellent judgment. Not only was the cuisine good, but there followed a musical programme of many attractions, while the toast list was kept within the right proportions. There were only three toasts—
"The King," "The Visitors," and "The President.

In asking Mr. McKenzie to propose "The Visitors," Mr. Whyte remarked upon his recent return from the war, and the Hon. Secretary was warmly greeted on rising to speak.

The Visitors.

Mr. McKenzie expressed the pleasure of the committee at seeing so many members and visitors present. The large attendance, he said, was a striking testimony to the regard in which the President was held by a wide circle of friends. The Hon. Secretary mentioned that the Stationers' Social Society was a purely social affair, having no axe to grind and few calls upon its members. He often thought that large and representative as the Society was of the trade with which they were connected, he felt that it could be still more representative if the visitors who were present that night joined their ranks. The members would welcome their help in pushing the machine along and in promoting the amenities of their trade.

Mr. J. L. Greaves responded on behalf of the visitors, and recalled the absence of their old friend, the late Mr. E. Bradshaw, to whose memory he paid a fitting tribute. He went on to say that these gatherings helped them to forget the trials and difficulties of everyday

life. Speaking of the President, he offered Mr. Whyte best wishes for his future, remarking that, although Mr. Whyte was making changes, he did not think he would be lost to the paper trade. The speaker concluded by wishing success to the Stationers' Social Society.

Tribute to the President.

Mr. W. C. Corke proposed the toast of the president, and remarked upon the affectionate regard that was entertained for Mr. Whyte throughout their great trade. He thought there was more than ordinary interest in the occasion of their gathering that night in having Mr. Whyte to preside over them. Not only was it the first gathering of that kind which had taken place since the signing of Peace, but it was fraught with added interest to every friend of Mr. Whyte-and each member of the society deemed it a privilege to be called his friend-because Mr. Whyte was now bringing to a close, perhaps only a temporary close, a very long and honoured association with the paper trade. (Hear, hear.) He thought very few men in that room could claim such a distinguished connection with the trade as their president. It was 45 years ago since Mr. Whyte first became connected with it. He could claim a practical experience in a paper mill, and an almost unique knowledge on the export side of the papermaking industry. Mr. Corke could hardly imagine that there was a man in the trade with such a profound experience of it, nor one who did so much in the pioneer work of their export trade as their president, who could also claim 30 years unbroken association with one firm, which was known not only in Great Britain, but throughout the civilised world and wherever paper was used and dealt in. He meant the firm of Messrs. Edward Lloyd. Ltd. (Applause.) Mr. Whyte had been a director of that concern since it was turned into a public company, and now, after his long and active association with the trade, he deemed it advisable to take a well-earned rest, while he was still in possession of all the vigour of his energies. Mr. Corke felt he would be voicing the sentiments of every member of the society when he expressed to Mr. Whyte their very hearty good wishes to him in his new sphere, whether it be the enjoyment of golf or in some new form of commercial activity, in which he (Mr. Corke) rather suspected Mr. Whyte would eventually find himself. They all hoped Mr. Whyte would live long and enjoy whatever sphere of activity he might take up. (Loud applause.) The toast was drunk with great heartiness,

followed by musical honours and cheers.

A Democratic Society.

The President, whose rising was the signal for another ovation, thanked Mr. Corke for his kind observations, and the company for the manner in which they had received them. He apologised for the fact that his health had not allowed him to take that active part in the affairs of the association which he would have liked to have done. Describing the democratic character of the society, Mr.

Whyte said they found round those tables representatives of every class of paper rubbing shoulders with one another. They could see the maker or representative of "strong linen in the person of their secretary, and they could fancy "Mr. MacEsparto" complaining fancy of the high price of rags. Then they passed from the representative of the pure esparto paper, and came down possibly to the pure sulphite papers, whose representative sat beside Mr. Henry, who made, perhaps, what might be called "browns"—(laughter)—and they could hear "Mr. Brown" say, "Trade is terrible. You know, we were all right until you took our material to make your pure sulphite papers, and now we cannot get anything." Then they came to Mr. Raynham and other people, and so to the common "news," although he did not know why "news" at 4d. per lb. should be termed common. They again complained of the esparto man taking all their mechanical wood to make pure esparto papers in Scotland. (Laughter.) Finally, they reached waste paper, and found their friend Mr. Lendrum taking hold of the scraps of waste. However, Mr. Lendrum thrived very well on a strong constitution, and he was now going into the wholesale stationery trade, in which he (Mr. Whyte), wished him success. plause.) Referring in more serious terms to the recent tribute of silence, the President remarked that the calls of humanity were greater than the calls of antagonism, and the Stationers' Social Society had a great deal to do in furthering that cause. They deal to do in furthering that cause. must have a spiritual feeling towards the development of a social and democratic brotherhood throughout the world, and they could help in their own little way; because the League of Nations called on all for assistance in the cause of brotherhood and comradeship.

Mr. Whyte concluded by remarking that he was leaving the office of president that night. He was afraid he had done little for the society, because he was not gifted with eloquence, and he confessed that in the chair he did not enjoy those social functions so thoroughly as he would do in ordinary circumstances and as he hoped to do in the future. Although he was retiring from his own firm at the end of the year, though there might be some little association with it afterwards, he was not going to retire from the Stationers' Social Society. (Cheers.) He could only thank them for the kind conconsideration they had given him during his term of office.

Between the speeches, the following captivated the company with a varied entertainment which was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody: Misses Ethel Royston (contralto); Madeline Warner ('cello); Gwen Alban; and Messrs. Cedric Walters (baritone); Walter Walters (humorist); Eric Ross; and Herbert Townsend (piano).

Among those who supported the President at the dinner were Messrs. Mason, F. L. Cayzer, E. H. Raynham, E. S. Lendrum, W. C. Corke, J. C. Lake, C. T. Corke, L. J. Brown, H. H. Brown, A. E. Brown, W. A. Kershaw, J. A. Kidd, W. E. Green, P. S. Porteous, H. Spald-

ing, A. E. Brown, W. H. Horsburgh, C. W. Davidson, F. H. House, E. J. Hart, F. L. Talley, A. L. Panton, J. S. M. Stewart, H. Back, G. S. Weeks, A. E. Mist, C. D'Oyley Mears, W. G. McCombie, M. Henry, H. Ling, G. Thomerson, R. L. Jeffery, J. S. Blagden, S. T. Griffin, J. F. Whitburn, S. A. Woodroffe, G. H. Wilkinson, W. H. Collins, M. Hannah, S. Stacey, A. J. Rae, W. J. Cumming, A. F. Kidd, W. M. Thom, A. Cook, E. Barton, J. H. Lowe, A. Heath, R. B. Ferguson, J. L. Greaves, F. J. Walden, A. E. Fidler, H. F. Aguilar, S. J. Green, W. Heaton, A. Griffiths, F. E. Cooper, F. E. Williams, T. G. Larkin, A. E. Bishop, J. S. Ellwood, J. P. Crane, Ridley, W. H. Day, M. Relph, J. Price, G. R. Iago, Lewis, W. H. Baldwin, R. E. Wedgwood, J. W. Taylor, J. Atkins, H. Haxton, W. Bass, T. G. Edwards, T. C. Dyer, and R. K. McKenzie (Hon. Secretary).

The Art of Typography.

The success of Mr. Jacobi's popular work "Printing: A Practical Treatise on the Art of Typography," has been such that edition after edition has been called for, and it is now announced that a sixth edition is in the press, and will shortly be ready. The new issue is brought up to date, and revised in all particulars relating to new machinery and appliances, and forms an indespensable handbook for practical printers who desire to keep abreast of the times in all matters appertaining to their profession. Mr. Jacobi's technical knowledge of the various processes associated with printing is extensive and peculiar. To-day there is no man better fitted for the task of preparing such a text-book for the trade in which he has passed his life. That the new issue will be a success goes without saying, and we may express the hope that still more editions will be called for. The book is published by Messrs. G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., at 10s. 6d. net.

Printing Tenders.

The following tenders are open:

BIRMINGHAM.—By H.M. Stationery Office for printing the lists and registers of electors for the Parliamentary and Municipal Borough of Birmingham. Contracts are intended to cover a period of five years. Forms of tender, etc., from Mr. F. H. C. Wiltshire, registration officer, the Council House, Birmingham.

St. Helens, Lancs.—For printing the year book for the year 1920, for the St. Helens Corporation. Conditions, etc., from Mr. W. H. Andrews, Town Clerk, Town Hall, St. Helens.

WESTMINSTER.—For printing lists and registers of electors, etc., for the Parliamentary Borough of Westminster. Application for tender forms to the Registration Officer, City Hall, Charing-cross-road, W.C.2.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page	£8 10 0	s. d.
Half Page	1 17 6	One-eighth Page 12 6
Third Page	1 6 0	One-third Column 15 0
Quarter Page	1 0 0	One inch in Column 6
	rge for Cov	er and Special Positions.
Discounts acc	ording to N	lumber of Insertions.

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. HENRY C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIE, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRISTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LAWE, LONDON, E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1919.

Current Topics.

Newspaper Difficulties.

British printers and publishers of newspapers should find some consolation in the comparison of their own difficulties with those of Paris and Berlin. A serious crisis is now threatening the German newspaper world. While the cost of every factor of production has increased enormously, circulation has been depressed. For the provincial press the position is calamitous. Several papers have already suspended publication, and many others will have to follow suit. The Berlin Press is also in a very difficult position. Many of the better-known journals are running at a loss equal to pre-war profits. Some

rely on party funds; others, like the Berliner Tageblatt and the Vossische Zeitung, are owned by big publishing firms which can afford a temporary loss in one of their enterprises; while yet others have only been saved by the generosity of private supporters. Such an artificial existence cannot be indefinitely prolonged. Some of the papers will inevitably disappear; most of them will reduce the size and number of editions. It is stated that negotiations are proceeding for the amalgamation of various publications as the only chance of even a nominal continuation.

A National Printing Trade Mark.

It would seem that a good deal of importation of printed matter into this country is being carried on in more or less direct contravention of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Merchandise Marks Act. In addition to the expedient of printing the statement of origin on the extreme margin of a sheet of cards or the like, so that it can be removed by trimming, use is being made of marks so minute and undistinctive as to be practically valueless for their purpose. Some British printers feel that means should be devised to remedy the present state of affairs, and the Federation of Master Printers is accordingly taking the matter up with the Board of Trade. The Federation suggests that perhaps the best way to meet the difficulty would be for every country to adopt a standard "Mark of Distinction," or national trade mark, distinctive enough to show clearly the country of origin, the use of which mark would be made compulsory upon printers. We understand that the Federation (24, Holborn, London, E.C.1) would be glad to receive from those interested any practical suggestions with regard to this important point.

Printing Without Compositors.

ONE interesting outcome of the deadlock between printing employers and employed in New York, has been the attempt, while the "comps" were mostly on strike or locked out, to print without their services. This recalls the many attempts made in the past to dispense with composition by facsimile reproduction of copy—which attempts, however, seem all to have failed completely as regards practical commercial production. There have now been received in this country copies of the *Literary Digest* for October 18th. This issue, comprising over a million copies, of 80 pages each, was printed entirely from photoengraved plates. All the text was first type-



written in columns, and then photographed. While the method is, of course, not a new one, this instance of its use on so large a scale is probably unique. In order to avoid breaking its record of having appeared regularly for 73 years without missing a number, the Dry Goods Economist has been issued in mimeograph form. Both these expedients, however, must be regarded merely as emergency makeshifts.

Personal.

MR. PERCY SQUIRE, managing director of Messrs. John Kidd and Co., Ltd., printing ink mahufacturers, is, we are pleased to hear, recovering from the effects of his recent serious operation.

MR. H. V. KEELING, correspondent in Russia of the Westminster Gazette, has been arrested on a charge of repeated breaches of the laws of Soviet Russia, and condemned "to be kept in prison until the end of the war with Imperialist England."

MR. J. J. KELIHER, President of the London Master Printers' Association, has recovered from his indisposition.

ALTHOUGH the presentation portrait of Mr. R. J. Lake, formerly secretary of the L.M P.A., which was being painted by Mr. Hacker, had been finished before the sudden death of the artist last week, suggestions had been made of some alterations, which, however, have not been effected.

THE RT. HON. LORD ASKWITH, K.C.B, will distribute the prizes, medals and certificates at the annual prize giving and concert of Pitman's School, to be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on December 12th, at 7.30. The chair will be occupied by Sir Robert A. Hadfield, Bart., F.R.S.

MR. DAVID Low, of the Sydney Bulletin, has joined the staff of The Star as its cartoonist. His caricatures have been one of the Bulletin's most telling features.

MR. H. BARRETT GREENE, editor of the Staffordshire Sentinel, has been elected "Mayor" of the "Ancient Corporation of Hanley" at the 137th celebration of the "Venison Feast," a local celebration at which the drinking of a "yard" of ale is the qualification for membership.

MR. FRITZ HENRIKSSON, a well-known Swedish journalist who has spent some time in London, was entertained to dinner by his friends in London previous to leaving for Sweden in order to take up his new duties as Chief of the new Press Department of the Swedish Foreign Office.

MUYOKO KOBASHI, lady editor of the Tokio Women's Weekly, is coming over here to study English journalism.

A MR. F. J. HARRIES has written a book to prove that Shakespeare was a Welshman.

LORD GREY of Fallodon, Sir F. E. Younghusband and Professor F. S. Boas have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society of Literature.

In its lengthy existence the City Guild of Vintners has made only two honorary Freemen. The first was the late Duke of Albany, and the second is Sir Horace Marshall, on whom the distinction was conferred on Thursday.

MR. THOMAS M. ATHEY, of Gosforth, New-castle-on-Tyne, for many years sub-editor of local newspapers, has died at the age of 74.

On his retirement from the Chairmanship of the St. Bride Foundation, after sixteen years' service in that capacity, Mr. C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P., has been presented by his fellow. Governors with a beautifully illuminated address to mark "the able and conspicuous services he has rendered to the Foundation, not only during his sixteen years tenure of office as Chairman, but during the whole period of his service as a Governor since the Foundation was instituted." A life size portrait of Mr. Drummond has also been hung in the Board Room.

The Late Mr. E. G. Moyce.

At the funeral of the late Mr. E. C. Moyce, which took place on Monday at Ladywell Cemetery, the high esteem in which Mr. Moyce was held in printing circles was evidenced both by the representatives present and the floral tributes, of which there were many. The firm of Messrs. Odhams was represented by the managing director, Mr. J. S. Elias, and also by members from every department of the house, namely, Messrs. Ernest Smith, G. W. Clark, F. H. Coleman, W. H. Babbage, and L. Goodwin (office,) Messrs. G. Phillips, G. Armstrong, B. Troke, A. Cannell and G. Brockman (composing), A. E. Wood (foundry), J. Rawlings (warehouse), C. E. Franklin (reading), G. Garbett (electrical), W. Reed (engineering), and M. Pyne, G. Martin and T. Daniels (machine). The Printers Managers' Association was represented by Messrs. E. H. Berryman (president), A. E. Jarvis (vice-president), J. C. Pugh (trustee), C. Durston (treasurer), G. Terry, F. J. Caine, W. W. Curtis, S. A. Dawson, W. H. De Wilde, W. H. Gill, C. J. Gray, J. J. Leoche A. Spring W. H. Gill, C. J. Gray, J. J. Jacobs, A. Spring, H. Summerfield, H. Coombs, H. W. Jackson, B. C. Albert, H. F. Bassett, W. C. Davenport, and J. J. Smith.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 15s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 20s. 9d.; Cassell and Co., 7\frac{1}{8}, 8; J. Dickinson and Co., 26s. 10\frac{1}{4}d., 4\frac{1}{2}p.c., 1st Mort. Deb., 77; Financial News, Pref., 14s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; Ilford, 27s., Pref., 17s. 6d., 16s. 6d.; Illustrated London News, 4s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; International Linotype, 62; Lamson Paragon, 23s. 9d.; Edward Lloyd, 17s. 3d., 17s.; George Newnes, 14s. 3d., Pref., 13s. 6d.; Roneo, 43s. 6d., 43s. 9d., Pref., 16s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 23s., Def., 20s., 16s. 9d., Pref., 14s. 9d., 44s. 6d., Deb., 70; Weldon's, 33s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., Pref., 14s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

STAR PAPER MILL Co.—The report for the half-year ended October 31st last shows a profit of £23,060, which added to the amount brought forward makes a disposable balance of £38,946, from which has been transferred £10,000 to reserve fund. The directors recommend the payment of the following dividends, namely:—3s. per share, less tax, on the Preference shares, and 5s. with a bonus of 5s. per share, on the Ordinary shares, amounting to £13,632, leaving a balance of £15,314 to be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

"FINANCIAL REPORT" REGISTER OF INVESTORS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to acquire copyrights, to publish books, newspapers and journals, either by subscription or otherwise, to compile a register of investors, etc. The subscribers are J. H. Harvey and F. George. Private company. The first directors are F. George, J. B. Watson, J. H. Harvey (managing director), R. Wilkinson, P. R. Johnstone and A. H. Johnson. Registered office, 26, Brownstreet, Manchester.

Monarch Music Publishing Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on by L. M. Rackham, A. F. Hartridge and T. Woodside as the Monarch Music Co. The first directors are L. M. Rackham, A. F. Hartridge and T. L. Woodside.

GUARDIAN PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over as from July 1st, 1919, the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers carried on at 29, King-street, Covent-garden, by the Guardian Newspaper, Ltd., and to enter into an agreement with W. J. B. Odhams. The subscribers are W. J. B. Odhams and M. C. Sharp. Private company. The first directors are W. J. B. Odhams and D. W. Odhams (both directors of Odhams, Ltd.) Registered office, 29, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

BRITISH METAL PRINTING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (6,000 7½ per cent. cum. pref.), to carry on the business of metal printers, printers, stereotypers, lithographers, engravers, die sinkers, etc. The subscribers are W. Rigby, T. Rigby, A. Rigby and W. Brown. Private company. The first directors are W. Rigby, T. Rigby, A. Rigby and W. Brown. Registered office, Britannia Works, Ormond-street, Burv.

EDUCATIONAL AND METAL SUNDRIES, LTD.—Registered with capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 98, Mott-street, Birmingham, as "Charles Smith," to carry on the business of manufacturers, factors and dealers in stationers' sundries, drawing sets, school sets, compasses, novelties, toys and fancy goods, etc., and to enter into an agreement with G. V. Stringer, The subscribers are G. V. Stringer, W. H. Berry, and H. de W. Shorthouse. Private company. The first directors are G. V. Stringer, W. H. Berry, and H. de W. Shorthouse. Registered office, 98, Mott-street, Birmingham.

COLLINSON AND SONS' BILLPOSTING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of billposting carried on by the Corporation of Preston, and to adopt an agreement between the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Preston of the one part, and W. H. Collinson of the other part. The subscribers are W. H. Collinson, J. E. Collinson, W. H. Collinson, junr., and F. Collinson, Private company. The first directors are W. H., J. E., and W. H. Collinson, junr., and F. Collinson. Registered office, Preston.

Webster's Publications, Ltd. — Registered with a capital of £100,000, in £1 shares, to take over the goodwill of the sporting paper known as the Racing and Football Outlook, and of Sports Pictures, the Week End Special, and other associated publications, and the businesses connected therewith, carried on by A. Webster, at 70 and 79-83, Temple-chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C. The subscribers are E. Winn, and E. A. H. White. Private company. The first directors are A. Webster (permanent governing director and chairman), G. F. Allison, and J. J. Brebner. Registered office, 70 and 79-83, Temple-chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C.

CORFE AND SECCOMBE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £6,200, in 6,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 4,000 deferred shares of 1s. each, to acquire the business carried on by a company of the same name, at 22-4, Heneage-lane, E.C., and to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, publishers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are R. C. H. Corfe, and E. A. J. Seccombe. Private company. Permanent director, R. C. H. Corfe. Registered office, 22-4, Heneage-lane, Bury-street, E.C.

JOHN W. HANNAY AND Co., LTD. — Under this title Messrs. John W. Hannay and Co., paper stock merchants, etc., 54, James-street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, have registered their

business as a private company, with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares. The subscribers are J. W. Hannay and A. K. Jackson, paper stock merchants, 54, James street, Bridgeton, Glasgow.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

Notice is given that a general meeting of the Welsh Church Press and Printing Co., Ltd., will be held at Lampeter, Cardigan, on December 11th, for the purpose of having the liquidator's accounts, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, laid before such meeting.

BANKRUPTCIES. etc.

Re CHARLES STEEL, formerly trading as Steel, Brendon and Co., printers' agents, Lloyd's-avenue, Fenchurch-street, E.C. bankrupt applied on November 18th at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. He failed in August, 1911, with provable debts £1,307 11s. 5d., and no assets whatever. The Official Receiver reported that the bankrupt entered into partnership with Charles Brendon, and they traded together until 1908, at High-street, Clapham. In that year Brendon withdrew from the firm and the bankrupt removed the business to the City. Being in want of funds, he borrowed from his traveller, Mr. E. S. Edwards, at intervals, sums amounting to £600, and in October, 1910, at the latter's request, he gave him as security a charge over the book debts. A Receiver was appointed in March, 1911, who thereupon commenced to collect the book debts; shortly afterwards the landlord distrained for rent and these bankruptcy proceedings followed. Bad debts and loss on trading were the causes assigned for the failure. The application was opposed by the Official Receiver on the grounds of (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the f on the amount of the liabilities; (2) trading with knowledge of insolvency; and (3) contributing to the bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculation, the applicant having lost £300 on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Registrar Mellor upheld the report and suspended the discharge for two years, taking into consideration the fact that the failure dated back to 1911.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records. - Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Harry Godwin Chance, Harriett Bland, George Heighington

Bland and Llywelyn Bland, carrying on business as newspaper proprietors, publishers and printers, at St. John's-lane, Gloucester, under the name or style of "Chance and Bland," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from September 30th last so far as regards Llywelyn Bland. All debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received or paid by the remaining partners, who will continue to carry on the business under the same style or firm as heretofore.

The partnership lately subsisting between Herbert Brown and Thomas J. Canavan in the city of Cardiff, trading as the "Technical Tracing and Printing Co.," is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Thomas James Canavan, who will continue to carry on the business under the present style of the Technical Tracing and Printing Company.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDER.

Iveson, George Frederick, compositor, residing at Darlington, Co. Durham. Date of order and of adjudication order, November 7th, 1919. Made on debtor's petition.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Blickensderfer Manufacturing Co. Typewriters. 27,038.

Chipperfield, W., and Roneo, Ltd. Inking devices for rotary duplicating machines, etc. 27,136.

Dunkerley, G. Calendars, etc. 27,451. Ellis, G. M. Die stamps, and method of

making same. 27,394.
Fairweather, W. C. (Underwood Typewriter

Co.). Typewriting machines. 27,516. Foster, W. A. Envelopes, etc. 27,328. Harris, J. E. G. Binder or file for loose sheets,

etc. 27,294. Hocknell, J. Machine for producing prints or transfers in colours for decorating

pottery, tiles, etc. 27,485. Hood, H. W. Printing blocks. 27,216. Macomic, C. A. Typesetting machines. 26,986.

Mayfield, C. Show-card and poster. 27,635.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Cooper, J. M. Process and apparatus for

printing. 134,284.
Johnson, J. Y. (Safe-Guard Check-Writer Co.). Apparatus for printing upon cheques and the like. 134,380.

Goss Printing Press Co. (Goss Printing Press Co.). Web-roll mechanism for printing presses or other web machines. 134,394.

1919.

Goss Printing Press Co. (Goss Printing Press Co.). Intaglio printing presses. 134,479.

Trade Notes.

EXCEPT under licence, type metal, linotype metal and strawboard, may not be imported into Australia.

LADY SAMUEL, wife of Sir Marcus Samuel, has presented to Maidstone Museum her collection of Baxter prints, numbering 250.

A copy of the York Missal, dated 1517, has been sold at Sotheby's for £200. Only eight other copies are known to exist, of which six are in institutions.

THE Bournemouth Visitors' Directory remarks that election literature issued by a Labour candidate for local municipal honours, bore the imprint of a Midland printer.

ONE of the best known citizens of Leeds, Mr. Fred R. Spark, died on Sunday, at the age of 88. An experienced journalist, Mr. Spark founded and owned the now defunct Leeds Express.

It is understood that the directors of the Blackpool Gazette and the Blackpool Herald have entered into an agreement by which they will combine and issue one paper three times per week.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL ACTION. - The four libel actions, brought against the Daily News, Ltd., by Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Walter Long (First Lord of the Admiralty), Sir Eric Geddes (Minister of Transport), and Sir Auckland Geddes (President of the Board of Trade), were settled last week, on apologies and payment of 1,000 guineas to charities, as well as the plaintiffs' costs.

"WINTER'S PIE, 1919."—That ever-welcome annual, "Winter's Pie," will be published on Monday, December 1st, and, judging by the list of eminent authors and artists who have contributed to its pages, it will undoubtedly come as a cheery gleam. There are stories by Harry Graham, Sir Henry Lucy, W. Pett Ridge, G. B. Burgin, Geo. R. Sims, Keble Howard, William Le Queux, Hamilton Fyfe, . D. Symon, Arthur Lambton, and A. A. Thomson. Drawings by eminent artists are a feature of the issue.

THE death of Mr. H. M. Dorling, Clerk of the Course at Epsom and Brighton, recalls the fact that the deceased was a grandson of Mr. William Dorling, who established the first printing business in Epsom in 1821, and who shortly afterwards began the publication of Dorling's Race Card, which has been printed ever since by the Dorling family. In the time of Mr. Henry Dorling the Race Card was printed for many years at the Grand Stand Buildings, and reference to this is made by Charles Dickens, in an article he wrote for Household Words in 1851. In addition to his business connected with racing and his printing works, he was a wholesale paper merchant and had offices in London.

THE death has occurred suddenly of Mr. Thomas Olman Todd, at Hampstead. Mr.

Todd, who was a son of the late Mr. J. D. Todd, printer, Sans-street, Sunderland, became assistant editor of the Freemason.

THE death is announced of Mr. James Edward Smettem, aged 64, who was librarian at the Newcastle Chronicle office.

Mr. Samuel Perry, who was for a good many years on the printing staff of the $\overline{D}aily$ Chronicle, has died somewhat suddenly at his residence in Westminster-bridge-road.

THE S.P.C.K. intend shortly to publish a new monthly journal with the title: Theology: Monthly Journal of Historic Christianity. The editor will be the Rev. E. Gordon Selwyn, lately Warden of Radley.

THE death has occurred at Bo'ness of Mr. Wm. Greig Livingston, partner of the firm of Messrs. Strachan and Livingston, proprietors and publishers of the Fife Free Press and Kirkcaldy Times, at the advanced age of 82.

BINDERS AND A SLIDING SCALE.—The Federation of Master Printers met the Bookbinders in conference yesterday (Wednesday), when the Binders' application for a 44-hour week and an increase of wages was discussed. At the last conference, the Federation submitted an offer of a sliding scale, and this the Bin lers agreed to consider.

MILLER AUTOMATIC FEEDER.-A striking success has attended the "at home" which the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., arranged at Birmingham for the Miller Automatic Feeder. In the first week 20 machines were sold, and the exhibition at Birmingham bids fair to be far more successful even than the Bristol display, which is saying a great deal.

To the number of printer mayors mentioned in our last week's issue must be added the name of Alderman Thomas Rothwell, now Mayor of Bury. Mr. Rothwell, who is a native of Bury, served his apprenticeship to a local letterpress printer, and was later a journeyman at the office of the Radeliffe Observer. He is chairman of the Bury Master Printers' Association.

N. S. O. P. AND A.—The ink and roller section has reached a provisional settlement as to wages. Four grades are established according to work, the wages being: Grade I, £3 175.6d.; Grade 2, £3 75. 6d.; Grade 3, £3 3s.; Grade 4, £2 175. 6d. The rates for vanmen vary according to weight of van from £2 17s. 6d. to £3 14s. An increase has also been granted to boys and girls.

Offer to Buy "Financial Times."—Shareholders of the Financial Times have received from the secretary a circular setting forth an offer that has been made for the purchase of the preference and ordinary shares of the company by Messrs. W. E. and J. G. Berry, proprietors of the Sunday Times. To the preference shareholders the offer is 16s. 3d. per share, and for ordinary shares £2 8s. 6d. each. These terms are conditional on the acceptance by the holders of 125,000 of the preference and (or) ordinary shares.

THE Stationery Office, finding Harrow is in the London area, and subject to the payment of London rates, are said to have abandoned the idea of setting up a printing plant there and to have decided upon Camberwell instead.

READERS' RE-UNION.—The members of the Whitefriars Press, Tonbridge, reading staff met at the Hare and Hounds Hotel, Bidborough, to celebrate the return of the exservice members. After an enjoyable dinner, Mr. Fursland proposed "Our Returned Members," who were accorded a hearty welcome.

L.S.C. PIECE SCALE.—The London Society of Compositors' proposals for a revision of the piece rate for book, general and weekly newspaper composition is coming under consideration by the London Master Printers' Association. The proposals include the merging of the present war bonus in the price per 1,000, an allowance based upon the reduction of hours to 48, an alteration of the method of adjusting the variations of price paid for larger and smaller sizes of type, and sundry other matters. Such proposals as affecting machine composition are now being dealt with, and a committee is to sit to consider the effect of these suggestions upon hand composition prices.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RAW BASE PAPER.—In a resolution forwarded to the President of the Board of Trade relating to industry during

the reconstruction period and the removal of restrictions, the Federation of British Industries mentions photographic raw base papers as among the industries which say they have suffered particularly from German competition in the past and anticipate similar competition in the future. This industry also considers that it comes within the definition of a key industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE ALLIED TRADES.—In the paper, printing, and bookbinding trades generally, employment during September was about the same as in the previous month. It was not so good as in September of last year. With letterpress printers employment remained good on the whole. The usual amount of overtime was worked in London, and in the provinces a little overtime was occasionally reported. In the lithographic printing trade the state of employment was good, and there was a slight improvement in the provinces. Employment in the bookbinding trade further improved in September, and from several provincial centres it was reported as good, a little overtime being worked. In London it remained only fair, and some short time was reported. In the paper trade employment remained good on the whole, and in one or two instances a shortage of skilled labour was reported. A few mills complained of difficulty in obtaining coal, and the railway strike resulted in some mills being closed on this account.

MILL No. 2.



We Specialise in

PATENT NON-CURLING GUMMED PAPERS

GUMMED PAPER TAPE,
SEALING MACHINES,
STAY PAPER FOR BOXMAKING,
And make a Paper for Every Purpose.

SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Mills: CAMBERWELL, SURREY. NEWARK, N.J., US.A. BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Trade Notes.

EXCEPT under licence, type metal, linotype metal and strawboard, may not be imported into Australia.

LADY SAMUEL, wife of Sir Marcus Samuel, has presented to Maidstone Museum her collection of Baxter prints, numbering 250.

A copy of the York Missal, dated 1517, has been sold at Sotheby's for £200. Only eight other copies are known to exist, of which six are in institutions.

THE Bournemouth Visitors' Directory remarks that election literature issued by a Labour candidate for local municipal honours, bore the imprint of a Midland printer.

ONE of the best known citizens of Leeds, Mr. Fred R. Spark, died on Sunday, at the age of 88. An experienced journalist, Mr. Spark founded and owned the now defunct Leeds Express.

It is understood that the directors of the Blackpool Gazette and the Blackpool Herald have entered into an agreement by which they will combine and issue one paper three times per week.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL ACTION. - The four libel actions, brought against the Daily News, Ltd., by Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Walter Long (First Lord of the Admiralty), Sir Eric Geddes (Minister of Transport), and Sir Auckland Geddes (President of the Board of Trade), were settled last week, on apologies and payment of 1,000 guineas to charities, as well as the plaintiffs' costs.

"WINTER'S PIE, 1919."—That ever-welcome annual, "Winter's Pie," will be published on Monday, December 1st, and, judging by the list of eminent authors and artists who have contributed to its pages, it will undoubtedly come as a cheery gleam. There are stories by Harry Graham, Sir Henry Lucy, W. Pett Ridge, G. B. Burgin, Geo. R. Sims, Keble Howard, William Le Queux, Hamilton Fyfe, . D. Symon, Arthur Lambton, and A. A. Thomson. Drawings by eminent artists are a feature of the issue.

THE death of Mr. H. M. Dorling, Clerk of the Course at Epsom and Brighton, recalls the fact that the deceased was a grandson of Mr. William Dorling, who established the first printing business in Epsom in 1821, and who shortly afterwards began the publication of Dorling's Race Card, which has been printed ever since by the Dorling family. In the time of Mr. Henry Dorling the Race Card was printed for many years at the Grand Stand Buildings, and reference to this is made by Charles Dickens, in an article he wrote for Household Words in 1851. In addition to his business connected with racing and his printing works, he was a wholesale paper merchant and had offices in London.

THE death has occurred suddenly of Mr. Thomas Olman Todd, at Hampstead. Mr.

Todd, who was a son of the late Mr. J. D. Todd, printer, Sans-street, Sunderland, became assistant editor of the Freemason.

THE death is announced of Mr. James Edward Smettem, aged 64, who was librarian at the Newcastle Chronicle office.

Mr. Samuel Perry, who was for a good many years on the printing staff of the $\bar{D}aily$ Chronicle, has died somewhat suddenly at his residence in Westminster-bridge-road.

THE S.P.C.K. intend shortly to publish a new monthly journal with the title: Theology: A Monthly Journal of Historic Christianity. The editor will be the Rev. E. Gordon Selwyn, lately Warden of Radley.

THE death has occurred at Bo'ness of Mr. Wm. Greig Livingston, partner of the firm of Messrs. Strachan and Livingston, proprietors and publishers of the Fife Free Press and Kirkcaldy Times, at the advanced age of 82.

BINDERS AND A SLIDING SCALE.—The Federation of Master Printers met the Bookbinders in conference yesterday (Wednesday), when the Binders' application for a 44-hour week and an increase of wages was discussed. At the last conference, the Federation submitted an offer of a sliding scale, and this the Bin lers agreed to consider.

MILLER AUTOMATIC FEEDER.—A striking success has attended the "at home" which the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd, arranged at Birmingham for the Miller Automatic Feeder. In the first week 20 machines were sold, and the exhibition at Birmingham bids fair to be far more successful even than the Bristol display, which is saying a great

To the number of printer mayors mentioned in our last week's issue must be added the name of Alderman Thomas Rothwell, now Mayor of Bury. Mr. Rothwell, who is a native of Bury, served his apprenticeship to a local letterpress printer, and was later a journeyman at the office of the Radcliffe Observer. He is chairman of the Bury Master Printers' Association.

N. S. O. P. AND A.—The ink and roller section has reached a provisional settlement as to wages. Four grades are established according to work, the wages being: Grade 1, £3 175.6d.; Grade 2, £3 75. 6d.; Grade 3, £3 35.; Grade 4, £2 175. 6d. The rates for vanmen vary according to weight of van from £2 17s. 6d. to £3 14s. An increase has also been granted to boys and girls.

Offer to Buy "Financial Times."—Shareholders of the Financial Times have received from the secretary a circular setting forth an offer that has been made for the purchase of the preference and ordinary shares of the company by Messrs. W. E. and J. G. Berry. To the proprietors of the Sunday Times. preference shareholders the offer is 16s. 3d. per share, and for ordinary shares £2 8s. 6d. each. These terms are conditional on the acceptance by the holders of 125,000 of the preference and (or) ordinary shares.

THE Stationery Office, finding Harrow is in the London area, and subject to the payment of London rates, are said to have abandoned the idea of setting up a printing plant there and to have decided upon Camberwell instead.

READERS' RE-UNION.—The members of the Whitefriars Press, Tonbridge, reading staff met at the Hare and Hounds Hotel, Bidborough, to celebrate the return of the exservice members. After an enjoyable dinner, Mr. Fursland proposed "Our Returned Members," who were accorded a hearty welcome.

L.S.C. PIECE SCALE.—The London Society of Compositors' proposals for a revision of the piece rate for book, general and weekly newspaper composition is coming under consideration by the London Master Printers' Association. The proposals include the merging of the present war bonus in the price per 1,000, an allowance based upon the reduction of hours to 48, an alteration of the method of adjusting the variations of price paid for larger and smaller sizes of type, and sundry other matters. Such proposals as affecting machine composition are now being dealt with, and a committee is to sit to consider the effect of these suggestions upon hand composition prices.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RAW BASE PAPER.—In a resolution forwarded to the President of the Board of Trade relating to industry during

the reconstruction period and the removal of restrictions, the Federation of British Industries mentions photographic raw base papers as among the industries which say they have suffered particularly from German competition in the past and anticipate similar competition in the future. This industry also considers that it comes within the definition of a key industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE ALLIED TRADES.—In the paper, printing, and bookbinding trades generally, employment during September was about the same as in the previous month. It was not so good as in September of last year. With letterpress printers employment remained good on the whole. The usual amount of overtime was worked in London, and in the provinces a little overtime was occasionally reported. In the lithographic printing trade the state of employment was good, and there was a slight improvement in the provinces. Employment in the bookbinding trade further improved in September, and from several provincial centres it was re-ported as good, a little overtime being worked. In London it remained only fair, and some short time was reported. In the paper trade employment remained good on the whole, and in one or two instances a shortage of skilled labour was reported. A few mills complained of difficulty in obtaining coal, and the railway strike resulted in some mills being closed on this account.

MILL No. 2. CAMBERWELL.



We Specialise in

PATENT NON-CURLING GUMMED PAPERS

GUMMED PAPER TAPE,
SEALING MACHINES,
STAY PAPER FOR BOXMAKING,

And make a Paper for Every Purpose.

SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Mills: CAMBERWELL, SURREY. NEWARK, N.J., US.A. BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

The Lithographers' Concert.

Successful Rally for Pensions Auxiliary,

The effort made to aid the funds of the Lithographers' Auxiliary, allied Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation, by the holding of a grand Bohemian concert on Monday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, met with an excellent response, and had very gratifying results. The Grand Hall was crowded, and, with the popular president of the Auxiliary, Mr. Laurence H. Blades in the chair, and a most excellent programme of musical and other items, the evening was a very enjoyable one, and the financial result proved highly satisfactory.

In mentioning briefly the artistes contributing to the programme, a high place must be given to the Elite Male Quartette—comprising Messrs. F. Crawford, J. W. Cottrell, S. Cottrell and H. Bray. In unaccompanied part-songs, some serious and some humorous, these four gentlemen acquitted themselves excellently, and received hearty applause. Separately, too, each had acceptable contributions to

make.

Much appreciated also was the instrumental trio-Miss Amy Britton, piano, Mr. W. G. Britton, 'cello, and Mr. A. E. Cox, violin. Mr. Britton showed himself also an accomplished 'cello soloist. Mrs. Laurence Blades, wife of the president, was heartily received in the rendering of several songs. "Wilkie," the "Humanette," gave a very clever living

marionette display.

The President, when the "half-time" period was reached, made a short speech expressing his gratification in presiding over so excellent a gathering met for so worthy a purpose, and one more successful than any similar gathering with which he had had to do since becoming connected with the Lithographers' Auxiliary. He expressed special pleasure at receiving assistance for the Auxiliary from what might sometimes be considered "oppo-sition firms" to his own, also from sources not directly associated with lithography.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, secretary of the Society of Compositors, on being asked to speak, congratulated the president upon the success of his appeal on behalf of the Auxiliary. He went on to explain the work of the Printers' Pension Corporation, which, he said, was supported chiefly by those who expect to be assisted when old age creeps upon them. It was a self-help institution. They would realise what splendid work it was doing when he told them that the list of pensioners already included 600 old men and women. Moreover, in view of the all-round increase in the cost of living, the council of the Corporation had recently decided to increase the pensions in every case by 50 per cent. (Hear, hear.) That 50 per cent. increase meant added liabilities of £5,000 a year.

Continuing, Mr. Naylor said that the Corporation not only interested themselves in pensions, but had also erected almshouses, at Wood Green, where they now had about 30 old men and women spending the declining years of their lives in pleasant surroundings. Still another activity was the work of looking after the children of printers who had passed away, and as the result of that, some 16 to 20 boys and girls were now receiving education with maintenance and being looked after in every respect by the Corporation. Nor did the work stop there. The Corporation realised their responsibility-shared by the general public-in connection with the men associated with the printing trades who had fallen in the war. So the Corporation had issued an appeal for help that will provide financial assistance for the widows and Mr. Naylor pressed orphans of these men. this appeal upon all those present, then addressing particularly trades unionists in the audience, mentioned that the union with which he had the honour to be associated was endeavouring to persuade its members to subscribe to the extent of 10s. per member to assist these widows and orphans. He hoped, as a result of that appeal, that at the end of the year, in one union alone among 15 or 16, they would be able to write a cheque for no less a sum than $f_{4,000}$. (Applause). He wished the other unions to go and do likewise. He believed that altogether there were over a thousand persons receiving benefit from the Corporation, which had to expend on these different benefits the huge total of £25,000 per year.

Concluding, Mr. Naylor remarked that whatever different sections of the printing craft they might represent, they were all members of one great trade, the trade of trades, the trade that is responsible for spreading the light of civilisation throughout the world. He thanked them for their united efforts for the cause, and finished by asking the company to express their thanks to the president and Mrs. Laurence Blades for their presence and assistance—an appeal which brought a response of

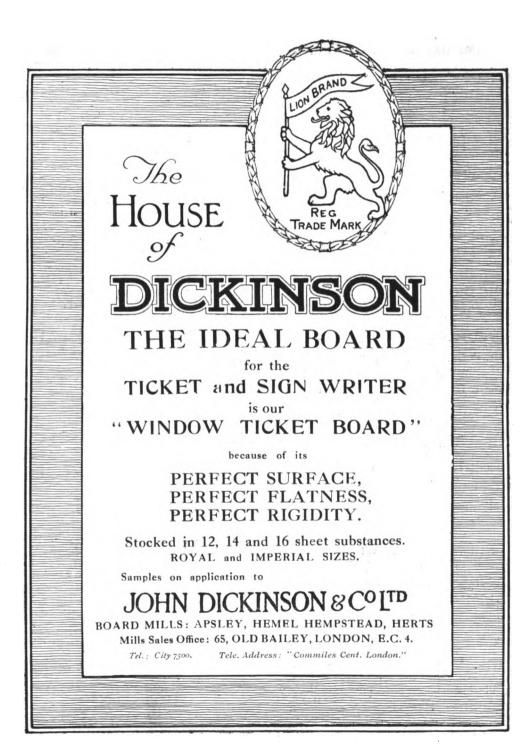
very hearty acclamation.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

TENDERS are invited for the printing of accounts in substract (5 yearly issues), Schedule No. The form of tender provided for a sliding scale of prices to meet variations in rates of wages, etc. The specification, form of tender and contract, etc., may be obtained on personal application or by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Chief Officer of Stores, L. C.C. Stores, No. 31, Clerkenwell-close, E.C. I. Particulars of the Council's Standing Orders as to its conditions of tender and contract are given in every issue of the London County Council Gazette. No tender received at the County Hall after 1 p.m. on Tuesday, December 2nd, 1919, will be considered.

JAMES BIRD, Clerk of the London County Council.





Master Printers of North London.

Meeting of the Association.

In conformity with the wishes of members, each district served by the above-named Association is to take its turn as the place of meeting. Thus, the Association's meeting on November 10th was held at the Tottenham Municipal Buildings—in one of the committee rooms kindly made available by the Council.

The proceedings commenced with a few words of welcome by one of the Councillors on behalf of the Chairman and his colleagues. This kindly thought was much appreciated, and promises well for the future success of many meetings it is hoped to hold in this part of North London.

Mr. G B. Moore, the chairman, was unfortunately detained on other business, and in his absence Mr. H. C. Hill was voted to fill the

vacant seat.

Business of a formal nature having been disposed of, three new members were elected: Messrs. C. Cook, A. Webb, and A. Wilkinson.

Mr. J. Johnson, organiser to the London Master Printers, next gave a report of his work in North London, and spoke most hopefully on the prospects of many more adherents to the cause in this district.

Mr. Phelp, paying a visit "from the East," gave much valuable information as to the work being done in East London, and the manner in which some of the difficulties

encountered had been overcome.

Draft rules for the District Associations next came up for consideration, with a recommendation from the West and North-West Association. After lengthy discussion it was agreed to refer these matters to the committee to report upon, with a resolution that before they became operative the whole of the districts should be given an opportunity of meeting together at 24, Holborn, to confer upon them.

Messrs. Briar, Curtis, Greenway, Hunt, Maffuniades, Malcolm, Orchard, Wilson and Woodfield took part in the discussion.

Mr. Hill, as usual, gave valuable advice on the various subjects considered, and impressed upon the meeting the many advantages which are to be obtained by joining the local association.

Meetings will be held at Finsbury-park and Finchley in December and January.

Copies of the new jobbing price list were quickly snapped up.

ALLEGED U.S. TYPEWRITER COMBINE. -Practically all of the larger typewriter and calculating machine companies, seventeen in all, have been cited by the Federal Trade Commission to answer to complaints charging unfair competition. It is alleged the companies have maintained systems of rebates and discounts tending to restrict free competition and create monopolies.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESENTATIVES OF MANA-GERS REQUIRING PASITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED OF FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three-Shillings for 24 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Eight words to be reckoned for each line.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling for Twenty-Four Words, and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS, PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—One Shilling per line.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded

CHEQUES and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL and GILLIS.

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

Situations Vacant.

OMP., able to operate Typograph Composing
Machine, wanted for News and Jobbing Office, Scotland.—State experience, age, wages, etc., to Box 13707.

Miscellaneous.

CMALL JOBBING PLANT for Sale (together or separately); Model Platen (Foolscap), Type, Frames, Galleys, Ornaments, etc.; £80, sacrifice. -Wilson, 137, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C. 13676

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protes Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.) 12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2. Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one to

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY. Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankrupky and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is, upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

THE WORLD'S

Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT 58, Shoe Lane, London.

What is there for you in the lifting of the veil over One November Week in my Office?

Completed: Six important inventories, averaging about fifty crowded typed folio sheets, including those of a large provincial daily paper and the plant of the well-known head of a Master Printers' Association. Four provincial, two metropolitan.

> The sixth annual revision of a large specialist printing plant, for greater safety in present price upheaval.

Forwarded: Revision for this year of two inventories of plants of ex-Presidents of the Master Printers' Federation.

> Negotiation with solicitors re proposed sale of large printing businesses.

> Negotiation (distinct) re purchase of a large printing business.

> Attendance on metropolitan daily paper lately inventoried and certified by me; approx. 700 folios; itemised schedule.

> Assistance to a firm exporting to printers in Russia; and to the Far East.

> Attention to printing requests from Australia, France, and America.

THESE little unconventional confidences may help to explain how the experienced and—may I claim?—able, certainly wholehearted and strenuous staff working with me have valued in the past year over £1,000,000 more plant than the average of the preceding five years.

I will gladly attend a non-committal interview and quote terms and submit dummy specimen sheets or in any way try to help you to safeguard your interest and your workpeople's, which is yours, is it not?

COLEBROOK FRANK

Printers' Newspapers' and Bookbinders' Valuer,

146, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone Holborn 2288.

HEECOLONIAL NOVEMBER 20, 1919.

Charles Morgan and Co., Lid.

Mr. Wm. A. J. Foster, Chairman of Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd., wholesale paper merchants, 58-60, Cannon-street, E.C., has received the following warm tribute from the employees of Eynsford Paper Mills, dated November 10th, 1919:-

"We, the employees of the Eynsford Paper Mills, wish to express to you our regret that you have severed your connection with the above mill. We recognise the fact that the position the mill holds in the paper trade to-day is largely due to your keen business abilities. We also appreciate the kindness shown on many occasions, and in spite of the misunderstandings, which unfortunately are bound to arise in relations between employer and employed, we believe you always had the welfare of the workers at heart.

"We felt we would like to express our appreciation in a tangible form, and at once set to work in the endeavour to present a testimonial to you before you left. In this we were disappointed, and the delay has been caused by unsuccessful efforts to obtain what we wanted. We now, however, ask your acceptance of this ring, as a token of our goodwill in the hope that when you wear it, it may bring happy memories of your connec-

tion with the employees of Eynsford Mill.
"Signed on behalf of the employees:— Rivers, L. Phillips, E. Roberts, E. Baker, F. B. Warner, James Rivers, Frank Husser, Arthur E. Bowers, Edward Ford, John Venton (com-

mittee).'

Paper Mill Fire.

£10,000 Damage.

Damage to the extent of nearly £10,000 was caused by a fire which broke out on Friday at the Slitheroe Paper Mills, Rishworth, near Sowerby Bridge, the property of Messrs.

Whiteley Bros. The night staff were working at the time. The fire brigades were engaged for several hours fighting the flames, and though the main building was gutted a good deal of valuable property adjoining was sayed. One of the firemen was injured.

Openings for British Paper, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 4, Queen Anne's Gate-buildings, London, S.W.I, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

EGYPT.

A firm in Alexandria and Cairo is open to accept an agency for paper. (Reference No. 947.)

A gentleman resident in Egypt desires agency for wall-papers. (Reference No. 948.)

Belgium. Belgian firms wish to establish business relations with firms in this country able to supply machinery for printing wall-paper for use in wall-paper factory.

Greece and Peru.

Agents in Greece and Peru wish to represent British paper houses in their respective countries. (Reference Nos. 958 and 981 respectively.)

ITALY.

A firm of agents in Milan desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of paper, cardboard, etc., with a view to undertaking agencies. (Reference No. 101**0**.)



THE MILLER AUTOMATIC PLATEN FEEDER

"AT HOME"

BIRMINGHAM

November 10th to December 8th

Arrangements having been made to show it working between these dates at 124a, Great Charles Street, notices and invitations will be sent to the Trade in due course, but admission may be obtained on presentation of Trade Card.

The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Limited

43 & 43a, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4 and at King's Court, 115, Colmore Row, Birmingham



A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON. E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PERBLES, CENT. LONDON." Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON
Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood.

BOARDS

LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.

DEXTRINE

MAIZE and POTATO (FARINA)

Replaces GLUE and

ANIMAL SIZE.

Free from objectionable SMELL during and after use.

HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd., 201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58. Shoe Lane, London.



METALLIC POWDERS

WE MANUFACTURE
ALUMINIUM
POWDERS

IN GRADES AND COLOURS TO SUIT ALL PURPOSES.

Our Powders are of the Highest Quality, Regular, Highly Polished, and do not Tarnish.



Send your

enquiries to

Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & Co., Ltd.,

CENTRAL COMMERCIAL DEPT.

8. GRBAT GEORGE ST., WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.
Telegrams: "Arwhiteoy Parl, London." Telephone: 4010 Victoria.

DISTRICT OFFICES.
BIRMINGHAM—188-161, Great Charles St. MANCHESTER—5, John Dalton St. GLASGOW—137a St. Vincent St. LEEDS—Pearl Chmbra-East Parade. NEWCAFTLR-ON-TYNE—Pilgrim House, Pilgrim St.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

							· ·	
Description.	October.		JANOCT.		OOTOBER		JanOct.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
On Reels	14,034			,564,956	43,623	310,733		2,466,50
Not on Reels	15,502			194,338	66,713	104.985	561,069	594,422
Hangings	_	· -		2,277		4.677		15,674
Other Printed or Coated	83			22,077	842	28,012	39,172	
Packings and Wrappings	48,838				175.980		2,076,321	
Strawboards			- 5 - 1		48,790	286,225.	544.776	1.453,15
Mill& Wood Pulp Boards	23,939			716,362	34,091	193,721		1,125,09
Unenumerated, etc	1,304	8,460	19.959	52.594	12,813	75,392	198,278	509.55
Totals	144.737	1,0,9,690	1,829,765	5,471,620	382,852	,661,233	4,450,922	9,403,48
	Print	ings o	Writin	gs-On	Reels.			
From-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	4	4
Sweden	8,928	34.959	118,651	260,552	27,197		308,988	
Norway	4.333	39.961	94,603	211,008	13,396	93.5.	227.412	364.99
United States	772	17,093	35,387	63.970	4,030		101,907	95,23
Newfoundland		-7,093	4,820	558,330	7,00	-31-34	10,780	
Other Countries	-	121,346	1,774	471,096	-	166,536	7,445	665,00
<u></u>	Printin	gs or	Writing	-Not c	n Ree	is.		
From-	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	٤	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	
Sweden	1,364	3,048			· i	1 1	82,128	
Norway	13,761	11,438	J				402,316	
Belgium	-3,,,	1,187				5,602	625	
United States	103	2,244	10 966	26,760			44,269	
Other Countries	274	15,063			1			
		Н	angings	}.		<u>'</u>		·
From-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owte.	£	£	٤	
Belgium		161	'	162	_	840	_	858
A1 - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A -		, 6 81	!	2,115	-	3,837		14,81
Other Countries								
Other Countries	Pri	nted o	r Coate	d Paper	rs. 			
From -	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£_	2		5.06
From—Belgium	Cwts	Cwts. 3,124	Cwts. 9,345	Cwts. 10,636	£ 765	14,126	34,136	65,363
From – Belgium France	Cwts 75 8	Cwts. 3,124 120	Cwts. 9,345 42	Cwts. 10,636	£ 765 77	14,126 2,568	34,136 582	65,363 7,380
From — Belgium France United States	Cwts	Cwts. 3,124 120 765	Cwts. 9,345 42 538	Cwts. 10,636 437 6,282	£ 765 77	14,126 2,568 7,800	34,136 582 3,607	65,363 7,380 46,93
From — Belgium France United States	Cwts 75 8	Cwts. 3,124 120	Cwts. 9,345 42	Cwts. 10,636	£ 765 77	14,126 2,568	34,136 582 3,607	65,363 7,380 46,934
From – Belgium France United States	75 8	Cwts. 3,124 120 765 328	Cwts. 9,345 42 538	Cwta. 10,636 437 6,282 4,722,	£ 765 77 —	14,126 2,568 7,800	34,136 582 3,607	65,363 7,380 46,934
From – Belgium France United States Other Countries	75 8	Cwts. 3,124 120 765 328	Cwts. 9,345 42 538 68	Cwts. 10,636 437 6,282 4,722,	£ 765 77 —	14,126 2,568 7,800 3,518	34,136 582 3,607	65,363 7,380 46,934 25,357
From— Belgium France United States Other Countries From— Russia	Cwts 75 5 75 75 75 75 75 75	Cwts. 3,124 120 765 328 Cwts. 18,880	Cwts. 9,345 42 538 68 8 and W	Cwts. 10,636 437 6,282 4,722, rapping Cwts. 46,194	£ 765 775 77 —	14,126 2,568 7,800 3,518	34,136 582 3,607 847	65,363 7,380 46,934 25,357
From— Belgium	Cwts 75 6 -	Cwts. 3,124 120 765 328 Ackings Cwts. 18,880 140,257	Cwts. 9,345 42 538 68 8 and W Cwts. 194,830	Cwts. 10,636 437 6,282 4,722,	£ 765 77 77 —	14,126 2,568 7,800 3,518 \$\frac{\pi}{37,733}\$\$328,086	34,136 582 3,607 847 £ 599,593	65,363 7,380 46,934 25,357 25,357
From — Belgium France United States Other Countries From — Russia Sweden Norway	Cwts 75 5 75 75 75 75 75 75	Cwts. 3,124 120 765 328 Ackings Cwts. 18,880 140,257 69,514	Cwts. 9,345 42 538 68 8 and W	Cwts. 10,636 437 6,282 4,722, rapping Cwts. 46,194	£ 765 77 77 —	14,126 2,568 7,800 3,518 28,086 162,930	34,136 582 3,607 847 <u>£</u> 599,593 1,313,416	65,36; 7,380 46,934 25,357 25,357 8 97,918 1,225,180
From— Belgium	Cwts 75 6 -	Cwts. 3,124 120 765 328 Ackings Cwts. 18,880 140,257	Cwts. 9,345 42 538 68 8 and W Cwts. 194,830	Cwts. 10,636 437 6,282 4,722, (rapping Cwts. 46,194 496,715	£ 765 77 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	14,126 2,568 7,800 3,518 \$\frac{\pi}{37,733}\$\$328,086	34,136 582 3,607 847 £ 	65,36; 7,380; 46,93; 25,357; 97,918; 1,225,186; 1,291,570; 55,318

RITISH & COLONIAU PRINTER FOUNDED PUBLISHED

STATIONER

WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV

LONDON: NOVEMBER 27, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE,

Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



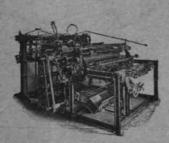
Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Deliverseither 4-16 page secs, or 2-32's from the one sheet).



Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting

Machine, (Most advanced Guillotine on the World's Market).



Smyth Cloth Cutting

The above machines are the latest production of the various American factories and the most advanced type of their kind on the World's Market

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:-

1-3. BALDWIN'S PLACE. BALDWIN'S GARDENS, LONDON, E.C.I, ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Telegrams 1 16 SMYTHORNE, CONDON."



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS. LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

We have LARGE STOCKS of PLAIN and EMBOSSEDS.

MAIL YOUR ORDERS.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

6, 8 & 8a, Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER:

30-31, St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: City, 4164.

Telegrams: Swiftness, Manchester



Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

BY ADVERTISING IN THE RECOGNISED
AND OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM,

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer,

Offices:-58. SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 22. LONDON: NOVEMBER 27, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Technical Institute.

Deputation to the London County Council makes a Strong Appeal.

Printers will be pleased to hear that the Committee appointed by the trade organisation to obtain improved technical training facilities for those engaged in the printing and kindred trades, are quietly but persistently fulfilling the purpose for which they were appointed. This was clearly demonstrated at a meeting of the Higher Education Sub-Committee of the L.C.C. on Thursday last week, when an influential deputation, representative of the printing industry and under the leadership of Sir George Riddell, attended to impress upon the education authority the importance of setting up a technical institute to meet the needs of all sections of the industry.

The following were nominated to lay the case before the Sub Committee:—Sir George Riddell, Newspaper Proprietors; Mr. A. F. Blades, Federation of Master Printers; Mr. T. E. Naylor, Printing Trade Unions; and Alderman F. Gillett, Chairman St. Bride Foundation. Each of these gentlemen put up a strong case for the need of immediate action being taken to enable those engaged in the printing industry to receive the supplementary training necessary to make them efficient and to place the industry in a favourable position in relation to foreign competition.

The following points were brought forward: That a better educated and scientifically trained workman is a national necessity if the products of the printing press are to be improved in this country; that at least 50,000 organised workers are employed in the printing industry in London; that existing printing technical schools could only accommodate

approximately 1,000 of these; that a building of some 50,000 square feet of floor space is necessary to meet present day requirements. Such a building, it is estimated, would cost about £125,000; that the proposed institute should embrace every section of the industry so that it would be possible not only to provide the technical training required by the craftsman, but also include specialised courses of instruction required by employers and managers to enable them to acquire the scientific knowledge so necessary to make the craft successful. Suggestions were submitted in relation to possible sites both on the North and South sides of the river.

The Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Mr. H. C. Gooch, assured the deputation that there was no difference of opinion between them in regard to the urgent need for improving the existing training facilities for those engaged in the printing and kindred trades. Probably they knew that the Council had this matter frequently under consideration since 1914, and that, although he had no authority to say that the proposed technical institute would be set up immediately, he could assure them that the matter would not be allowed to drop and that the suggestion of a site on the south side might make it possible to get something done sooner than would otherwise be the case.

Sir George Riddell, in thanking the Higher Education Sub-Committee for their courtesy in receiving them, expressed the hope that something would be done without delay even if it were only to agree upon a site and draw up the necessary plans. To the printing industry it was a vital necessity that better

facilities should be provided at the earliest possible moment for a supplementary training

of those engaged in the industry.

We are pleased to learn that the official representatives elected by the various printing trade organisations to consider the whole question of technical training now constituted into a Printing and Kindred Trades Technical Council are pushing this matter forward in every way possible. With the backing of the whole printing industry and the driving force within the Council, we are hopeful that something will at last be done to remove the stigma that technical training for printers is the Cinderella of London's technical education.

Bookbinders' Wages.

An Advance Agreed Upon.

At a conference between the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers and the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom, on November 19th, 1919, the following agreement was reached:—

"That an advance in wages to all towns of 6s. per week should be paid on and from the pay day in the week ending November 29th and a further advance of 1s. 6d. per week on the pay day in the week ending January 10th,

1020

"The advance of 6s. and 1s. 6d. above referred to shall be paid to all journeymen members of the above Union. It was also agreed that these advances of 6s. and 1s. 6d. shall apply to all other members who are not in receipt of 20s. above the minimum rates, but to those who are receiving at present 20s. above the minimum these advances shall not apply under this Agreement."

It was also agreed:—"That where difficulties arise over the recording of time on work it is agreed by the Union's representatives that efforts shall be made in the direction of having the model time sheet adopted in any such

district."

Increased Pensions for Printers.

The Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation have unanimously decided to increase all pensions by an average of 50 per cent., at an increased cost annually of £5,000, subject to ratification by the subscribers at their next meeting. This is in addition to this Institution's increased expenditure of £5,000 in weekly grants to the children of printers killed in the war. The number of beneficiaries in the care of this old-established Corporation is now cansiderably over one thousand. The total amount to be paid in benefits under these new departures will be £23,000 per annum.

The Marbling of Paper.

An Interesting Process Described.

One of the few remaining handicrafts in connection with the printing trade, the marbling of the paper which is more especially used in binding account books, is well exemplified at the works of Mr. E. J. Huttley, Great Queen-street, London. Mr. Huttley has been for the great part of a long life engaged in the business-he was apprenticed to it in 1853—and he still finds plenty of work for himself and the staff working under him, the difficulty being not so much to get the work as to get the experienced workmen. This latter point will be well understood when it is realised that a seven years' apprenticeship has always been considered necessary for the education of a youth in this peculiar process; indeed, Mr. Huttley himself says that he is still a learner, and every week adds something to his knowledge and efficiency.

In this process there is no absolute uniformity such as is produced by lithography or printing. Every sheet of paper that is finished stands alone and has its distinctive peculiarities of curve and colour. There are, however, hundreds of patterns, each one of which can be repeated as to its general effect, many firms of binders having their own exclusive design which they have used for many

vears

In this process a shallow tank of liquid size sufficiently wide to admit of two large sheets of paper being placed on its surface is one of the first requisites. The liquid is then sprinkled with the required colours, which appear on the surface in spots of various sizes. a long comb of the same width as the tank is drawn through the liquid, sometimes with appropriate waving in one drection or crossways, when the familiar effect begins to appear. Much technical skill, however, is still required for the placing of the paper on the surface of the liquid and then lifting it by means of a rod across the middle, before hanging it in the drying frame. The running of colours, and smudging in any way, have, of course, to be avoided, and that cannot be done without much practice and experience. When properly dried, the sheets of paper have still to be polished; this is done by means of a stone fixed to a treadle machine.

When we see the finished product, and are told of the low price which it fetches in the market to-day, having to compete with inferior machine-made articles, the wonder remains with us that this method of marbling still holds its own. But Mr, Huttley has something of the artistic spirit which would prevent him from producing an inferior article even if he could make more money by it; and such men are worthy of all the support that

can be given to them.

An Advertisement is always working.

Lasi Monin's Government Contracts.

H.M. Stationery Office.

Printing, Binding or Ruling. 1,500 Postmasters' Books; 20,000 Ship Blue Books; 600 Attendance Books; 3,500 Books.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton,

3,000 Books; 2,500 Books; 300,000 Forms.— W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 500,000 Forms.-J. Dickens and Co., Ltd.,

Northampton.

Admiralty Tide Tables: 10,000 Record Books; 1,525 Public General Acts; 5.000 Leaflets; 9.000 Admiralty Tide Books; 4,000 Postmasters' Manual.—J. Adams, Lon-

850 Vols. Chronological Tables; 5,000 Leaflets.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.

1.000 Copies Geological Survey, Anglesey. -Davidson, Clarke and Co., Ltd., London, N. 2,000 Copies A.B. 480; 900 Books; 50,000 Jackets; 1,000 Memo. Books.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

4,000 Books. - Lawrence Bros., Weston-

super-Mare.

600 Copies of Abridgement of Death Duty Cases; 1,500 Vols. Chinese Art. — Leighton, Son and Hodge, Ltd., London, E.C.

4,000 Reams Double Foolscap Ruling; 5,000 Strawboards; 35,000 Books.—Willmott

and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

600 Guard Books.—Watson and Co., Bolton. 200,000 Out - of - Work Donation Policy Books.-J. Corah and Son, Manchester.

300,000 Out - of - Work Donation Policy Books.—Percy Bros., Ltd., Manchester.

Re-Binding 200 Army Books.-H. Richard-

son, Ltd., Charlton, S.É.
50 L.L. Binders.—Barrup, Mathieson, and

Sprague, Ltd., London, S.E.

50 L.L. Binders.—C. H. Hare and Son, Ltd., Birmingham.

5,000 Books.—Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C. 1,500 Boxes; 950 Transfer Cases. — A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.

5,000 Posters.-J. Weiner, London, W. 134 L.L. Binders.-J. Dickinson and Co.,

Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

1,000 L.L. Binders.-Presswork, Ltd., London, W.

3,000 Covers for Engineering Diagrams.-Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C. 50 Attache Cases.-J. Peck and Sons, London, S.E.

1,000 S.O. Books.-Wm. Collins and Sons, Ltd., Bridewell-place, S.E.

2,400 Portfolios.—John B. Barber, Lancaster. 1,000 L.L. Binder Metals. - British L. L. Manufacturers, Ltd., London, S.E.

200 Rexine Gussett Cases.—John and Bennett Green, Ltd., London, N.E.

10,000 Covers.—Sir J. Causton and Sons, Ltd., London, S.W 10,000 Books. -F. Steel and Co., Stroud, Glos.

Crown Agents for the Colonies.

PRINTING MACHINES, ETC. Dawson and Sons, Ltd., Otley, Yorks.

Printing Trades' War Memorial.

The Committee who are promoting this memorial held a meeting at St. Bride Foundation Institute, E.C., on Friday evening, when further donations to the movement were announced, including 300 guineas from the late Lord Mayor, Sir Horace Brooks Marshall; £250 from the London Society of Compositors; £100, Printing Staff, Bank of England; £30 (second donation) from National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants; £25, Mr. Henry Burt; £20, Mrs. George McCorquodale (in memory of members of the staff of Messrs. McCorquodale); £20, Messrs. George Mann and Co.; £10 12s., employees of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Shacklewell-lane; £ 10 10s., Messrs. Jordan and Sons; £ 10 (second donation), Mr. R. T. Billing, Guildford; £8 4s. 9d., Publishing Staff, Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son; £5 5s., Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.; and £5, Composing Department, Daily Express.

The total donations now received and pro-

mised amount to £4,325.

Tenders for the erection of the memorial wing to the Caxton Home were received, and referred to a sub-committee for final selection. It is estimated that a further £2,500 will be

required to complete the work.

Over 1,500 names have been sent in for the Roll of Honour, which includes particulars of men who have fallen in all branches of the printing, bookbinding and kindred industries.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. J. White, at the office of the Fund, 3, Cursitor-street, E.C.4, will welcome further donations, and all inquiries should be sent to that address.

Care of the Printer's Eyesight."

On Friday, December 5th, at 7 p.m., Mr. J. H. Sutcliffe, F.B.O.A., Director of Examinations, British Optical Association, and Superintendent of the Army Spectacle Depot, is due to lecture for the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, on a subject which will appeal strongly to all printers, "The Care of the Printer's Eyesight." The following points will be dealt with:-Importance of having the eyes properly tested for the printer's calling; why certain forms of slightly defective sight interfere with good printing; different effects of short-sight, long-sight and astigmatism; colour perception, colour-shade description; local and diffused illumination of the composing, machine and clerical departments; eye-shades; spectacles, the best and worst forms for adult printers; a plea for standardised type faces for army and civilian eyesight test types. The chair will be taken by Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P.

CHILE has under consideration a proposal to increase the duty levied upon paper and cardboard and wares thereof, and books.

Digitized by GOOGIC

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Trade Notes.

THERE were three fatal accidents in the printing, paper, etc., trades during October.

According to Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, this year's demand for Christmas and New Year cards is extremely heavy.

At the age of 60 years the death has occurred of Mr. W. H. Parkes, a native of Sheerness, who commenced his journalistic career on the Sheerness Times.

CONSTABULARY raided the printing offices of the *People*, a Sinn Fein newspaper recently started in Limerick. A military engineer dismantled vital parts of the machinery, which were removed by the police.

The Management Committee of the Printing Trades Alliance are pleased to announce that the appeal on behalf of the wife and nine children of the late Bernard Armstrong amounted to £56 6s. 4d. Mrs. Armstrong wishes to convey her thanks for the practical sympathy shown by the members of the Alliance.

According to the Labour Gazette, there were nine disputes in the printing, paper, etc., trades from January to October, 1918, involving 2,000 workpeople and representing an aggregate duration in working days of 44,000. In the same period this year there were eleven disputes, involving 8,000 workpeople and representing 105,000 working days.

WAGES AND HOURS.—Changes in the rates of wages which operated in October, resulted in a net increase of £34,300 per week in the printing, paper, etc., trades, the number of workpeople affected being 136,000. Changes in the hours showed an aggregate reduction in weekly hours for the same trades of 740,000 and the number of workpeople affected was 187,000.

PRINTERS' DINNER TO RETURNED SOLDIERS.—On Saturday evening a dinner was given by Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, printers, Leeds, to the members of the staff who had returned to the firm after service with the forces. Altogether 192 members had joined up, of whom seven had been killed, and 110 attended Saturday's function. Mr. E. G. Arnold, the managing director, presided, supported by Mr. H. Wood, a director, and the Deputy Lord Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Frank Fountain).

In the second issue (November) of Messrs. Pitman's new monthly magazine, Business Organisation and Management, there are numerous articles which will appeal to all keen business men. Of special interest to those connected with the paper trade is an article on "Scandinavian Exchanges," by Mr. W. F. Spalding, a specialist on the subject of foreign exchange. The writer seeks to make plain the working of exchange between the three Scandinavian centres and London, a matter, as he says, which is "always puzzling to people on this side," and "rather incomprehensible to some of the Scandinavians themselves."

THE Paris printers' strike, which was said to be coming to an end, is still proceeding.

November 22ND was the 40th anniversary of the death of Mr. John T. Delane, editor of The Times from 1841 to 1877.

A STRIKE affecting all the printers in Londonderry prevented the publication of the Sentinel newspaper Saturday morning.

The sum raised on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation by the Lithographers' Auxiliary concert reported in our last issue amounted to over £325.

MR. R. W. Bowers, a well-known Southwark printer, of Blackfriars-road, has just died. He founded the London Thirteen Club, and was described as The Historian of Southwark.

MESSRS. CHARLES STRAKER AND SONS, LTD., have secured the contract for the printing of the Stepney quinquennial valuation at £314. their tender being £12 below that of the Stepney Press.

THE Co-operative Printing Society has just completed fifty years of business life, and the directors have invited the shareholders and employees in Manchester, London and Newcastle to join with them in celebrating the occasion.

MR. C. A. BATES, managing director of Messrs. Johnson Riddle and Co., was soloist, and Mr. A. L. Gunn, a co-director, was organist at a simple but impressive service held at St. Peter's Church, Southwark, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Armistice, when the management and employees of Messrs. Johnson Riddle and Co. were present to do honour to the thirteen employees who have made the great sacrifice during the war, and also to carry out His Majesty the King's request to respect the memory of the glorious dead.

"ABDULLA" ALMANAC.—Abdulla and Co., Ltd., cigarette specialists, are issuing a very ornate almanac for 1920. Mounted in a stiff board, 15 by 12 inches, each sheet is devoted to a month, the top half being adorned by an appropriate picture. The illustrations are a striking feature of the almanac, and depict scenes in various countries of the world by eminent artists. The eight coloured pictures are beautiful reproductions, as indeed also are the black and white studies. Altogether the almanac is artistic and useful. Messrs. Abdulla are offeriug 20,000 for sale at 1s. 4d. for the benefit of the British Red Cross Society.

The death has occurred in Glasgow of Mr. William Kinnaird Rose, a well known journalist and a member of the Scottish Bar. After a period of service on an Ayrshire newspaper he joined the staff of the Scotsman, and represented that journal as a war correspondent with the Russian Army in the Russo-Turkish War. He was afterwards editor of the Brisbane Courier for several years, and returned to this country in 1891. He acted as a war correspondent in the Greeco-Turkish War and in Lord Kitchener's Soudan campaign. On his return from Egypt Mr. Rose settled in London and joined a reporting staff in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons.

THE Graphic is about to celebrate its jubilee. The first number appeared on December 4th, 1869.

SIR H. S. FOSTER has been elected president of the Institute of Patentees, vice Sir Joseph Lawrence, deceased.

SIR EDWARD T. COOK, formerly editor successively of the Pall Mall Gazette, the Westminster Gazette, and the Daily News, left property of the gross value of £11,168.

MR. HARTLEY WITHERS, editor of the Economist, delivered a lecture on "Journalism and Finance" to the students of the Journalism Diploma Course, at the University of London, South Kensington, on Tuesday.

THE National Union of Printing and Paper Trade Workers require £1,000 for the Comforts Fund of the Alfred Evans Memorial Home at Carshalton. Mr. G. Larcey, 220, Blackfriars-road, S.E.I, is the Secretary of the Home Committee.

NEWSPAPER WORKERS' REUNION. - The proprietors of the Manchester Guardian and the proprietors of the Manchester Even ng News on Saturday night entertained the members of the staffs and their friends at the Midland Theatre, Manchester. Mr. C. P. Scott spoke a few words of welcome to the guests, who numbered about 800. He explained that the desire of the proprietors was not only to come socially into contact with all those concerned in the production of the papers, but also to celebrate the victorious end of the war and to welcome back those members of the staffs who had been away on military service. Mr. T. Evans, of the Manchester Evening News, also said a few words. An agreeable evening was passed with music, dancing and whist.

Employment in Kindred Trades.

The state of employment during October in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades generally continued about the same as in the previous month. It was not so good on the whole as in October of last year. Compared with September, employment with letterpress printers showed a slight decline in London and in a few provincial towns, particularly Newcastle, Birmingham, and Bristol, but elsewhere it remained approximately the same. Although a considerable amount of overtime was still worked in London, some men were unable to obtain employment; in the provinces overtime was occasionally worked. In the lithographic printing trade employment in a few provincial centres was reported to be slightly better, but on the whole the state of employment was about the same as in September.

There was a further slight improvement in the state of employment in the bookbinding trade, and in some provincial towns it was reported as being good, a little overtime being worked.



Mr. John Parnell Mayne.

We regret to record the death, at the age of 76, of Mr. John Parnell Mayne, which occurred at Princes square, Bayswater, on November 13th. The deceased gentleman was senior partner in the firm of Warrington November 13th. and Co., manufacturing printers and stationers, of 23, Garrick-street, London, with which business he had been associated for many years, and where his genial presence and mature experience and advice will be greatly missed by his partners and the staff. He was a member of the Federation of Master Printers and of the Ulster Lodge (No. 2972) of Freemasons, and his loss will be felt by a large circle of relations, friends and trade acquaintances. Mr. Mayne was a native of Belfast, but had spent the greater part of his life in London, and leaves a widow, two sons and six daughters to mourn his loss.

Perhaps he was most widely known in the trade as having filled various senior positions in the factory of Messrs. Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, Ltd., from 1871 to 1900, ultimately being in charge of their Southwark-street Works; and when the directors decided on removing their factory to Clapham. he was selected as their technical adviser, under the architect, in the laying out and equipping of the new works, in connection with which he went to the United States and the Continent to study the latest innovations in foreign printing and machinery.

THE death took place at Ashton-under-Lyne, on Monday, of Mr. Edward Hobson Andrew, of the firm of J. Andrew and Co., publishers of the Ashton under Lyne Reporter series of newspapers and the Cotton Factory Times.

Mr. Thomas Common, a well-known Edinburgh printer, died in a train while going to business on Tuesday.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Logan, bookbinder, of Edinburgh, and formerly of Glasgow. He was 69 years of

MR. JULIUS BENN, brother of Sir John Benn, and director of Benn Brothers, Ltd., publishers, has died at the age of 67.

THE death is announced of Mr. William Raby, of the firm of W. Raby and Co., printers and stationers, Market-street, Longton, at the age of 69.

Newspapers, periodicals, musical publications and books can be imported into, transported through, or exported from Polish territory without a permit.

THE only difference between the difficult and the impossible is that the impossible takes a little more time.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonbill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: 10s. per annum, including postage to any address in the world.

Charges for Trade Advertisements: (Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

Whole Page ... £3 10 0

Half Page ... 1 17 6

Third Page ... 1 6 0 One-eighth Page 12 6

Quarter Page ... 1 0 0 One inch in Column 15 0

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.

Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Seandinavia—Mr. K. A. RAMPELTIF, Vasterlanggatan
56, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
Bast 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South
Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LAME, LOHDOW, E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1919.

Current Topics.

Printers' Wages.

MASTER PRINTERS are greatly concerned over the recent demands for increased wages. The matter has been settled so far as provincial England is concerned, but the problem in London, where the memorial asks for 15s. more, is giving rise to serious cogitation. A conference between the London Master Printers' Association and the London printing trade unions failed to agree on the question of increased wages, and it has been decided by the employers to call a general meeting of the Association in order to place the case before the members. This meeting is to be held next week, when, in all probability, there

will be some plain speaking. Scotland also is again facing a similar position, and the Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow branches of the Scottish Typographical Association have forwarded resolutions to the Executive Council requesting that an application be made to the Employers' Alliance for an increase of 10s. per week on present wages. The executive now have the matter under consideration.

A Sliding Scale in Contracts.

In these times of unprecedented commercial uncertainty, when much good business is hindered by the fear of possible big rises or falls in costs of production, special interest attaches to the action of the L.C.C. in allowing printing contractors to protect themselves by inserting a sliding scale clause in their tenders. In L.C.C. Schedule No. 208-a form of tender for the printing of accounts in abstract, 1919-1924 - the offer of such an arrangement is made in the following terms: "The Council is prepared to incorporate in the contract clauses providing that the cost of any increases in wages or decreases in hours of labour agreed between associations of employers and trade unions during the tenure of the contract shall be borne by the Council, and that, on the other hand, any reduction in cost due to such agreements between associations of employers and trade unions shall be credited to the Council."

Unemployed German Printers.

INFORMATION is forthcoming as to the percentage of unemployed printers in Germany, the figure having increased since the Armistice. Among book and jobbing printers, out of a trade union membership of 58,423, the percentage of unemployment in September was 40, comparing with 44 in August and with 0.7 in September of 1918. While in regard to work generally, there was an improvement in September as compared with August this year, in regard to printers and lithographers (Soc. Dem.) there was an adverse tendency. Although out of a membership of 26,282 only 0.6 per cent. were unemployed in August, by the following month the figure had increased to 5'4, comparing with o'l in September of 1918. On the other hand employment among lithographers improved, the figure of 110 in August falling to 6.4 in September (1918, 0.7). Bookbinders, who numbered 64,363, were also better employed in September, the unemployment percentage of 27 comparing with 30 in August. In September, 1918, the figure was 1'o. On the whole, as the figures in the Labour Gazette show, the labour

Digitized by GOOGLE

market in Germany during September presented unmistakable signs of increased activity. But according to the Borsen Zeitung the local improvements proved only that "the situation in the German labour market in the middle of October is still unsteady and generally unfavourable." The position is described as particularly unsatisfactory in regard to paper and printing.

The Position in the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingdom, out of a trade union membership of 82,558 in the printing, bookbinding and paper industries, there were 1,221 unemployed at the end of October, a percentage of 1.5, the increase of unemployment being 0'2 as compared with the month before and 1'2 as against the same period a According to information furnished by employers, there were 30,073 persons employed in the printing, bookbinding and paper trades for the week ended October 25th last, increases of 1.7 compared with a month before, and of 266 as against the position a year ago. The amount of earnings is put at £79,000, increases for the same periods re-The trade unions spectively of 2'9 and 56'9. returned a membership in the printing trade at the end of October of 63,365, of whom 1.5 per cent. were unemployed, as against 1.2 per cent. in September and 0'3 in October last year. Of 11,665 union members in the bookbinding section the percentage of unemployment was 2'0 in October, 2'3 in September, and o i in October, 1918. Information received by the Labour Gazette from employers gave 11,017 workpeople under "printing" for the week ended October 25th, increases of 2'4 and 38'4 compared with a month and a year ago respectively. On the same authority the workpeople under the heading of bookbinding were 5,556, increases of 1.2 and 25.1. The wages paid to the 11,017 printers is put at £32,191, and to the 5,556 bookbinders £11,109. Compared with a year ago the wages figures show respective advances of 65.6 and 40.9.

Personal.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR will be the principal guest at a dinner of the British International Association of Journalists to be held at the House of Commons on December 5th.

THE presentation to Sir George Toulmin, Member of Parliament for Bury from 1902 to 1918, by his friends and supporters has been provisionally fixed to take place on December 4th. The gifts to Sir George will include a valuable piece of silver plate and an illuminated address in album form. There will also be a presentation to Lady Toulmin.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM presided last week at a dinner given at the Carlton Hotel by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association to Mr. F. J. Hillier (of the Daily News) and to Mrs. Hillier.

LORD BURNHAM, in tendering Mr. Hillier the hearty thanks and sincere respect of the Association for his work on their behalf, presented a service of silver-plate to Mr. and Mrs. Hillier and a diamond ring to Mrs. Hillier.

BOTH Mr. A. F. Blades and Mr. G. A. Isaacs, who were to have debated the question of the Whitley Council in the printing trade, at the Institute of Journalists, on Tuesday, were unable to fulfil their engagements. Mr. Blades was unfortunately unwell, and His Worship, the Mayor of Southwark, had an important trade matter to attend to.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, ably filled the breach, and reviewed the work of the Industrial Council for the Printing Trade.

MR. ROBERT YOUNG, Ex-General Secretary of the A.S.E., was present and spoke. A full report will be given in our next issue.

On the occasion of his recent retirement from the position of chief of the Greenock staff of the Glasgow Herald, which he had occupied for more than 30 years, Mr. Robert M. Smith was entertained by local journalists and friends, and presented with a gold watch and with a diamond ring for Mrs. Smith.

SIR EVAN SPICER has resigned the presidency of the Dulwich Liberal Association.

MR. ISRABL DAVIS, chairman of H. R. Baines and Co., Ltd., proprietors of the *Graphic*, the Daily Graphic and the Bystander, has sold his entire holding, and has resigned his office as a director.

MESSRS. BERRY, the proprietors of the Sunday Times, have, it is understood, acquired Mr. Davis's shares and other additional shares.

The remaining directors of H. R. Baine's and Co, Ltd.—namely, Mr. Carmichael Thomas, Mr. William Will, Mr. Peter Neil McFarlane and Mr. G. Sparkes—are prepared to sell their holdings at £32 per share, on the condition that the same price is offered to all the shareholders, a condition accepted by the purchasers.

MR. Tom J. Bowman has been presented by the companionship of the Yorkshire Post with a rosewood clock on his retirement from the composing-room staff of that journal after a service of upwards of thirty years.

Digitized by GOOGLO

PRINTER & STATIONER NOVEMBER 27. 1919.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 15s. 9d, 16s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 9d., 19s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., 7⁷/₈; J. Dickinson and Co., 27s. 4¹/₂d.; Financial News, Pref., 14s. 3d., 14s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 3d.; International Linotype, 61½, 63½, 62; Lady's Pictorial, Pref., 40s.; Lamson Paragon, 23s., Pref., 16s.; Linotype, A Deb., 61¹/₂, B. Deb., 57; Edward Lloyd, 16s., 16s. 9d.; Charles Marsden and Sons, 21s. 3d.; George Newnes, 13s. 3d., 15s. 14d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 72s. 6d.; Pictorial Newspaper, 7 p.c. Cum., 18s. 6d., 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s.; Printing Machinery, 12s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 24s. 9d., Pref., 77s. 6d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 22s. 3d, Def., 17s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 16s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., $157\frac{1}{6}$ t; Weldon's, 33s. 9d., Pref., 15s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 13s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., 13s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

A. B. FLEMING, LTD.—An interim dividend has been paid of 1s. per share, less tax, on the ordinary shares.

NEW COMPANIES.

LEONARD PARSONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £10 shares (400 pref.), to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. The subscribers are J. L. Parsons and M. A. Mar-Private company. Directors: J. L. Parsons (managing director) and M. A. Marston (both permanent). Registered office: 19, Portugal-street, Kingsway, W.C.2.

CARR AND JACKSON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on at Great Grimsby or elsewhere the business of printers, engravers, publishers, bookbinders, etc. The subscribers are E. Carr and J. M. Jackson. Private company. The first directors are E. Carr and J. M. Jackson (both permanent). Registered office: 88, Cleethorpe-road, Great Grimsby.

MIDLAND STAMP Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of philatelists, dealers in postage and other stamps, manufacturers of and dealers in stamp albums, catalogues, water-The subscribers are A. mark detectors, etc. E. Witherick and W. Nichols. Private company. First directors: A. E. Witherick and W. Nichols (both permanent). Registered office: 24, Bishop-street, Coventry.

Universal Typecasting Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to take over from C. L. Hill, Mimosa J. Callow and Joan H. Daniell the business of typecasters or typefounders carried on by them in

London. The subscribers are Miss Doris E. Hill, C. L. Hill, Miss Joan H. Daniell, J. B. Alexander, Miss Mimosa J. Callow and A. M. Private company. The first direc-Callow. tors are C. L. Hill, J. B. Alexander and A. M. Callow (all permanent). Registered office: 1, Catherine-street, City-road, E.C.

P. W. TURNER AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of colour process and halftone engravers, stationers, printers, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are P. W. graphers, etc. The subscribers are P. W. Turner, H. W. Cheshire and D. E. Bateman. Private company. The first directors are P. W. Turner, H. W. Cheshire and D. E. Bateman. Registered office, 48, Frederick-street, Birmingham.

HOLFORD BOTTOMLEY ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in 9,500 ordinary shares of £1 each and 10,000 deferred shares of is. each, to take over the business carried on as "H. Holford Bottomand to carry on the business of advertising contractors and agents, printers, en-gravers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are R. R. Jordan and W. R. Wildridge. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered office, Guildhall Annexe, 23, King-street, E.C.2.

SCUNTHORPE AND DISTRICT BILLPOSTING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a billposter and advertising contractor now or lately carried on at Scunthorpe as "H. Cressey." The subscribers are E. Morison. A. The subscribers are E. Morison, A. Taylor, L. C. Stephenson, W. C. Fletcher and H. T. Green. Private company. The first directors are E. Morison (permanent managing director), W. C. Fletcher, G. T. Mills and C. Sheldon. Registered office, 74, Lowgate, Hull.

GREENFIELD AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a cardboard box manufacturer carried on at Dickinson-street, Salford, as "Greenfield and Co." The subscribers are A. B. Ranbach, A. B. Greenfield, W. Ranbach, H. Greenfield and E. Greenfield. Private company. The first directors are A. B. Ranbach, A. B. Greenfield, W. Ranbach, H. Greenfield and E. Greenfield. Registered office, Clarence-chambers, 4, Piccadilly, Manchester.

WILLIAM HODGE AND CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, publishers, journalists, advertising agents and contractors, literary agents, booksellers, bookbinders, stationers, etc. The subscribers are H. Hodge, D. C. Hodge and W. C. Hodge. Private com-First directors are H. Hodge, D. C. Hodge, W. C. Hodge. Registered office, 36, North Frederick-street, Glasgow.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £50,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a company of similar name, and to carry on the business of bookbinding. printing, mechanical and general engineers, stationers, printers, etc. The subscribers are

Digitized by GOOQ

NOVEMBER 27, 1919. BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

R. W. Horne and H.S. Sugden. Private company. The first directors are R. W. Horne, H. S. Sugden and F. Warren. Registered office, 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Gray's-inn-road, E.C.

TYPEWRITER AND MACHINE Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £8,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers are A. Sher, A. Katz, and S. Leader. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors.

Farringdon's, Ltd. — Registered with a capital of £1,000, in 500 preference shares of £1 each and 1,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each, to carry on the business of process printers, etchers and engravers on metal, general printers and publishers, manufacturers of and dealers in clocks, etc., and to enter into an agreement with W. E. Farr, and C. Burbrook. The subscribers are W. E. Farr, and C. Burbrook. Private company. The first directors are not named. Registered office, 63, Farringdon-road, E.C.

HESPERIA NEWSPAPER Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £15,750, in 15,000 preference shares of £1 each and 15,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers, etc., and to enter into an agreement with Dr. C. Pouptis. The subscribers are Dr. C. Pouptis, and A. E. Lees. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered office, 101, Dean-street, Oxford-street, W.

W. E. ROBERTS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares (14,000 6 per cent. cum. pref.), to take over the business of a wall-paper, carpet, linoleum and furniture merchant carried on by W. E. Roberts, Manchester, and to enter into an agreement with W. E. Roberts. The subscribers are I. T. Chasney, and J. J. Macgregor. Private company. The directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

SWANAGE PRINTING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500 in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers and publishers carried on by Hayward and Hixson at Sentryroad, Swanage. The subscribers are T. S. Hayward, and E. Hixson. Private company. T. S. Hayward is sole governing director.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

ELLAMS' DUPLICATOR Co., LTD.—Debentures for £15.750, registered October 18th, 1919, charged on company's undertaking, stock, plant, fixtures and effects, present and future, but not land and buildings.

CLERKENWELL FOLDING BOX CO., LTD.—Debenture for £1,500, registered October 2nd, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including

uncalled capital. Holder: F. E. McGowan-11 and 12, Clerkenwell-green, E.C.

Scott (Hudson) and Sons, Ltd.—Issue registered October 3rd, 1919, of £8,000 "A" debentures, part of a series of £60,000, already registered.

Polsue, Ltd.—Satisfaction, registered October 3rd, 1919 (a) to the extent of £1,700 of charge for £1,800, registered December, 1902, and (b) of charge, securing not more than £1,000, registered May, 1905.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.)

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Walter Settle and Thomas Windross Huson, carrying on business as printers, bookbinders and stationers at Carlisle-street, Goole, in the county of York, under the style or firm of Settle and Huson, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from September 6th, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by Thomas Windross Huson, who will continue to carry on the said business under the same style or firm.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Cornforth, Joseph, letterpress printer, Express Printing Works, Chestergate, Macclesfield. Last day of receiving proofs, December 8th, 1919. Trustee, Frederick Thomas Halcomb, official receiver, 9, Brooke street, Stoke-upon-Trent.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Morris, James Robert, formerly printer and journalist, and managing director of a limited company, 28, Claremont-hill, Shrewsbury, and formerly carrying on business at the Circular Printing Works, Bellstone, Shrewsbury. Date of order, October 10th, 1019. Bankrupt discharged subject to certain conditions

Printers at Football

Bradbank (Bradbury, Wilkinson), in the second round of the football cup in the Business Houses League, met Still's on Saturday at The Elms, Walthamstow, the result being a draw, two goals each. The match will have to be replayed.

St. Clements Press beat National Insurance by 3-2, and Brymay overcame the War Office by 2 to 1.

City and Guilds of London

The Bookbinding Examinations.

The syllabus for the session 1919-20 of the City and Guilds of London Institute covering the bookbinding examinations is as follows:—

The examination will consist of two parts—A. Forwarding; and B. Finishing. Candidates cannot be examined in both parts in the same year. The examination in each part will be both practical and written. The examination will be held at any school supplied with the necessary tools and appliances, or at any centre at which arrangements can be made for the loan of a bookbinder's shop.

A .- Forwarding.

GRADE I.

The written examination in Grade I. will include questions founded on the following subjects:—

- I. Sizes and quality of paper, boards and books.
 - 2. Glue, paste, their preparation and use.
 - 3. Folding, refolding, pulling to pieces.
- 4. End papers, their use, various styles, and how to make them.
- 5. Preparing for sewing, the methods of sewing and marking up different styles of sewing.
- 6. Preparation of boards, glueing up, rounding backing drawing in and wessing
- ing backing, drawing in, and pressing.
 7. Cutting in and out board, different methods employed.
- 8. Styles of edge decoration, materials used,
- sprinkling, marbling, and plain edge gilding.

 9. Headbanding, lining up and preparing for covering.
- 10. Materials used in covering books and methods of working.
 - Siding and pasting down.
 Tools used in forwarding.
 - 13. Cost of cloth and half-leather binding.
- (2.) Practical Examination.—Candidates will be expected to show proficiency in any two of the following operations:—

Pulling to pieces, sewing, folding, making end papers, rounding, backing, cutting in boards, lining up, covering (cloth or halfbound), siding, and pasting down.

Sheets or books are provided by the Institute for each candidate, but presses and all

appliances for forwarding must be provided by the school.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates for the final examination at centres outside England and Wales must hold a certificate in Grade 1.

- (1.) Written Examination.—The final examination may include more difficult questions in the above subjects, and in addition a knowledge will be required of:—
- 1. Restoration of paper of old books and MSS., causes of stains, and methods of removing.
- 2. Use of paper splitting, map mounting, plate inlaying, interleaving, and guarding (linen), and how done.

- 3. End papers and joints, silk end papers, silk and leather doublures.
 - 4. Flexible work, worked headbands.
- 5. Colours used in edge decoration; edge gilding.
 - 6. Workshop equipment and organisation.
 - 7. Cost of materials used by bookbinders. 8. Cost of different styles of binding.

Candidates for the final examination will be expected to be able to work out in detail estimates for any given work showing the time and materials needed and their cost.

- (2.) Practical Examination.—Candidates will be expected to show proficiency in any two of the following operations:—
 - 1. Washing and sizing, and staining.
 - 2. Making and putting in a morocco joint.
 - 3. Forwarding a flexible book.
- 4. Covering a whole-bound morroco book and generally to show a knowledge of extra forwarding.

Sheets or books are provided by the Institute for each candidate, but presses and all appliances for forwarding must be provided by the school.

(3.) Specimen Work.—Candidates for the final examination will also be required to submit a specimen of their work done in the twelve months previous to examination, which must be forwarded so as to reach London not later than April 26th.

A certificate signed by the candidate's employer or by the class teacher and a member of the school committee, stating that the work has been executed by the candidate himself, without assistance, must be forwarded with the specimen. In cases where the work has been executed at the candidate's own residence, a statutory declaration will be required. Forms for either the certificate or the declaration may be obtained on application to the Institute.

The Ford Paper Works, Ltd..

Certain reports having been circulated in the trade that the Ford Paper Works were about to undergo changes of proprietorshipand control, we have been asked to state that there is no truth in these rumours, no changes whatever in the status of the company being contemplated.

The company remains under the same direction as heretofore, the directors being Messrs. Lewis Evans, L. G. Chater, R. C. Wakefield and Geo Clapperton, whilst the management of the mill is in the hands of Mr. J. A. Haswell, who was associated with the late Mr. J. P. Cornett in the management for many years.

Messrs. Dunster and Wakefield are the selling agents for the company.

An additional large papermaking machine is now in course of erection at the works by Messrs. J. Bertram and Sons, Edinburgh, and the directors hope to have this machine running in the early part of the New Year.

Digitized by GOOGLE

Bookbinding Notes and News.

It is almost certain that by the time these notes appear in print the result of the conference on the Binders' Memorial will be known. In all probability, the agreement will be in line with that adopted in the case of the T.A, for, although there has been some talk of considering a sliding scale, it is clear that the members of the allied trade unions have no love for the principle. It is to be feared that there is a great deal of difference between the respective viewpoints of workers and employers in regard to the ultimate wage of industry. A sliding scale which at the best guarantees 10 per cent. above pre-war levels may represent one point of view, probably a negotiable one; but it does not coincide with what workers are looking forward to. ultimate aim of the trade unions is a factor which is not likely to be clearly revealed until the cost of living takes a reverse direction. Then the situation will become appreciably plain, though, perhaps, no less difficult.

In last month's notes reference was made to the imperative necessity of a change of attitude on the part of the binding trades union in regard to the use of time dockets. The very foundation of accurate cost-finding is the time docket, and it is not to the credit of an intelligent body of workers' officials that they should have failed hitherto to realise that by persistently opposing and preventing the application of the true principles of cost-finding they were lowering the status of the trade itself and impeding its development. However, there is solid ground for assuming that one of the best things that will emerge from the present negotiations is an understanding on the question of filling up time dockets. We have no sympathy with the management which regards the time docket as a trap for the worker, and we have none for the worker who thinks the time docket a trap which is best evaded by tampering and putting it out The correct appreciation of the of action. time docket is that which assumes it to be a medium for ascertaining the truth as to the cost of work, so that a true charge may be made to the customer.

The cost of labour is not the only factor which has an upward tendency. Materials of all kinds used in bookbinding are advancing only too rapidly. have reached a price as high as that charged during the worst months of the war. Occasionally an extra cheap parcel finds its way on the market, but such opportunities for the buyer are rare. Basils are quoted from 1s. 3d. to is. 6d. per foot for good skins; and is. 8d. per foot for stout covers and diced basils; skivers and pastegrains range from 10d. to is. id. per square foot. Anglos have been sold recently at 2s. 6d. per square foot, which represents extremely good value. Rough

Persians, to take the place of calfs, are quoted 3s. 9d. to 4s. per foot. Pigskin is worth to-day 3s. 6d. per foot. Glue has risen rapidly during the last few weeks, and good Scotch glue, which had fallen to 75s. per cwt., has now gone back to 90s. Non-frothing glue averages about the same price. The tendency is still upward, and it is unwise to postpone buying. On the other hand, the best service which all buyers can render to themselves and the public is to limit their demands. It is precisely the heavy demand which helps to create scarcity, delay and high price.

Bookcloths have advanced 2d. per yard, and before many days have gone all labric goods will advance considerably. At the present time good pasting calicoes are available at 9d. per yard. Strawboards are quoted £15 10s. per ton for forward delivery, and £18 per ton for stock supplies. Millboards (machine-made) are quoted at £45 per ton, hand-made at 525.6d. per cwt. Marble paper is still scarce, and good use is being made of the Scottish makes, which look exceedingly well on the books and cost less than the foreigner, which is inferior in substance and character, and infinitely more difficult to work.

The coming British Industries Fair, to be held at the Crystal Palace in March next, offers an excellent opportunity for bookbinding firms to show specimens of their work to prospective buyers, and it is a matter of surprise that in the Fairs of the previous four years so little advantage has been taken of the opportunities afforded to bring before the many thousands of visitors to these shows the art of the bookbinder with a view to extended business. True, bookbinding was in evidence at a few of the stalls, but generally as a side line to some exhibit of manufactured stationery, or shown by large publishing firms who do their own binding in their own works. Bookbinding as a separate branch of the trade was badly represented, although the section devoted to paper and print afforded plenty of scope for purely bookbinding exhibits. At these Fairs buyers attend from all parts of the country and also from abroad, and there are great possibilities of securing extensive orders if British bookbinders would show what they can do in the way of edition and fine binding. The coming Fair will exceed the previous shows in size and extent of exhibits, and as it is to be held in a building that offers greater facilities for the display of goods than the premises occupied in former years it is certainly worth while for bookbinding firms to consider the advisability of showing what they can do, not only in the better class of work but in the cheaper bindings that are ordered in quantities by publishers.

The high cost of labour and material in European countries have, it is rumoured, led
Digitized by

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

to a number of continental publishers sending their books to China to get bound, for it seems that in that country there are a number of firms, run by Germans with cheap native labour, who can cut prices to 75 per cent. less than the work would cost in Europe. Of course it is only books that are not urgently wanted for publication that could be sent for binding to such a distance, and in the face of the existing high freights we should have thought that the game was not worth the candle. Still, the heathen Chinee with his cheap living and willingness to work long hours for low wages may yet become a formidable competitor to our highly-paid, shorttime workers, and in the demands for increases in wages by workmen this possibility should not be lost sight of. The "yellow peril," so much talked of, may yet prove to be a serious menace to European labour.

The bookselling and general business of Messrs. George Robertson and Co., Ltd., of Melbourne, is not to be closed down, as was rumoured. The goodwill and stock have been purchased by a new company, and it is intended to carry on the business in the same premises at Elizabeth street, Melbourne, which were occupied by the old firm. The new company is to trade under the style of the old company. For the convenience of their British trade a London office is to be opened at 128, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

All over the United States the demands for increased wages continue, and there is no finality in these advances, for no sooner are they granted than steps are taken by the various unions to formulate fresh demands. In fact, the conditions in the industrial world in the States are much the same as in this country, the workmen continuing to cry "give," and this may continue until a time is reached when the employer will find it more profitable to close down his business and dismiss his workers than to keep on granting advances of wages, as a time must come when the customer will refuse to pay the high rates that it will be necessary to charge for work. The latest demand recorded is that of the bookbinders of Kansas City, who went on strike for a considerable advance on present rates. Fortunately, in this case the demands were not pressed in full, and the workers went back to their toil on consideration of receiving \$35 a week, and the women helpers \$16. The original demand was for \$44 for the men and \$22 for the women, these wages being for a forty-eight hour week. It is a far cry to Kansas City, but it is an example of the general demand for increased wages that is taking place all over the civilised world.

The serious question is, where will these demands for increased wages end? Will they keep on until the bookbinder has to shut up his business or until publishers dispense with board-covered books, and issue their volumes in paper covers? They might do a

worse thing, for the public would welcome such a change if it cheapened books to the purchaser. Before this happens, however, it is to be hoped that in seeking for so many advances the workers may realise that they are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, and determine on a policy that will lead to the saving of the trade, and by increased production, instead of restricted effort, permit business to be carried on as a paying proposition for both employers and workmen.

The catalogues of books for sale by Messrs. Maggs Brothers, Conduit-street, W., are always noticeable for the excellent manner in which they are compiled and printed. Their latest issue, No. 382, is devoted to "English Literature of the 18th Century," and apart from the importance of the choice works offered, it is of great interest to bookbinders, as many of the volumes are in richly decorated covers, many of them being the work of masters of the art. Thus in No. 2,373 there is a Bible which is a very beautiful example of embroidered binding of the time of Charles 1., which is ascribed to the nuns of Little Gidding. It has a ground work of white satin with both covers and side decorated with a floral device worked in coloured silks and with gold and silver ornamentation throughout, the edges being gauffred, and silk end leaves. Another Bible, printed by John Baskett, 1715-21, is in two folio volumes, and is beautifully bound in full contemporary dark blue morocco extra, the sides and backs being elaborately gilt. Book lovers as well as bookbinders will be interested in the extremely rare first edition of "Joe Miller's Jests," 1739. The binding is in full polished levant morocco, extra, with gilt back and edges. This is a fine example of Riviere's binding, and it is interesting to note that the copy in the collection of Robert Hoe (of newspaper rotary machine fame) realised \$310 at the sale of that gentleman's library.

Among other notable bindings that figure in the interesting collection is one of crimson morocco entirely covered with gold tooled scrolled borders and frames, sprays and small ornaments. It is the handiwork of a Scottish bookbinder, circa 1770. "Eusebia Triumphans," No. 2,869 in the catalogue, "Eusebia is in a contemporary binding of morocco with gold panelled sides, in the centre of each cover there is a dove carrying an olive branch, enclosed by a ribbon with the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," and surmounted by a crown and the rose and thistle. Of interest, too, is the copy of "Irene Triumphans"; it is the volume specially bound by the author for James, second Duke of Ormonde - the "Great Duke" who was attainted in 1714and is in morocco with the Duke's Arms in gold in the centre of each cover, and with gold panelled borders. Many excellent examples of bindings by good workers of their day figure among the volumes, the whole collec-tion being of the greatest interest to book lovers.

Telephone: CITY 460.

Telegrams: "PAPETIER-CENT-LDN."

WALTER MAKIN & CO.

Papermakers' Agents and Merchants,

57-59, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. 4.

Specialities:

WHITE & S.C. PRINTINGS. GREASEPROOFS. WRITINGS. CARTRIDGES.

BANKS.

STRAWBOARDS. BROWNS.

KRAFTS. M.G. POSTERS. IMITATION PARCHMENTS. VEGETABLE PARCHMENTS CAPS. BTC.

Now-1919-Ready.

CHROMO **ALMANACS**

Cheap, Choice and Charming. Variety. Many War Subjects.

Full Particulars on Application.

TAYLOR BROS. CIRCULAR

Is issued about Quarterly fully illustrating our new productions.

If you do not receive a copy as issued, send us your name and address.

Every Description of COLOUR

Cheaper and Better than usually offered.

Get our Prices before placing Orders elsewhere.

Almanacs, Leeds,

Colour Printers Leeds. TAYLOR BROS, Colour Printer to the Trade,

ROTATION RIBBONS.

Of all kinds and best manufacture from Stock. Samples at disposal.

ALFRED MEYER & CO.. ZURICH 6 (Switzerland).

Mech. Ribbon Weaver.

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices. WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

THE WORLD'S

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT 58, Shoe Lane, London.

COMMERCIAL INDEXES. "FILE" INDEXES. "SYSTEMS" INDEXES.

of Every Description. MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.

MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS

can have their Indexes made to their Own Standards without delay.

EASON & SON, Ltd., Manufacturers of Index Specialities. DUBLIN.

Telegrams: "SRASON, DUBLIN."

Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:

GEO. WATERSTON & SONS. Ltd..

8, St. Bride Street, London, B.C

Digitized by GOOGLE



Our vast stocks of all kinds of paper enable us to quote bed rock prices, and to ensure prompt delivery.

We have the right to use this seal.

We Specialise in

NEWS, PRINTINGS, BROWNS, CAPS, SKIPS, TISSUE PAPER (white and coloured), MACHINE GLAZED CAPS, KRAFTS and NATURE BROWNS, WRAPPING PAPER, TELEGRAM PAPER, COUNTER TOILET ROLLS, SMALL REELS and ALL KINDS OF CREPE; BAGS for all Trades.

We shall have pleasure in sending you our Stock Lists on receipt of your request.

Do not place your orders until you have compared our prices with what you are at present paying.

Red Leather Boards

£47 10s. per ton delivered.

Blotting Paper --White or Pink,

folded demy for blotting pads, 101d. per 1b. delivered. Direct enquiries and all correspondence

French Paperstock Company Ltd.,

Department 2,

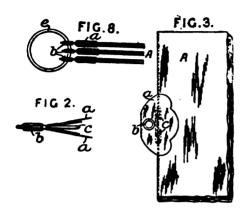
24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16.

Local Branches at

WEST KENSINGTON, CALEDONIAN ROAD. LEWISHAM, BRIXTON, CHELMSFORD, and SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

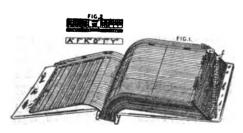
Some Bookbinding Patents.

A device for binding sheets of music, etc., patented by Mr. A. R. Walter, comprises a pair of gummed leaves a combined with a staple c to be passed through and bent down upon the sheets A, the back portions of the



leaves a being provided with an eyelet b, so that the bound units may be threaded upon a split ring e.

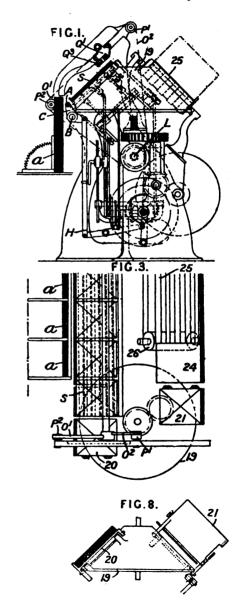
A loose-leaf ledger, divided into alphabetical divisions, is provided with indexing means whereby each account is given a number, the first figure or figures of which indicate the initial letter of the first name or surname, or the initial letter itself may be used, whilst further numerals correspond with the divisions of the alphabet containing the remaining initials. A is preferably represented by the



number 10, F by 15, K by 20, O by 25, T by 30, and Y by 35, and an index, Fig. 2, showing these numbers, together with divisions of the alphabet suitable for obtaining the additional numerals, may be provided. Each accountform may have small coloured portions t on one edge to act as a sight check against incorrect positioning of the accounts within the ledger. The invention is patented by Mr. A. Gilbert.

In an appliance patented by Mr. G. Spiess signature or sheet gatherers are arranged with the sheet gathering table and the pile con-

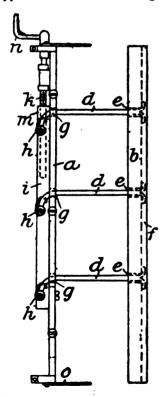
veyer table side by side but oppositely inclined after the manner of the two sides of a roof. As shown, the gathering-table S is alongside the conveyer 25, and the piles of sheets are transferred from the end of the table S to the conveyer by an intermittingly rotating conical carrier 19 on a vertical shaft. Sheets from each of a series of piles a are



separated by a suction bar A in arms C of a shaft B rocked by a rod H and cam, etc., and the separated sheets are taken and deposited simultaneously on the table S by grippers Q^0 on a carriage Q^1 operated by bands Q^1 , Q^2 passing round guide pulleys P^1_{\perp} P^2 and con-

nected to sheaves on a shaft L rocked by a Ťhe rack and pinion operated by a cam. table S is formed of bars and the sheets are moved along it, step by step, to effect the gathering, by a reciprocating and rising and falling rake or carrier which rises through the bars of the table S to engage the sheets, lift them, and carry them forward. At the end of the table S the piles are transferred on to one of two plates 20, 21, hinged to the conical table 19, by a second reciprocating and rising and falling rake device. As shown in Figs. 3 and 8, the plate 20 is in position to receive a pile from the table S, after which the conical table 19 makes a semi-rotation, the plate 20 being during this movement turned up into the vertical position, as shown by the plate 21 in Fig. 8 so as to transfer the pile on edge to a guide 24. Each pile pushes the previously de-livered piles along the guide 24 and on to the conveyer table 25 which may consist of end-less travelling bands on rollers 26. The inclined position of the conveyer permits of inspection of the marks on the rear edges of the different sheets or signatures which indicate when they are assembled in proper order.

Mr. J. H. Shepherd and O. J. Parish have patented an improvement in loose leaf binders of the type in which sheets having keyhole



slots are engaged on thongs or flat straps cooperating with clamping bars and tensioned by means of a sliding bar and screw-and-nut mechanism. The thongs d are secured at one end to the lower clamping-bar b. and after passing through holes e in the bar b and holes g in the upper clamping-bar a, are secured at the other end to a bar i which is traversed longitudinally of the binding by screw-andnut mechanism n, k, m. The thongs are secured to the bars b by knots, screws, or otherwise, and the bar b may be provided with a groove f so that the fastenings do not project beyond the face of the bar. The thongs may be secured by screws h to the bar i. The bar i is mounted upon the bar a and guided thereon in a groove, or by projections entering slots. Pivoted plates o serve for attaching the bar a to the covers.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling for Twenty-Pour Words, and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.

Situations Wanted.

MINDER, 35 (Soc.), wants perm.; Finest Half-Tone, Three-Colour, Jobbing; Wharfes, Summit, Miehle, Babcock.—A. W., 54, Tollingtonroad, Hollowav, N.

MONO MECH. SUPERINTENDENT will be open for ENGAGEMENT on any number of Casters; 18 years' exp. Eng. and Colonies.-John Guest, 41, Saltoun-road, Brixton, S.W. 13708

PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE.—Demo-bilised Officer, Chartered Accountant, with fair knowledge of Trade, wishes appointment with view to Partnership; prepared to put in Capital; good connection. All communications will be treated confidentially. - Address, No. 271, Keith and Co. Advertising Agents, Edinburgh. 13710

Miscellaneous.

CMALL JOBBING PLANT for Sale (together or separately); Model Platen (Foolscap), Type, Frames, Galleys, Ornaments, etc.; £80, sacrifice. -Wilson, 137, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

13676

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietors of the Patent No. 113,0921 for "IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELAT-ING TO BLOTTING PADS" are desirous of entering into arrangements by way of Licerse and otherwise on reasonable terms for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its full development and practical working in this country.—All communications should be addressed in the first instance, to HASELTINE, LAKE AND Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 28, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane,

RITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED

STATIONER

WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV. NUMBER 23.

LONDON: DECEMBER 4, 1919.

Special Export Issue 6d

SMYTH-HORNE,

Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



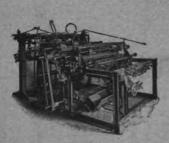
Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth)



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs, or 2-32's

from the one sheet).

(Most advanced Guillotine on the World's Market).



Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting

Smyth Cloth Cutting

The above machines are the latest production of the various American factories and the most advanced type of their kind on the World's Market

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:-

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, BALDWIN'S GARDENS, LONDON, E.C.I, ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Telegrams "SMYTHORNE, CONDON."

The STEREOTYPERS' and ELECTROTYPERS' AUXILIARY

In conjunction with the

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION.

Our novel appeal to the Printing Trade to send to the nearest of our foundries one (or more) cwts. of DROSS as a Subscription to the above Charity has met with a splendid response.

Only Four more weeks remain. See that Your name is included high up on our list, and Send Us or Promise Your Dross.

N.B.—Old Stereos, Electros, Copperplates, Type, Etc., may also be sent, full market value will be given.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone No: HOP 4720 (three lines). T. A.: "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

Also at MANCHESTER. GLASGOW. BRISTOL. DUBLIN,

MILL No. 2. CAMBERWELL.



We Specialise in

PATENT NON-CURLING GUMMED PAPERS

GUMMED PAPER TAPE,
SEALING MACHINES,
STAY PAPER FOR BOXMAKING,
And make a Paper for Every Purpose.

SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Mills; CAMBERWELL, SURREY, NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A. BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by GOOGIC

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV Number 23.

LONDON: DECEMBER 4, 1919. Special Export Issue, 6d.

The Colonial Market.

British Goods for Our British Kindred.

British trade with the Colonies has, during the past five years, been almost negligible, not only on account of the want of shipping facilities, but because our home manufacturers, especially the producers of machinery, have been engaged on war work and are but just beginning to get back to the conditions of production that were normal before the great upheaval. So far, delayed home orders claim their attention, but in the near future colonial indents will have to be looked for if we want to keep the foreigner from securing the large and profitable field of overseas trade with our own Colonies; and this export business must be cultivated if British producers desire to increase their selling capacity. Overseas business is woefully neglected sometimes, even by firms who have a good article to sell; it means more trouble, more attention to particular requirements of the various localities, and perhaps entails a considerable correspondence; but there is profit in it if properly attended to.

in Pre-War Days.

Even before the war our trade with our own Colonies did not attain to the extent it should, and so orders that ought to have come to home firms too often fell into the hands of foreign houses, and especially those of Germany and the United States, the two countries that were then our greatest competitors and that now bid fair to make a big effort to oust us from what we are conservative enough to look upon as our own special preserves. One might think that British Colonists would favour British-made goods, and so in most cases they do, if the price is favourable; and here our Continental competitors scored, especially in the matter of manufactured stationery and fancy goods, by following British patterns and imitating them at a lower price, using inferior material and workmanship, but keeping the finished appearance of the article up to the standard of the higherpriced British make. Our American competitors produced and offered a good article at a price sometimes in excess of the British production, and sold them freely, and the reason for this was said to be the better methods of packing.

Adaptability to Markets.

Unfortunately, there is, or was, a want of adaptability that was characteristic of many of our home firms, and this is much to be regretted. The factory turns out machines of a certain class. Does a colonial buyer desire one, he must take it as it is; no modifications will be made, even if the purchaser desires something a little different to suit his special work. Taking the Australian Colonies, for example, this want of adaptability has created a very strong feeling among purchasers of machinery, and there are many firms in Britain that have learned from experience what Australian prejudice means to their manufactures. Other British houses have found their products sought after and popular solely because they studied the market and the individual customer's needs, and met these to the best of their ability. We could men-tion the names of some of these successful houses, but those in the trade will readily call them to mind. Greater adaptability to his market is characteristic of our foreign competitor. His agents go well into the matter with buyers; they are ready to consult the wishes of smaller men, and are always on the look out for new trade, even if that trade should be small at the beginning, and they are always willing to modify their stock patterns to accommodate a customer's

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

The STEREOTYPERS' and ELECTROTYPERS' AUXILIARY

In conjunction with the

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION.

Our novel appeal to the Printing Trade to send to the nearest of our foundries one (or more) cwts. of DROSS as a Subscription to the above Charity has met with a splendid response.

Only Four more weeks remain. See that Your name is included high up on our list, and Send Us or Promise Your Dross.

N.B .- Old Stereos, Electros, Copperplates, Type, Etc., may also be sent, full market value will be gran

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone No: HOP 4720 (three lines). T. A.: "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

Also at MANCHESTER.
GLASGOW.
BRISTOL.
DUBLIN,

MILL No. 2.



Established 1810.

We Specialise in

PATENT NON-CURLING GUMMED PAPERS

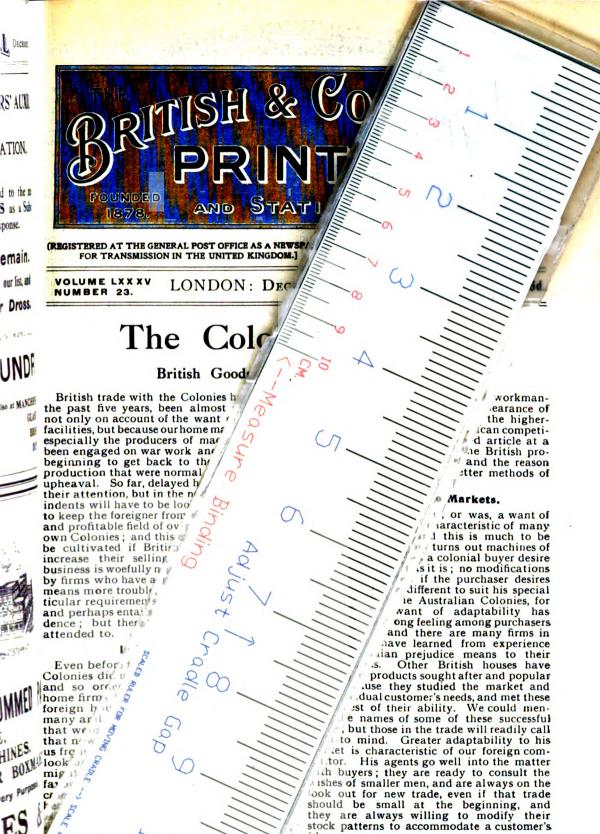
GUMMED PAPER TAPE, SEALING MACHINES, STAY PAPER FOR BOXMAKING,

And make a Paper for Every Purpose.

SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Mills: CAMBERWELL, SURREY. NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A. BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON. E.C.4.

Digitized by GOOGLE



BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

The STEREOTYPERS' and ELECTROTYPERS' AUXILIARY

In conjunction with the

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION.

Our novel appeal to the Printing Trade to send to the nearest of our foundries one (or more) cwts. of DROSS as a Subscription to the above Charity has met with a splendid response.

Only Four more weeks remain. See that Your name is included high up on our list, and Send Us or Promise Your Dross.

N.B .- Old Stereos, Electros, Copperplates, Type, Etc., may also be sent, full market value will be given

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone No: HOP 4720 (three lines).
T. A.: "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

Also at MANCHESTER.
GLASGOW.
BRISTOL.
DUBLIN,

MILL No. 2.



Established 1810.

We Specialise in

PATENT NON-CURLING GUMMED PAPERS

GUMMED PAPER TAPE,
SEALING MACHINES,
STAY PAPER FOR BOXMAKING.

And make a Paper for Every Purpose.

SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Mills: CAMBERWELL, SURREY. NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A. BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by GOOGLE



(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSP/ FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 23.

RS' AUX

ATION.

d to the

S as a Si

sponse.

emain

our list, and

r Dross

t, full morbins

LONDON: DEC

The Colo

British Good

British trade with the Colonies h the past five years, been almost not only on account of the want facilities, but because our home ma especially the producers of mac been engaged on war work and beginning to get back to the production that were normal upheaval. So far, delayed h their attention, but in the n indents will have to be loo to keep the foreigner from and profitable field of over own Colonies; and this e be cultivated if British increase their selling business is woefully no by firms who have a means more trouble ticular requirements and perhaps entails dence; but ther attended to.

Even before Colonies did no ind so order bome firms oreign how many and hat we so hat no we so from the first f

workmanearance of the highercan competid article at a ne British proand the reason etter methods of

Markets.

, or was, a want of maracteristic of many and this is much to be turns out machines of a colonial buyer desire sit is; no modifications if the purchaser desires different to suit his special ie Australian Colonies, for want of adaptability has ong feeling among purchasers and there are many firms in have learned from experience ian prejudice means to their Other British houses have products sought after and popular use they studied the market and dual customer's needs, and met these e names of some of these successful but those in the trade will readily call to mind. Greater adaptability to his et is characteristic of our foreign com-.tor. His agents go well into the matter th buyers; they are ready to consult the ishes of smaller men, and are always on the look out for new trade, even if that trade should be small at the beginning, and they are always willing to modify their stock patterns to accommodate a customer's

Suiting the Market.

In the face of these conditions, it behoves the British manufacturer who desires to cultivate a colonial trade to put his energies into the work, and determine to meet the conditions of his market. The military aspect of the Great War is over, but the trade war is but just beginning, and the issue is still in doubt. British commerce will have to face European and American competition in the world's markets, and that competition is going to be as severe as any that this country has ever known; so that unless energetic action is speedily taken by our home firms they may find themselves out in the cold, and their products supplanted by those made by foreign labour. No doubt the desire to place orders with the Mother Country is strong in colonial buyers, but they will not allow sentiment to interfere with business, and so they purchase the most attractive goods from the cheapest seller. British firms that are intending to enter the colonial field with machinery or other supplies will always find a good market for the best articles they can send out. There is a very wide field for business in our various colonies, and the British manufacturer should not let it pass into foreign hands; but, as we have already pointed out, he must adapt his goods to his market, or but little business will be done.

How to Secure the Trade.

There are many ways of securing colonial orders and of bringing British products to the attention of the overseas buyer. One way is by the issue of circulars and booklets descriptive of the wares offered for sale. We do not say this is a good way, but it is a way that appeals to many, and in this connection we may note that if this method of attempting to obtain business is adopted it must be done well or not at all. The ordinary common printed circular setting forth in bald type on an inferior paper the merits of the article offered is quite useless in securing colonial business. Even for British customers, who are accustomed to this kind of thing, it has lost its effect, and if trade is wanted the printed matter sent out must be of the highest class; and, if in the form of an illustrated booklet, well got-up and printed on superior stock, then so much the better. Half-tone blocks should be freely used to illustrate the machines or the goods offered, but they should be of the best, and the work should be done by the best printer one can find. Here, too, the foreigner can teach us something, for his circulars and booklets are artistically produced and attractive in appearance. It might make many of our home firms gasp with astonishment if they were told the price that some of these foreign productions cost. But when it is considered that they have a pulling power in securing orders that cheaper examples of printing do not possess, the cost sinks into insignificance.

The Trade Journal.

Another method of securing business is by advertising in trade journals. These publi-

cations go direct to prospective purchasers and are an invaluable means of drawing attention to whatever is offered. In many cases the buyer in a distant colony or small possession has no other source of information as to what is new in his trade. His name does not appear in any business directory, but he may be carrying on a good business and to him his trade journal is the medium of communication with the Homeland and keeps him posted as to what is going on in the world beyond his ken. We do not wish to blow our own trumpet, but, as will be seen from the advertising pages of this issue, our advertisers are among the best houses in the trade, many of them having experience in the filling of colonial orders and knowing colonial requirements, and as in sending out these special issues we endeavour to reach every good house connected with printing or stationery goods throughout the widely spread British colonies we may fairly claim to be a good medium for bringing British manufactures before the distant buyer. Our great object is to promote as much as possible a mutuality of interests, and our chief wish is to be useful to both our advertisers and subscribers, in which spirit we send out our journal in an endeavour to bring together the right people abroad and the right people at home for mutual advantage and for mutual service. That our efforts have not been in vain is exemplified by the fact that many of our advertisers have had their announcements in our pages for over forty years continuously. Therefore we claim the trade journal as one means of securing colonial business.

Colonial Supply Houses.

Some home manufacturers prefer to take advantage of the facilities offered by one or more of the supply houses that are already in existence in the most important colonial cities. These firms handle printers machinery, type, paper and other supplies, and really act as selling agents for British firms. although some of them handle foreign productions as well. These houses have built up a reputation for fair-dealing and may be trusted to handle the agencies they take up in a proper manner. Especially are they useful for the smaller classes of appliances and for material, but in the case of the larger machines it generally pays best to send out a representative from the home firm to cover the colonial ground and take orders direct. The agent's selling commission is then saved, and direct personal relations are established which often lead to good business being done. As we have said, those who desire to utilise the agent with already established connections will find reliable houses in Australia. New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, India and other places, which are always ready to take up the sale of any up-to-date machinery. One thing, however, must be remembered; that is, that the agent's selling commission has to be added to the selling price of the article, and it will be wise to consider if this will not make it too expensive for the ultimate purchaser.

STEREO. LINO AND MONOTYPE Printers' Leads, Clumps & Metal Furniture.

LETTERS FROM SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

Messrs. LINGARD, Sheffield, write:

"I am perfectly satisfied with furniture and clumps you have made me out of practically waste.

Messrs. WHITTAKER & SON, Stalybridge, write:

"Some weeks ago you cast for us old furniture into new, and we are delighted with it."

Messrs, DUTSON, Southport, write:

"Parcel of furniture and leads came to hand to-day, and we are extremely pleased and at the earliest opportunity will send another lot. We are well satisfied with the work."

Messra. APPELBEB, Deptford, S.E., write:
"Thanks for metal furniture, which arrived yesterday. We are very pleased with it. A very useful assortment."

Mesers. GROSVENOR PRINTING WORKS, Tunbridge Wells, write:

"We are simply delighted with the metal furniture and would strongly recommend any firm to do the same as we have done. We feel certain they would be as pleased as we are. The comps. are simply charmed with such useful material."

The Most Up-to-Date Factory in the Kingdem Devoted Solely to the Manufacture of Type Metals.

Address:

T. G. & J. JUBB.

Jack Lane, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

Telegrams; "Metals, Leeds."

Nat. Telephone: No. 25620.

London Office: 63 & 64, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2.

Telegrams; "Numeration, London."

Telephone: 5275 Central.

GLASGOW OFFICE and STORE:

15 & 17, CLYDE PLACE, GLASGOW.

Telephone; "2078 South."

COLONIAL DECEMBER 4, 1919

Co-operative Selling.

There are many ways of ensuring good selling results, and the manufacturer should think well which is the best to adopt, which is the most economical and at the same time cer-It has been suggested by a colonial correspondent that British manufacturers of machinery requiring special skill or knowledge for the most successful handling should co-operate for the colonial markets and establish joint selling houses, equipped with machines in running order, with operators in attendance to demonstrate their working and to prove the makers' claims for the appliance. The salesman in attendance, it is suggested, should have powers to make special terms with buyers, and as the success of a machine often depends on its being first introduced to a reputable firm, they should have power to make concessions in price to first users, as in the matter of buying new machinery printers (even in this country) are like a flock of sheep; where one goes the others follow. So when one reputable firm shows its appreciation of a new machine by purchasing it, most of the others argue that it must be worth installing or so-and-so would never have gone to the expense of buying, and they come then to the conclusion that they themselves must have one in their own works. During the past thirty years many excellent appliances of a labour-saving character have been offered to printers. Many of the highest merit have failed to establish themselves through not securing an initial customer and have passed out of ken, while others, perhaps not so meritorious, have been purchased by a leading firm and immediately thereafter have achieved phenomenal sales owing to this sheep-like attribute of the trade.

Even at the best, British houses cannot hope to exclude altogether from the colonial markets the foreign seller, for there will always be certain lines on which he will cut the price, and when a low figure is offered there are many buyers who will sink their patriotism and purchase, but as a manufacturing nation desirous of extending our overseas trade we must take care that we perfect our methods of production and salesmanship, so that we may attain to that progress and development that will make our goods sought after, not only in our own colonies, but in foreign countries. There is a wide field open for business, and the British manufacturer will not, we feel sure, let its cultivation pass into foreign hands.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.—Returns of unemployment in Lancashire and Cheshire for the week ended October 10th show that the railway strike has been followed by a general increase in the unemployment figures. In the paper manufacturing and printing trades, however, unemployment increased only slightly among men, while a very marked decrease was shown among women. The figures for men are: September 26th, 526; October; 10th, 590; and for women: September 26th, 488; October 10th, 192.

Paper Prices Hardening.

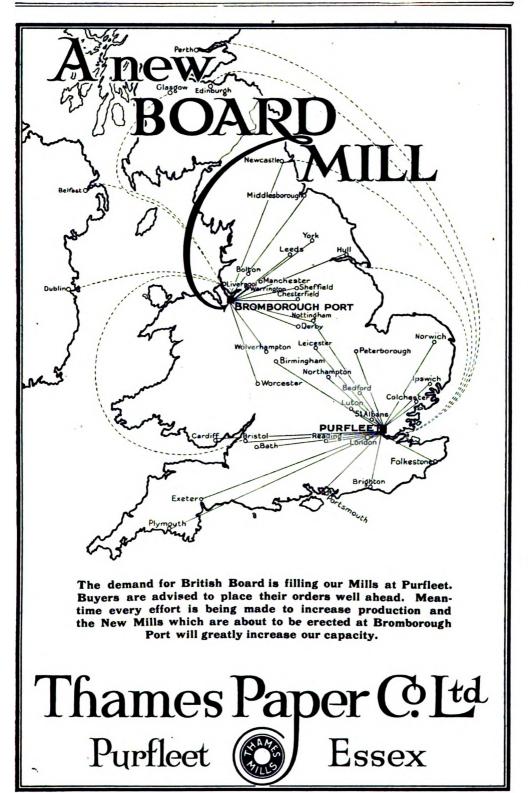
The market still evinces the hardening tendency which has characterised trade for the last month or two. Both foreign and English papers are being perceptibly advanced, and the only class of paper as yet unaffected is the high-grade writing and book-paper section. A local mill, with orders on its books for the next four months, has arranged an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a penny per lb.; this following on a recent advance of id. per lb. on all printings and E.S. writings. Generally speaking, it may be said that the ultimate settling price of these classes of paper will represent an advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. to Id. per lb. over the low water level which was

reached about May or June last.

Considering that the great majority of the mills are members of the Federation and that almost all the paper houses belong to the Association representing the wholesaler's interests, it is strange that the prime conditions of trading should so hopelessly lack any approach to uniformity. In the matter of discounts, there is no trace of a co-ordinated policy, some mills and houses trading entirely on a nett basis, others on 21 per cent. and others again on 5 per cent. Add to this the fact that prompt cash, one month or three months' credit, variously obtains in various quarters and it will become obvious that neither the maker, the distributor, nor the purchaser knows exactly where he stands. Turning to the matter of carriage terms, the condition is even worse. Some houses maintain their pre-war custom of paying carriage on consignments over £1 in value, and in some cases £2. Considering that the price of the product has doubled and trebled, it would be interesting to compare the relative value of the money factor against a weight basis. According to custom (and in those three words we have the history and development of the paper trade) in various parts of the country. carriage is paid on 3 cwts., 5 cwts., 1 ton or I ton. When every individual house sets its own custom, there is no trade custom. But the paper trade of the future will not thrive on custom. What is required is principle and policy arranged and carried out in common by the trade. Carriage charges are trading expenses, chargeable and recoverable by the mill or house in question. The very fact of chaos proves that scientific cost-finding has no place in the paper trade.

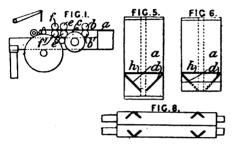
A BELFAST printer, Mr. Herbert Strain. lecturing on the art of printing, referred to the ancient method of printing upon bricks. He mentioned the discovery of impressed bricks which proved to be election handbills and tradesmen's bills. The butcher, the baker. the candlestick-maker, he said, served their bills on bricks, and there need have been no shortage of houses, as a man could soon have built a fine mansion out of his bills, paid or

Digitized by GOOGLE



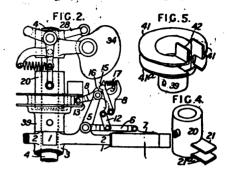
Making Paper Bags.

A British patent has been granted to Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson and Mr. S. Duerden, of Bristol, relating to flat-bottomed or satchel-shaped bags which are formed from one piece of material having infolded side gussets or tucks and a folded bottom closure extending practically straight across the width of the bag. In order to avoid the difficulties which attend the creasing of the finished bag when varying thicknesses of paper have to be acted on owing to the presence of the folded closing-flap, the



diagonal and transverse creases d, h, Figs. 5 and 6, which facilitate the opening of the bag into its rectangular form are formed in the paper tube or web from which the bag is made before the blank is severed. The paper tube a, Fig. 1, is forwarded by rollers b, b^1 to a cutting device c and the severed end passes forwards to rollers e, e^1 , f, f^1 which form the diagonal and transverse creases after which the tube is severed at the required length and the end is pasted and folded. When the paper web is creased before being formed into a tube, the rollers for making the diagonal creases may be so arranged, Fig. 8, that the creases will occur only inside the gusset portion of the tube.

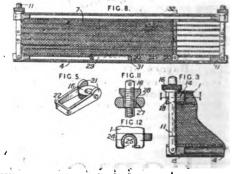
A British patent has been granted to Messrs. W. Rose and Rose Bros., Gainsborough, concerning apparatus for making paper and like bags or containers of the kind having a number of mandrels or formers radially arranged on an intermittingly rotated sleeve or shaft, each former having a presser foot or bar adapted to exert pressure on the longitudinal seam of the bag. The presser-foot is provided with operating means which readily indicates whether the required pressure is being exerted and is adapted to maintain the pressure for a predetermined time. The formers I are carried by arms 2 on a sleeve 3 which can turn on a shaft 4, each former being provided with a presser foot 7 pivoted by a link 6 to a bracket 5. Pressure is applied by means of a-block or die 13 to which is pivoted one end of a lever 8 carried by the bracket 5. To the other end of the lever 8 is pivoted a lever 9, one arm of which is connected by links 12 to the link 6 which carries the presserfoot. Lugs 15, 16 on the levers 9, 8 are held in contact by a spring 17 when the pressure is released, and are caused to separate when the pressure is applied, so that the relative position of the lugs indicates whether the desired pressure is being exerted. The block 13 is moved vertically to operate the presser-foot by a sleeve 20 loosely mounted on the shaft 4 and having jaws 21, 21°, Fig. 4, between



which the block is carried by the rotation of the shaft. The sleeve 20 may be reciprocated by a cam 34 and a lever 28. The block 13 may be held in its lower position so that pressure is maintained during a complete or partial rotation of the sleeve 3 by means of stationary piece 39, Fig. 5, having flanges 41, 41° interrupted by a gap 42 through which pass the jaws 21, 21° on the sleeve 20.

Printing Surfaces.

A printing surface for copying documents, drawings or other matter is prepared by applying to a metal or other plate a sheet of paper, etc., coated on one or both sides with a sensitive or sensitisable colloid composition heating the plate to melt the composition and allowing the latter to cool and set.



When the sheet is coated on one side only it is stripped off, leaving the composition upon the plate, but if the sheet is coated on both sides the exposed coating forms the printing surface. The drawing, writing, or design may be formed on the composition by the application of an unwashed blue print or

DECEMBER 4. 1919. BRITISH& COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

bichromate print, the composition being sensitised with a ferrous salt, or the composition may be sensitised with bichromate of potash, and exposed to a negative of the design or the printing surface may be exposed to direct contact with a drawing, writing, etc., prepared with alum, formalin or aniline ink. The patentee is Mr. J. McCafferty.

Present-Day German Printing.

While it seems clear that the printing and paper trades have little to fear at present from German competition, recent communications indicate nevertheless that in Germany printers are very active in the production of press work of all kinds. Mr. Geo. Renwick writing from Germany to the Daily Chronicle, gives some interesting intimations of what is apparently a boom in printing. "A study of the great book centre, Leipzig," he says, "is very interesting. Never, I am assured, have books and pamphlets been produced in such quantities. The ponderous volumes now being issued by the prominent figures under the old regime - Ludendorff, Tirpitz, and others -are, though somewhat expensive for the German, less expensive than similar sized volumes published in England - say, for example, Lord Jellicoe's recent work. 'Cheap editions' flow from the printing presses in almost undiminished floods, and the number of pamphlets is simply extraordinary. Pamphleteering on political and economic subjects is going on to an extent never before known in any country, and the amount of excellent paper available is enormous."
"Munich, city of art," he continues, "is a

"Munich, city of art," he continues, "is a surprise in more ways than one. The war and the revolution have not destroyed its world-famous trade in applied art. When one is fresh from Berlin, with its riot of posters in the maddest futurism and cubism, it is a relief to one's eyes and nerves to see Munich's artistic posters and the beautiful art productions in the shops.

"In England the poster designer was, during the greater part of the war, restricted to the use of three colours, and to a small size of That was bad for the art, and almost disastrous for the colour-printing trade. Not so in Munich. I have spent most of the forenoon in the studio of one of the city's foremost poster artists, and I have seen war work in four aud five colours, on large sheets and on paper, I am sure, superior to what was then available in England. The printing of beautiful post cards and of magnificent reproductions of great pictures appears to have suffered little or no decline. Germany's colour printing trade, I am assured, has survived much better than was expected, and is ready to spread its work over the world again."

EXPORT of lead or antimony scrap from Argentina is still prohibited.

Central Europe.

German paper exporters appear to be feeling their way for business in the United Naturally there is a strong disinclination on the part of people on this side to have any dealings with our former enemies, but we have now the Government giving advice to British merchants as to how to secure a footing in Central Europe. question of renewing business relations, especially with Germans, is likely to prove a source of some heart-burning. In some cases, of course, private interest often sways judgment. But there will have to come a time when a definite line is taken. During the war, it was policy to inflame passions against the enemy. Now it appears from Government announcements that trading with our late enemies is to be encouraged. True they rather make a distinction between buying and selling. It would take a strong conscience to brace a dealer sufficiently to decline selling to anybody who offered the price, and purchasers are not likely to be too inquisitive as to the origin of an article if the price is a temptation. So far as paper is concerned, the tentative offers which have been made do not appear to be of a very sub-stantial order Further than that, the uncertainty as to the course of the rate of exchange renders business with Germany and other continental countries a matter of difficulty.

To Increase Production.

Attention is being drawn by the Higher Production Council to what is known as the Priestman Scheme of Co-operative Production. The scheme is based on the principle of securing increased production through the co-operative effort of all concerned in the industry, obtained by a common interest in the The standard average output per month is ascertained, and for purposes of illustration this standard is expressed by 100 If production is increased to, say, 130, under the Priestman system, everyone, from the manager to the apprentice, including the office staff, receives 30 per cent. increase on his wages for the four following pay days. Thus a man whose weekly rate of pay is 50s. would receive for the four following pay days 65s. Where this scheme operates, the result is said to have been so satisfactory that the percentage of increased output has been as high as 80 per cent., and never below 21 per cent. above the standard. The average increase, taken from the time it was first introduced, is 50 per cent. Four hundred and fifty employees were paid last year additional wages to the extent of £24,000, and, according to the Works Committee, it has produced a feeling of good fellowship between the work. men themselves and a better understanding between the men and management.

The Miehle Press.

The Founders of the Business.

The story of how the American business of the Miehle printing press was founded is thus told by a contributor in the Hamilton Spectator, a Canadian paper: - "The intent of this article is to tell of a visit the writer made to Grimsby (Canada) the other day to make the acquaintance of John Hewitt, who was born on a farm within sight of Grimsby, about 79 years ago, but who was never intended for the life of a farmer. When a youth he quit the plough and went into the town of Grimsby and learned the trade of saddler and harness-maker. Here, again, dear old mother Nature made a mistake, for John Hewitt was never destined to pull wax-ends during his The sequel will bear us out in what we are telling the readers of these 'Saturday Musings,' for John learned to be a good carpenter as well as a first-class harness-maker, and then added one or two more trades to his repertoire. One thing is certain, and that is if he had remained on that Grimsby farm where he was born he would not have seen as much of this world or have come into the prominence as a manufacturer of the celebrated Miehle printing press that has made his name known in every first-class printing shop in Canada and the United States, and even in foreign countries.

"John Hewitt tarried in Grimsby till about the year 1866, when, hearing much of what a great city Chicago was bound to be some day, he decided to pack up his bag, invested his savings in a railway ticket, and off to the future great city of the west. And he made no mistake, for fortune smiled upon him from the day that he first walked up Clark-street. Chicago seemed to be the Mecca of Canadian boys in those days, and one could not throw a stone in the streets without hitting one of them, especially one of the printer boys from Hamilton. John Hewitt soon got acquainted with these old boys who had preceded him to the land of promise, and it made life pleasant for him. And then a younger brother, C. T. Hewitt, soon followed John, and together the brothers mapped out a course for their future. They were no lag-gards by the wayside, but everything they touched prospered in their hands and in time they had a comfortable bank account to their credit.

"They were seized with the wanderlust, and Pittsburgh held out the beckoning hand and bid them come to the smoky city. There they entered upon a new line of business and became interested in a branch of the iron industry, which proved very profitable, and they remained in that city for a number of years. But their hearts were in Chicago, and back they had to go to that city, and they made no mistake in so doing. They had capital to begin with now, and everything they touched added largely to their bank account. We will not try to follow the Hewitt boys through their successful career, because it would fill

the columns of the Spectator. It was the printing press that made the boys millionaires. A foreigner named Miehle had invented a printing press that was one of the best in the market, and while he had mechanical genius, he had no ability to finance the workshop that was necessary to put such an expensive machine on the market. Miehle organised a company, but it was not equal to the job, and the result was that that company had to borrow capital to keep the wheels going around. John Hewitt was somewhat of a mechanical genius himself, and he could see the outcome of this printing press if properly managed. At first the company began to borrow small sums to tide over the Saturday pay list, and John was persuaded to help From small borrowings the them out. amounts grew larger. The press was a great success, but the company could not supply the demand. The company got deeper and deeper into John's bank account until finally the time came for a reckoning, and the result was that John Hewitt, to save himself, was compelled to take over the plant and put it on a workable basis. In that way John Hewitt became the owner of the patents of one of the best printing presses to be found in hundreds of print shops in Canada and the United States. He gave the business his undivided attention, and with his brother's assistance they made fortunes for both of them, and are now living on Millionaire-avenue, with elegant country homes in the old town of Grimsby.

American Paper Man in Europe.

Mr. Geo. A. Galliver, President of the American Writing Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass., left Southampton on Saturday on his return home. He has had a very busy week or two in Europe. We were fortunate enough to have a few words with him on the telephone, in the course of which he was pleased to express his appreciation of the World's Paper Trade Review.

Mr. Galliver finds the condition of the paper trade in this country much the same as it is in the United States—mills full of orders and unable to keep pace with the demand.

Asked if the mining and printing strikes were injuring the paper trade in the States, he remarked that the trouble was rather in the nature of a relief, since it enabled the manufacturers to catch up with orders.

His own machines, he heard by cable, were going full time trying to overtake the demand for book and fine writing papers. They do not touch news-print, which, as in this country. is finding a ready market.

During his stay in Europe Mr. Galliver visited Germany and Austria. He reports that although the Germans are "pretty blue" over the terms of the peace treaty, they are coming through all right.

Paper mills in that country are doing very well. They have their own coal, but they are held up by labour troubles.

Trade Notes.

A TRADE dispute last week delayed the publication of Nature.

A BRANCH of the Typographical Association has been formed in Dover.

THE late Mr. John Alexander Blackie, of Glasgow, the publisher, left estate of the total value of £95,404.

AFTER 50 years of existence as a periodical, the Literary World has been absorbed by the Christian World and will form in future a literary supplement published at intervals.

A STRIKE of newspaper employees was declared in Madrid at midnight on Sunday, but three hours later an agreement was reached and work was resumed, pending the result of negotiations.

THE many friends of Mr. A. Langley (Messrs. Langley and Sons, Ltd.), will sympathise with him in the death of his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Langley, widow of the late Charles Langley, of Euston, St. Pancras. The deceased lady had reached her 82nd year, and she passed away recently at the residence of her son-inlaw at Deal.

"GRAPHIC" CHANGE OF CONTROL.—It is officially announced that the offer to shareholders of Messrs. H. R. Baines and Co., Ltd. (proprietors of the Graphic publications) has been accepted by over 95 per cent., and the control of the publications has consequently passed to Messrs. William E. Berry and J. Gomer Berry, proprietors of the Sunday Times. The purchase does not involve any change in the personnel of the staff.

WINNING POSTERS.—In connection with the business poster competition at the recent Grocers' Exhibition and Market held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, the first prize, £3 3s. and diploma, has been awarded to Messrs. McLagan and Cumming, of Warriston-road, Edinburgh, for their poster "A Chip of the Old Block." The second prize, diploma, also goes to Messrs. McLagan and Cumming, for their poster "A Baby with Cocoa"; while the 3rd prize, diploma, is won by Messrs. C. W. Faulkner and Co., of 79, Golden-lane, London, for their poster "Devonshire Cider.

TENDERS WANTED.—For supply of printing and stationery for one year ending December 31st, 1920, for the Trainways Committee, Portsmouth; tenders to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, by 12 noon, December 15th.—For the supply of (a) school materials (b) printing and stationery (c) printing of minutes, for the Wakefield Education Committee; tenders to Mr. P. Glover, Director and Secretary, Education Department, Town Hall, Wakefield, by January 12th.—Tenders are invited by H.M. Stationery Office for printing the lists and registers of electors for the Parliamentary Borough of Wednesbury; forms of tender, etc., from Mr. T. Jones, Registration Officer, the Town Hall, Wednesbury.

In France the cost of novels has increased from 30 to as much as 100 per cent.

PLANS for extensions to the printing works of the Herald Press, Ltd., Dudley, have been passed by the Dudley Town Council.

Printing plates, spare parts (of iron) for typewriters may be exported from or pass in transit through Germany without special export licence.

THE Society of Women Journalists is offering three prizes of £10, £5 and £3 for the best articles on any phase of "Reconstruction." Men as well as women may compete.

On Tuesday, December 16th, at 8.15 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, Institute of Journalists, Tudor street, Mr. Edwin Drew will give his lecture on "Fleet-street Poets" whom he has met in the last 50 years.

THE "PRESSMAN" for October-November. the excellently printed house organ of Messrs. Harrison, Jehring and Co., Ltd., deals largely with labour questions, but is relieved by a bright little article on "Optimism" by H. Yule Cleland.

THE Advertisers' Golfing Society will in future be known as the Newspaper Golfing Society. The bye laws have been altered to have the effect that only those actively engaged in the business of newspaper or periodical production or advertising should be eligible for membership.

IMPORTATION OF STATIONERY.—At a council meeting of the Stationery Association the resolution was unanimously "That in the opinion of the council passed:of the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom the buying and importation of manufactured goods from enemy countries in the stationery and allied trades should not be resumed until his Majesty's Government have clearly defined their trade policy.'

W. H. DORMAN AND Co., LTD.—Among the objects of W. H. Dorman and Co., Ltd., registered with a capital of £700,000, is the manufacture of an important series of printing machines which for many years past have been extensively in use in many parts of the world. The chairman of the directors is Mr. Walter Haddon, proprietor of John Haddon and Co., Salisbury-square, London, E.C.4. This week the public have been invited to subscribe to an issue of 250,000 8 per cent. cumulative participating preference shares at £1 each and 50,000 ordinary shares at £1 each.

DAILY GRAPHIC" HELD UP .- The failure of the Daily Graphic to appear at its usual time last Thursday was due to a dispute as to whether certain work should be done by members of the Machine Minders' Society or by members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. Neither union. would give way, notwithstanding the intervention of the management of the firm. The paper was ultimately produced on an understanding that a conference would be heldduring the day between representatives of the two unions and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. The conference decided, we

Digitized by GOOGLE

understand, that the work over which the dispute arose should be carried out as hitherto.

THOMAS OWEN AND Co., LTD.—An interim dividend has been paid of 2s. per share, less tax, on the ordinary shares for the past half-year.

PRESS telegrams are now accepted for transmission to Latvia (Lettland) and Lithuania between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 a.m. at the rate 2\frac{3}{4}d. per word, with a minimum charge of 10d. per telegram.

Among the powers for which the Cardiff Corporation are to apply to Parliament is that of prohibiting "the carrying or distribution in that city of pictures, prints, boards, placards, or notices except in an approved form and manner."

HALF-CROWN notes have been printed by Messrs. de la Rue, and arrangements have been made for a large issue at short notice if and when desired. The notes are similar in pattern to the present 10s. notes, but are somewhat smaller in size.

MR. W. WHYTE, JUN., has opened up business under the title of Wm. Whyte and Sons, paper mills agents, at 92, Fleet-street, E.C. Mr. Whyte has been appointed agent for Sociéte Anonyme Anciens Etablissement Louis de Naeyer, Willebroeck, Antwerp.

Paris Strike Ends.—Paris printers, having decided by 760 votes to 450 to resume work, the publication of the evening newspapers commenced on Monday and the morning dailies on Tuesday. The men are apparently returning to work on the same terms as before the strike.

The National Union of Bookshop and Bookstall Employees is now established. Practically the whole of the outside staff of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son are already members, and considerable concessions for them have been obtained. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. E. H. Reeve, Railway Bookstall, Aldershot.

FIVE-SHILLING NOTES.—Five-shilling notes are expected soon to be in circulation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated that a number of these notes were being printed, and it is now understood that they are ready for issuing. So far the secret of the size and design of these new notes has been well kept by the Treasury, and the exact date of their issue is also uncertain.

British Trade with U.S.A.—At a conference of members of the principal trade sections of the London Chamber of Commerce it was resolved "that in view of the serious effect, due to the fall in the exchange value of the fi on the prices of essential commodities imported from the United States of America and the consequent increase in the cost of living, every effort should be made to remedy the position by increasing the export to that country of British manufactured goods, especially those of a luxurious character for which there is a great demand at the present time, and which, owing to the exchange position, can now be marketed in the United States of America on exceptionally favourable terms."

Personal.

SIR HORACE MARSHALL has been re-appointed Master of the Spectacle Makers' Company.

Two well-known figures in Fleet-street, where they worked as colleagues for over 40 years, have gone into retirement—Mr. Hugh Dellow and Mr. William Longstaff. After a preliminary journalistic career in the North Country, they came to London, Mr. Dellow in 1875 and Mr. Longstaff in 1874, as the representatives of the Newcastle Chronicle, which was then being personally conducted with such singular ability by the late Mr. Joseph Cowen, as it is now by his soq, Colonel Joseph Cowen.

THE Newcastle Chronicle has developed the transmission of news by private wire with great insight, until now the whole of its general and foreign news is sent direct from the London office to Newcastle by the most modern instruments.

Mr. A. E. Jarvis (Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode), was on Tuesday unanimously elected President of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association (Parent Centre), and Mr. S. M. Bateman, Vice-President.

MR. G. PHILLIPS, the General Secretary, has been appointed general overseer of the composing department of Messrs. Odhams, embodying the duties of the late Mr. E. C. Moyce. In consequence of his increased duties, he has been obliged to resign the General Secretaryship of P. M. and O. A. Nominations for a successor will be taken at the January meeting.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, has been nominated for the chairmanship of the London Labour Party.

MR. R. M. LANCASTER, J.P., has retired, on the grounds of indifferent health, after a service of nearly 30 years, as secretary of the Leeds T.A. He succeeded to the secretaryship on the retirement of Mr. Atach, and has taken a prominent part in the public life of Leeds.

MR. HERBERT SHACKLETON, a member of the staff of the Darwen News, who served in France with the Grenadier Guards, was married last week.

MR. A. S. SKINNIDER, who has acted as chief reporter in Paisley for the Glasgow Herald during a period of over 32 years, besides representing the Evening Times and the Bulletin, has retired from journalism.

MR. SKINNIDER has been entertained by his fellow journalists and a number of the leading public men in the town, and was pre-

sented with a wallet of Treasury notes and an escritoire, together with a case of fruit cutlery for Mrs. Skinnider.

The chair was occupied by Mr. H. C. Watson, editor of Paisley Daily Express, and the presentation was made by Provost Lang, who recalled that Mr. Skinnider had been connected with journalism for over 40 years.

THE dinner on Saturday given by the combined circulation staffs of the Daily News and the Star, and attended also by representatives of the editorial, printing and other departments of the two journals, proved a very cheery function.

MR. H. MURCH paid some well-deserved compliments to the circulation department and to Mr. J. W. White, its chief, who replied; Mr. C. H. Belson proposed the toast of "The Firm," and Mr. Cyril Kew that of "The Visitors," for whom a reply was made by Mr. T. W. McAra, of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

Miss Marguerite Cody, representing the Daily News, was one of the lady journalists who created a new precedent in the House of Commons by being present in the Press Gallery on Monday. The occasion was Lady Astor's first appearance in the House.

In fact, there were two, or three, lady journalists altogether in the Press Gallery.

The many friends in the trade of Mr. Fred Berry, C.C. (Messrs. Thomson Bros., Ltd.), will be glad to learn that he has recovered from his recent illness, and has resumed his business and civic activities.

MR. NICHOLAS P. ANDREW (of Messrs. Andrew and Suter, well known for their specialities for the paper box trade and for machinery for making corrugated board), was re-elected chairman of Messrs. Dennis Brothers, Ltd., at the annual meeting held in London.

A HIGH tribute was paid to the services and enterprise of Mr. Andrew, who has been largely instrumental in bringing to a successful issue the many important developments associated with Messrs. Dennis Brothers, Ltd.

FRIENDS in this country of Mr. J. L. McNicol, a Scottish papermaker who is now Assistant News-Print Controller at Ottawa, will learn with interest that his son, Mr. Gilbert Mc Nicol, was recently married in Canada. As a wedding gift, the management and employees of the Don Valley Paper Mills, Toronto, Ontario, presented him, through Mr. C. Nelson Gain, sales manager of the company, with a handsome rocking chair and table. Mr. Gilbert McNicol has been on the staff of the Don Valley Paper Mills for a considerable time.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 4, Queen Anne's Gate-buildings, London, S.W.I, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

PERU.

A firm of good standing in Lima are desirous of representing British manufacturers of wall-paper, wrapping paper, brown paper, and printing paper for newspapers. (Reference No. 1,081).

ITALY.

A firm in Bologna wishes to establish connections with the United Kingdom houses for business in paper. Inquiries to Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa.

CANADA.

A manufacturers' agent in Montreal desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of paper, lithographs, lithographed cartons, playing cards, stationery specialities, etc., in the City of Montreal and the Ottawa Valley, on a commission, or a salary and commission basis. (Reference No. 1030).

A Canadian firm of manufacturers' agents, who have just opened an office in London, wish to get into touch with purchasers of collapsible cardboard boxes of all kinds, visible card index systems and paper bags. Replies to office of High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria-street, London S.W.I.

Westinghouse Morse Brake Co., Ltd.

For many years the Westinghouse Brake Co., Ltd., devoted a separate department of their works to the manufacture of Westinghouse Morse rocker joint chain drives, but lately the facilities have proved inadequate to meet the demands which the advantages of the rocker joint chain drives have created. To cope successfully with this increasing business, a new company, The Westinghouse Morse Chain Co., Ltd., has been formed, and a modern commodious factory acquired at Letchworth, Herts.

Mr. Edward Flex, who, as manager of the chain department, has become personally known to a large number of customers throughout the country, will act as general manager of the new company. He will be assisted by his present expert staff, and thus a continuity of personal attention will be secured.

Mr. Flex states that the modern specialised plant, with which the factory is equipped, will ensure both the selection of the best materials and the most up-to-date methods of accurate manufacture; whilst the facilities for rapid production on a large scale will enable quick deliveries to be made.

Stabilising the Printing Trade.

Work of the Whitley Council.

At the meeting held on the 25th ult., at the Institute of Journalists, to discuss the "Work of the Whitley Council for the Printing Trade," the principal speakers were to have been Mr. Alfred F. Blades and Mr. G. A. Isaacs, representing respectively the employers' and the workers' points of view. Both speakers, however, found themselves unable to attend, Mr. Blades on account of indisposition and Mr. Isaacs owing to an urgent matter of trade union business.

In the circumstances Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers and joint secretary of the Industrial Council for the Printing Trade, was asked to introduce the subject by reviewing the work of the Industrial Council, and this he did in very able fashion

Successful Working of Councils.

The Chairman, Mr. Robert Tootill. M.P., said that just before coming to the meeting he had had the benefit of a conversation with Mr. Whitley himself (Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons), who had informed him that the reports of the operations of the fiftyone Whitley Councils now in existence were exceedingly favourable from every point of view, though naturally on account of differences in personnel, some Councils were more active than others. Speaking as an active trade unionist of 48 years' standing, Mr. Tootill said he hailed the introduction of the Whitley Councils as a piece of machinery which, in his judgment, ought to form part of the constitution of trade union organisations. He spoke of their value as a means for adjusting differences before a dispute had reached the length of a strike, and, above all, of preventing anything in the nature of an ill-considered, premature lightning strike. thought the adoption of Whitley Councils would do much to reduce the suspicion and prejudice which had existed in the past between capital and labour, as a result of which distrust the industrial world was suffering to day.

Mr. Goodwin explained that although he had known of Mr. Blades' inability to attend, he had come fully expecting that Mr. George Isaacs, one of the most prominent labour leaders in the printing trade, would have been present to emphasise the labour point of view. Mr. Goodwin therefore made clear his own position as secretary of the Federation and joint secretary of the Joint Industrial Council.

Initial Steps in Printing Trade.

The printing industry, said Mr. Goodwin, had a very difficult task to face when it started to organise itself. It should be realised that one of the difficulties was that in the printing industry they had employers employing a large number of workers, running in some

instances into thousands, and they had also the small printer working by himself or employing just two or three men. Then they had the workers in the printing trade split up into no fewer than 23 different trade unions. So that the situation was a somewhat different one from that of many other industries. But it was not at all surprising that the printing industry-recognised as the handmaiden of all industries, without whose aid no forward movement could make progress—was amongst the first to take a leading part in the Whitley Council movement. As a matter of fact, said Mr. Goodwin, we claim to be the pioneers in this movement, and to have put forward the idea of the Whitley Councils long before the Whitley Committee itself met. It was a matter of regret that instead of being at the top of the list of the Councils formed, the printing industry came about fortieth on the list. The delay was due to the attempt to bring within the scope of the Council all the workers and all the employers in the industry. But for the delay in forming this industrial council the story of its working would have been more interesting, or at any rate more lengthy.

Up to the present, Mr. Goodwin continued, there have been only two meetings of the Council. The time spent in drafting a constitution was not by any means wasted. The committee that drafted the "Betterment Scheme" had created a favourable atmosphere in which to launch the Industrial Council. The fact that representatives of the employers and the trade unions sat together for months did a great deal to break down difficulties, and to create a common understanding between employers and the workers.

Objects of the Council.

Mr. Goodwin mentioned that the objects of the Industrial Council for the printing trade had been very clearly set forth in the scheme, and he said that many of their statements of the objects had been copied bodily by some of the other industrial councils that have been formed. Object No. 3, as stated, gave, he thought, a fair idea of the scheme:
"To promote good relationship between
employers and employed; to secure cooperation and the recognition of mutual interests; to encourage direct contact between employers and workers; to devise ways and means of settling any differences that may arise; to resist the action of those who would injure the fair standard of prices and wages by disposing of their goods or labour at less than the standard mutually agreed upon; and to do all things possible for the betterment of the trade and the improvement of its conditions." That would appear to most of them a fairly comprehensive object of the council. They would notice that in the foreground was set the promoting of good relationship. This suggested that good relationship did already exist. He had previously mentioned that the preliminary meetings of the leaders did a great deal of good in this direction. It was significant that throughout the most difficult periods of

the past five years there had been no serious disturbances in the printing world such as had been witnessed in other industries.

Good Work of Conciliation Committee.

As soon as the Council was formed certain committees were appointed. The conciliation committee was the one which both sides re-

garded as of most importance.

To this committee, composed of representatives of both sides, two disputes have been referred, and in both cases unanimous The most recommendations were made. striking evidence of the value of this committee, and of the Whitley principle, is the fact that in this committee the trade union representatives and the employers' representatives did not look at the questions in dispute from a trade union or an employers' point of view, but from a judicial standpoint, with an evident desire to come to a fair and equitable decision. And in one instance when a vote was taken, there was cross-voting-showing clearly to what a large extent each side had succeeded in recognising the other's point of view.

Mr. Goodwin referred next to clause 5 for the official scheme, which declares that another object of the Industrial Council is:—
"To assist in the maintenance of such selling prices as will afford reasonable remuneration to both employers and employees." He knew, he said, that this object had been subjected to somewhat ill-informed criticism in certain quarters, but it was simply an amplification of the principle expressed in the previous clause, "to resist the action of those who would injure the fair standard of prices and wages by disposing of their goods or labour at less than the standard mutually agreed upon." Surely there could be no objection, provided the standard was a fair one.

The Importance of Costing.

Some critics had suggested, he said, that the public or the consumers should also be represented, in order to see that there was no combination to raise prices unduly. But the printing industry was extremely fortunate in having given a lead to all other industries by, some seven years ago, setting forth a scheme of scientific costing. This established a definite standard which would protect the public from profiteering, protect the employers from bankruptcy, and protect the employees from being sweated. By this system it was possible to establish certain rates which could be definitely proved to do no more than cover the cost of the processes concerned. He thought that if this principle of standardising costs were applied to all industries, the dangers which might be feared in Whitley Councils would entirely disappear.

Other Activities of the Council.

The Council had also taken in hand, said Mr. Goodwin, the problem of unemployment. A sub-committee had prepared a most useful report, which, however, as it had not yet been adopted by the Council, he was not entitled to describe in detail. It recommended the

establishment of a joint unemployment fund, which would be a definite charge on the in-

dustry as a whole.

Then the Council had appointed a Health Committee to suggest ways and means to improve conditions and check the serious loss of life in the printing world. It was probably a unique experience that, at the last Council of the Master Printers, a labour leader-Mr. Isaacs--had been invited to lay before the Council, and appeal for employers' co-operation in, a scheme which the trade union had evolved as a war memorial, making provision for printing workers in illness and old age. The late Mr. Walter Hazell had been one who, as an employer, took this matter up with great enthusiasm. The chief problem which the Health Committee had had to face was, of course, the prevalence of tuberculosis. Mr. Goodwin said he was not prepared with exact figures, but he understood that the averages of deaths from tuberculosis out somewhat as follows:—in worked the general community, about one in ten; in the whole of the printing industry, one in six; in the machine-room, one in two. This pointed, of course, to the need of research as to the cause of this high death-rate. These particular facts, strange to say, did not apply to this country alone; in America, in Germany, wherever statistics were available, this alarming death-rate in the machine-room was shown to be in existence.

In conclusion, Mr Goodwin said that although the Council had only met twice, he thought they could express their pride at being associated with a joint industrial council which had made a good start, with great ideals, and with a good band of workers desirous of seeing the printing industry in this country carried on in such a way as to set an example to the rest of the world. While printing offices all over the world-in New York, Paris, Copenhagen, etc.—were in a condition of serious unrest, it was gratifying to know that British printers had so far been able to adjust their differences amicably. To that, the Joint Industrial Council had contributed a great deal. Not much progress had yet been made with the organisation of district or town committees, and comparatively few works advisory committees had been set up, but from the few centres where these had been started. quite satisfactory reports had come to hand. Thus there was excellent promise for the future, and they could expect to see the Whitley Council scheme benefiting not only their own day and generation, but also the printers who would follow in their steps.

(The discussion which followed will be given next week.)

PAPER, stationery, and printing are to form an important section at the British Industries Fair, at the Crystal Palace, next year from February 23rd to March 5th.

Speech is silvern, silence is golden; but to say one thing and mean another is Britannia

Metal.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: United Kingdom, 10/-; Colonies

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)

and Abroad. 12/-; per aunum, post free.

(20)	··· hee		/y 0 /6 100·/		
Whole Page	£8 10	0	Ĭ	٤.	d.
Half Page	1 17	6	One-eighth Page	12	6
Third Page	1 6	0	One-third Column	15	0
Quarter Page	1 0	0	One inch in Column	Δ 6	6
		Co	ver and Special Positi	ons	١.

Discounts according to Number of Insertions. Representatives:

Lendon and District—Mr. Henry C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
Rast 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4. COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1919.

Current Topics.

The Printing Situation.

COMPARED with the disturbed state of affairs in Paris and New York the condition of things in this country so far as the printing industry is concerned is a matter for satisfaction. The waters are not unruffled, but the records of the past give so much hope in respect of future industrial peace, and there has already been shown so much of good feeling on the part both of employers and employed in the British printing trade, that we believe present differences should not prove insuperable. As we go to press the serious matter of the demand for a 15s. advance in the London rate awaits settlement. Some pessimistic views on the

subject have been expressed, but if precipitate action on either side is avoided, we have every hope that matters may be peacefully adjusted, and the meeting this week result in an amicable settlement.

Novel Printers' Pensions Effort.

THE importance of making provision for those printers to whom old age brings a loss of the means of livelihood, also for the wives and children of necessitous printers, and the widows and orphans of printers deceased, is a matter so widely recognised and so capably kept before the trade by the Printers' Pension Corporation, that it needs no emphasising here. And we do not doubt that deserved support will be given to the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Auxiliary in connection with their smoking concert arranged to take place at Cannon-street Hotel, on Monday, December 29th. Worthy of special mention, however, is the novel scheme which is being put into operation by Mr. John Fry, the printers' metal specialist, who is to occupy the chair at the coming concert. Mr. Fry asks printers to send during November or December-or promise to send at an early date—to the nearest Fry's Metal Foundry (London, Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow or Dublin) one cwt. of dross (or more if possible) for the benefit of the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation -Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Auxiliary. This is less difficult than sending cash, says Mr. Fry, and he earnestly hopes that printers. realising the good cause of this charity will respond nobly. The Foundry will credit this dross at the high price of 21s. per cwt., a price specially increased for this charitable cause only, and they will send sacks and pay carriage to their nearest foundry. Mr. Fry undertakes that there will be no deductions whatever for expenses; advertising, printing, and other disbursements will be defrayed by Thus an easy means of helping a most deserving charity is placed ready to the printer's hand. We hope many printing houses will take advantage of Mr. Fry's offer, and thus enable the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Auxiliary to hand over a substantial sum to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Brisk Business.

Business is more than brisk in the papermaking and printing trades; it is almost overwhelming. There is a great scarcity of paper, due to the extremely heavy consumption. Paper is being used up as fast as it is

Digitized by GOOGLE

made, if not faster, and mills are months overdue with orders in hand. The prospect of smooth running business must be post-dated a long time hence. Meantime, the congestion on the railways is adding tremendously to the difficulty of keeping pace with the growth of business. The matter has reached the serious stage, and requires to be taken in hand by some competent authority. While the railways in this country are supposed to be short of rolling stock, nearly twenty thousand of our wagons are over in France. It is now over a year since the war finished, and it is time we had wound up our affairs in the war areas. If the railway stock could be brought back to this country at the same speed that it was sent out, our manufacturers and consumers would benefit, and the wheels of trade would revolve more smoothly. The natural handicap of heavy demand and low production is a sufficient burden for our industry to bear without the additional load of an almost hopeless state of affairs in the transport world.

Prices of Paper.

THE hardening tendency in paper values evidences itself in all quarters. Printings and common writings are chiefly making the pace. It is difficult to secure a good making of S.C. or M.F. printing under 7d. to 71d. per lb., and many of the Scottish mills are quoting 8d. per lb. for fine esparto printings. Esparto writings from the mill are now costing 81d. per lb., while wholesale houses are levelling their prices round about 9d. to 9\fmathbb{1}d. It is no secret that many wholesalers are finding themselves out of it at the present time, and it is only the scarcity of paper and inability of mills to give quick delivery that is driving orders their way. Few of them have got on to their regular makes, and they are picking up whatever lots they can lay their hands on. Compared with mill figures, their prices are high, very high, in fact. On the other hand, mills are now going direct to users in a way they never did in pre-war days, and this not only for large making orders, but for small lots also.

English and Foreign Paper.

In the market some of the current prices comprise £55 to £60 per ton for foreign kraft, and £53 to £58 per ton for English kraft. The best English krafts have improved so much that users have now almost forgotten their earlier attachment to the Scandinavian variety. Manillas are offered at 6d. to 6½d. per lb. for makings which have been sold

extensively by merchants at 8d, to 9d, per 1b. Rope browns are quoted £35 per ton; dark browns £27 to £30. Railway buffs are securable at 54d. per lb.; common English bank at 7 d.; better grade at 8d.; named papers at 10 d.; and best class white banks and bonds at is. 3d. per lb. Tub-sized writings and account book papers are settled at is. to is. id. per lb., and large makings for bank contracts have been accepted at 11d, per lb. The demand for hand-made papers has grown so extensively despite the war prophecies of its extinction that all the vats are booked up for months ahead. Stocks are practically nil, and cannot be entertained as a plausible idea for at least six months.

Demand for British Paper.

We are now fairly in the midst of a paper boom. Demand is steadily growing, and the scarcity of supplies is becoming more apparent. As consumption grows, which it is doing and must continue to do, the pressure on the mills must increase. Printers are crying out for supplies, and papermakers are unable to undertake all the orders which are forthcoming. One hears very rosy predictions as to the future of the paper trade, as, indeed, of the general commerce of the country, and the prospects give every indication that these will be fulfilled. They certainly will if we can get the increased production which is so necessary. We believe the better output will gradually come with the passing of unrest in other sections of industry and the establishment of the three-shift system. The process, however, may be slow, because so much depends upon outside conditions. But with patience and persistence we shall come out all right both as a nation and a trade.

Scarcity of News-Print.

WHILE every class of paper finds a ready market now, there is a particular call for news-print, not alone in this country, but throughout the world. So much so that there is almost a scarcity. This, at least, is true in the United States, where it is feared that some of the smaller newspapers may find themselves starved out. On this side of the Atlantic the position is not quite so acute, though the pressure is steadily increasing. Whether supplies will be able to keep pace with demand remains to be seen. At the moment, however, there is no surplus in spite of the imports which help to swell home production.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 6, 6, 6, Pref., 15s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 14s. 7½d.; J. Dickinson and Co., 1st Pref., 721, 73, 41 p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 75½; Financial News, Pref., 14s. 6d.; Hazell, Watson, Pref., $6\frac{3}{4}$; Pref., Ilford. 25s., 27s., 26s., Pref., 16s.; London News, 4s. 6d., Pref., 13s. trated 11d., 13s. 6d., 1s. Deb., 591, 60; International Linotype, 60; Kelley's Directories, 33s.; Lady's Pictorial, Pref., 39s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 22s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 613, 62; Edward Lloyd, 16s. 11d., 16s. 41d.; Charles Marsden and Sons. 21s. 3d.; George Newnes, 14s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 6d., 13s. 11¹d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 75s, 75s. 7¹d.; Pictorial Newspaper, Pref., 14s. 6d., 13s. 101d.; Roneo, 42s. 6d., 42s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 25s., Pref., 81s. 3d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 22s. 3d, 22s. 6d., Def., 16s. 71d., 17s 3d., 16s. 9d., Deb., 683, 69, 683; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 151; Weldon's, 34s. 3d., Pref., 14s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s. 9d., 13s 9d.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

Avonmouth NEWSPAPER Co., At a meeting of the company held at Bristol on October 24th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on November 14th, was duly confirmed, viz :- "That the company be wound up voluntarily; and that William Morley, of Eastfield-road, Westbury-upon-Trym, Bristol, accountant, be appointed liquidator of the company.

NEW COMPANIES.

CHAMBERS PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares (1,000 pref.), to carry on the business of printers, publishers, papermakers, stationers, etc., and to enter into an agreement with J. Amey and J. W. Amey. The subscribers are J. W. Amey and H. G. Hamshar. Private company. The first directors are not named. Registered office: 5, Chichester House, Chichester-rents, Chancerylane, W.C.2.

THOMAS E. HOLMES AND CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of mechanical engineers and turners in vulcanite, steel, brass, ivory, bone, wood and other substances, printers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are J. Hart and F. W. Cheeseman. Private company. The first directors are not named. Registered office: 18, Southwark-bridge-road, S.E.

JORDAN GASKELL, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £7,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, literary works and other publications, etc. Agreement between Jordan-Gaskell, Ltd., of the one part and E. Huskinson and F. Gaskell of the other part. Subscribers are J. F. Seacombe

and H. J. Gay. Private company. First directors: F. Gaskell and E. Huskinson.

METROPOLITAN CARBON AND RIBBON Co., LTD. - Registered with a capital of £2,000. in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in carbon papers, ribbons, and all other accessories for typewriting machines, stationery, etc. The subscribers are D. J. O'Brien, F. M. O'Brien. Private company. First directors: D. J. O'Brien. F. M. O'Brien and A. H. Sutton Registered office: Brantwood-road, Tottenham, N.17.

T. M. WOODHEAD'S SUCCESSORS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers and artistic stationery manufacturers, lately carried on by T. M. Woodhead at Wharfestreet, Bradford, and now carried on by G. G. Walker at Peckover-street, Bradford, as "T. M. Woodhead's Successors." The subscribers are G. G. Walker, G. H. Green and G. D. Shand. Private company. The first directors are G. G. Walker (permanent governing directors), G. H. Green.

"PAN," LTD.—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the weekly newspaper known as Pan, and to carry on the business of newspaper, journal, periodical and magazine proprietors, printers, etc. subscribers are W. J. B. Odhams, and J. S. Elias. Private company. The first directors are J. S. Elias, W. J. B. Odhams, and D. W. Odhams. Registered office, 93-4, Long-acre, W.C.2.

A. W. MATTHEWS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (2,000 pref.), to act as agents for manufacturers and commercial houses for the buying and selling of general merchandise, and to carry on the business of merchants and agents for the supply of strawboards, paper, cardboard, boxmakers' supplies, natural and synthetic essences. The subscribers are A. W. Matthews, and Alice L. Stewart. Private company. A. W. Matthews is permanent managing director and chairman. Registered office, 11a, Wormwood-street, E.C.2.

PRESS SERVICES, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a press and commercial photographic service now or recently carried on by H. F. Baldwin, at 47, Fleet-street, E.C., as the "Baldwin Photographic Press Service." The subscribers are W. G. Gilbert, R. E. Norman. and H. F. Roberts. Private company. Permanent directors - W. G. Gilbert, H. F. Roberts, and R. E. Norman (manager and secretary.) Registered office, 47, Fleet-street, E.C.

HENRY T. KING (NORWICH), LTD.- Registered with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares (3,000 7½ per cent. cum. pref.), to carry on the business of wholesale and retail stationers. printers, booksellers, publishers, lithographers. picture framers, manufacturers of and dealers in fancy goods, etc. The subscribers are H. T. King, and L. L. King. Private company. First directors—H. T. King (managing di-Private company. rector), and L. L. King (both permanent). Registered office - 11, Royal-arcade, Norwich.

Digitized by GOOGIC

DECEMBER 4, 1919. BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

British-American Timber Trust, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in is shares, to carry on the business of lumbermen, sawmill owners, wood pulp manufacturers, shipping and forwarding agents, etc. The subscribers are D. Brown, and F. B. Woodruff. Private company. First directors by subscribers. Registered office, 59, St. Mary-axe, E.C.

E. D. HAWKSEY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £800, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 71, Market-street, Manchester, as "Edward Davis Hawksey," to carry on the business of artists, engravers, and general illustrators, etc., and to adopt agreements (a) with said E. D. Hawksey, and (b) with W. Pearson and T. C. Kay. The subscribers are W. Pearson, T. C. Kay, and E. D. Hawksey. Private company. The first directors are W. Pearson, T. C. Kay, and E. D. Hawksey. Registered office, 71, Market-street, Manchester.

W. F. PARROTT, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers. etc., and to enter into an agreement with H. E. Webster, Harriett A. Parrott, Lilian M. Parrott and H. W. Parrott. The subscribers are Mrs. H. A Parrott and Lilian M. Parrott. Private company. The first directors are Mrs. H. A. Parrott, Lilian M. Parrott and J. W. Thomson. Registered office, The Causeway, Teddington, Middlesex.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

BRISTOL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Mortgage on 11, Small-street, Bristol, registered October 6th, 1919, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to the National Provincial Union Bank of England, Ltd.

HEREFORDSHIRE PRESS AND PRINTING Co., LTD. - Satisfaction registered September 17th, 1919, of two charges for £1,000 each, both registered June, 1919.

GEE AND WATSON, LTD. — Satisfaction registered October 15th, 1919, of charges for (a) £1,000, registered September, 1912, and (b) £300, registered March, 1916.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re CHARLES STEEL (formerly trading as Steel, Brendon and Co.), printers' agent, Lloyd's avenue, Fenchurch-street, E.C.—This case came before Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court on December 2nd for a rehearing of the application for discharge. The bankrupt failed in August, 1911, and recently applied for an order, which was suspended for two years on statutory grounds. He now asked for the order to be varied and

offered to consent to judgment for £50, which would be satisfied by an immediate payment of that sum into Court. His Honour made an order in those terms and now rescinded the receiving order.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Joseph Henry Lee and William Carey Freeman, carrying on business as printers and bookbinders, at 14, Chatham-street, Leicester, under the style of Lee and Freeman, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from November 8th, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Joseph Henry Lee.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Percie C. Cooper, Algernon M. Cooper and H. De Horne Cooper, carrying on business as printers, lithographers, manufacturers, photomechanical printers, photographers, publishers and stationers, at Cranfield Works, Cranfield-road, Brockley, in the county of London, under the style or firm of the "Cranfield Press" has been dissolved by mutual consent as from November 1st, 1919, so far as concerns Algernon Morris Cooper, who retires from the said firm. All debts due and owing by the late firm will be received and paid respectively by Harry de Horne Cooper and Percie Cyril Cooper, who will continue to carry on the business under the style or firm of Alfred H. Cooper and Sons.

ADJUDICATION.

Lake, Alfred Blunt, journalist, Rydal Leasowe-road, Wallasey, in the county of Chester. Date of order November 20th. Date of filing petition October 15th, 1919.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Lake, Alfred Blunt, journalist, Rydal, Leasowe-road, Wallasey. First meeting December 9th, at 11.30 a.m., at Union Marine-buildings, 11, Dale-street, Liverpool. Examination December 18th, at 11 a.m., at the Court House, Pilgrim-street, Birkenhead. ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Lindsey, George, printer who carried on business at 44-46, Scrutton-street, London, E.C. Discharge suspended for two years, bankrupt to be discharged as from October 14th, 1921.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Artificial Daylight.

An invention which is expected to prove of great commercial value was exhibited by Mr. L. C. Martin, of the Optical Engineering Department of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, at a meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society, held at the Royal Society of Arts offices in John-street on Tuesday night. It is an apparatus giving an artificial light which acts on colours in the same way as does daylight. In certain branches of industry, where colour matching is important it is impossible for work to be carried on after daylight has failed, because of the different hues taken on by materials under ordinary artificial light. It is now claimed that delicate colour work can be executed at night by means of the new device. The invention was that of Mr. Sheringham, a well-known artist, and it has been developed by Mr. Martin, assisted by Major A. Klein, a camouflage expert.

The apparatus is surprisingly simple, and it is possible to obtain results with an electric lamp of 300 candle-power. Below the bulb an opaque reflector is fitted in such a way that the rays are projected upwards against a screen of various colours arranged in small patches according to a formula. The light which falls from the screen presents coloured

material in its daylight hue.

When an ordinary light was introduced by the application of a white reflector, a very great difference was noticeable; blues appeared almost black, and violets took on a warmer reddish tint.

It was explained by Mr. Martin that it was necessary to make use of arrangements to reflect the whole of the light from the coloured surface, thus producing a type of indirect lighting unit which should have great possibilities in connection with shop window lighting and other commercial and industrial uses. Many such purposes had been suggested, including the manufacture and matching of artificial eyes, and the examination of patients with a view to medical diagnosis.

Relief Maps.

A process of making relief maps, pictures, designs, etc., patented by Mr. K. Wenshow, consists in placing a pattern in a frame, rendering it elastic by impregnation or otherwise, covering its back with a plastic mass while it is in an inverted position. allowing it to bag under the weight of the mass, and then embossing it with hand-tools or a matrix. The pattern of paper, silk, linen, etc., is clamped in a frame in an inverted position, and a plastic mass resting on the pattern causes it to bag. The relief is then produced on the pattern from below by hand-tools or by a matrix. A cover frame having a perforated hinged part may be placed on the frame, and the whole is then inverted and the

pattern is produced from above. Instead of the cover frame a matrix may be used. After a pattern has been transformed into a relief, the plastic mass may be allowed to harden to form a matrix for the production of other matrices, between which patterns may be forced to form reliefs without the use of a plastic mass.

Silvertown Roller Covering.

Rubber-covered rollers are used in the machines of a hundred industries. The covering of the rollers is a process requiring the greatest skill and care, since the continued efficiency of the machine depends absolutely upon the resilience and durability of the

roller coverings.

The manufacture of the rubber covering and its attachment to machine rollers and spindles is a field which the famous Indiarubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. (the Silvertown Co.) have made peculiarly their own for nearly half-a-century. At their Silvertown works they possess all the necessary facilities for covering the rollers of printing and other machines with the utmost efficiency and despatch. One of the features of the special Silvertown covering process is the provision of a hard rubber attachment between the softer rubber jacket This intermediate and the metal roller. layer of hard rubber obviates any possibility of detachment.

The importance of ensuring maximum durability in the roller coverings will be apparent to every user. The Silvertown methods of manufacture and attachment. backed and guaranteed as they are by 50 years of practical experience and research, ensure the most satisfactory roller covering service and minimise the chances of machinery breakdowns.

The Silvertown Co., of Silvertown, London, E., are prepared to re-cover old rollers of all sizes and kinds, from the smallest spindle to the largest cylinder. There are numerous different grades of rubber covering available in any thickness. Information with regard to prices, etc., is given in the Silvertown price list No. 1.

Italy and News-Print Import.

Temporary Suspension of Customs Duty on Newspaper Paper.

An Italian Royal Decree of October 21st provides that white paper in rolls, for newspapers, may, up to December 31st, 1919, be imported into Italy from any country free from Customs duty. The Italian Minister of Finance will lay down rules for the purpose of verifying the real destination of the paper and its employment in the printing of newspapers.

Digitized by GOOGIC

P. Garnett and Son, Ltd.

New Company to Carry on the Old Otley Paper Business.

P. Garnett and Son, Ltd., was registered as a private company on November 17th. The capital is £60,000, in 20,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 40,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The object of the company is to acquire the business of papermakers carried on by H. W. T. Garnett, F. W. Tennant and C. L. Jones, as personal representatives of the late P. P. R. Garnett, at Wharfeside, Otley, Yorks, as P. Garnett and Son. The subscribers (each with one share) are:—

J. W. T. Garnett, Greenholme, Burley-in-Wharfedale, via Leeds, papermaker.

F. W. Tennant, Commercial - buildings, Park-row, Leeds, stockbroker.

R. A. Barton, Wharfeside, Otley, near Leeds, papermaker.

H. Spalding, 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C., paper-

makers' agent.

The first directors are J. W. Garnett (permanent chairman), subject to holding £10,000 shares of either class), F. W. Tennant, R. A. Barton and H. Spalding. Qualifications of ordinary directors, £1,000. Secretary (protem.), H. W. T. Garnett. Registered office, Wharfeside, Otley, Yorks.

Claim for Paper Supplies.

At Glamorgan Assizes, Cardiff, the Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., London, sued Messrs. Fred Morgan and Co., wholesale grocers and provision dealers, of Swansea, for £310 3s. 2d. for goods supplied. The plaintiffs declared that they received through their Swansea representative an order for a special kind of greased paper, and the goods were despatched to the defendants in the ordinary course of business. The defendants repudiated the order and returned the goods.

The defendants stated that they never ordered the goods, and never authorised any-

body to do so on their behalf.

Evidence was given by Mr. Quick, Swansea representative of the plaintiffs' firm, to the effect that he offered a quantity of the paper to the defendants at 2s. 2d. per lb. and a counter offer of 2s. was made, but that the original offer was eventually accepted.

Mr. Morgan, in evidence, denied this, and the judge said he was not satisfied that there was any contract. In his opinion there was no acceptance of a definite contract. He, therefore, gave judgment for the defendants, with costs.

THERE has been issued from the office of the Sphere and Tatler, Ltd., a new monthly publication, Eve, at the price of 1s.

Largest News-Print Machines.

The directors of the Abitibi Paper Co. Iroquois Falls, recently made a careful inspection of their plant and commented especially on the way in which all operations are being co-ordinated scientifically on the new system of control, enabling the foreman to learn at once the constancy and consistency of the flow of his product, and the general standard of efficiency prevailing throughout the plant. This was more forcefully impressed upon them by the fact that the plant is now producing over 235 tons of paper daily, and has in addition a substantial surplus of sulphite and ground-wood pulp to dispose of commercially.

The additional mill buildings, now under construction, provide for the installation of additional news-print machines, 232 inches wide, the largest in the world, which, when running, will bring the total capacity of the mill up to about 450 tons per day. A large portion of this machinery is already de-

livered on the grounds.

From its inception the company has made it an object to provide its employees with the best possible living conditions. With this end in view, the town of Iroquois Falls has been planned and laid out, and is now being developed. All dwellings are provided with hot air furnaces, sewerage connections, hot and cold water and electric lights, and surrounded by large garden space.

ROBERT K. BURT,

Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,

10, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Biotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

PAPER BAG

MAKING MACHINERY, Latest Improvements

BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.



Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland).

The Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice of proposal, to vary the general minimum time rates for male workers other than learners from 8d. to 1s. 1½d. an hour, and for female workers from 5d. to 7½d. an hour, with corresponding increases in the general minimum time rates for male and female learners. They also propose to fix for female workers a piece-work basis time rate of 8d. an hour.

Objections to the above proposals may be lodged with the Trade Board within two months from November 4th, 1919. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland), Lord Edward-street, Dublin.

Irish Paper Strike Ended.

The strike which began three months ago at the Abbey-street Works, Dublin, of Messrs. S. Irwin and Son, paper manufacturers, and extended to the mill staff at Rathfarnham, has ended, and work was resumed on Monday. The dispute arose over the dismissal of three or four girls for unsatisfactory work, resulting in the entire suspension of the firm's business. Sir J. Irwin informs us that the principle for which he contended has been vindicated, and he considers the settlement which has just been effected, as the result of negotiations between the I.T.W.U. and I.W.W.U., and himself entirely satisfactory and calculated to lead to a resumption of amicable relations.

"As the question of wages did not enter into the dispute," says Sir John Irwin, J.P., "all my workers have agreed to return as they went out, and my right as an employer to dispense with the services of inefficient workers has been maintained."

Messrs. S. Irwin and Son regret the inconvenience caused to their customers by their inability to deliver mill No. 32 (Irish) makes of paper during the strike, but this is now being speedily remedied.

Harmsworth in Newfoundland.

Important negotiations, of which the correspondent of the Paper Trade Journal, N.Y., is not at liberty to give particulars, are now proceeding between Canadian pulp and paper men and American capitalists, with the object of establishing a huge new pulp and paper undertaking in Newfoundland that will rival the Harmsworth enterprise.

An Advertisement is always working.

Printed or Coated Paper.

Paper Hangings.

The extent to which paper hangings were imported into this country during the past five years is shown by the following figures:—

1918	cwts.	£ —
1917	339 "	2,291
1916	2,170 ,,	9,471
1915	3,400 ,,	12,730
1914	37,896 ,,	90,869

Comparing 1914 with 1918, the sources of supply and the quantities were as under:—

			1914 Cwts.	1918 Cwts.
Germany			24,720	_
Belgium	•••	•••	9,024	_
France			1,806	_
Switzerland	•••	•••	200	
United States		•••	926	_
Other Foreign		tries	1,220	_
British Posses	sions	• • •	_	_

Other Printed or Coated Paper.

Under this heading the total quantities imported since 1914 were:—

1918	10,403 cwts.	£40,333
1917	8,234 ,,	34,750
1916	39,472 ,,	133,067
1915	46,350 ,,	131,640
1014	60.055	172.332

Details of quantities and countries whence they came for the first and last of these years are:—

1914 Cwts.	1918 Cwts.
30,134	_
1,900	_
19,708	9,345
3,096	42
4,133	538
902	478
182	
	Cwts. 30,134 1,900 19,708 3,096 4,133 902

Competition in Box-Boards.

One view of Canada's chances of competing successfully with Scandinavia in the matter of such products as box-boards is voiced by the importing firm of James Webster and Bro., Ltd., Liverpool and London. In reference to an inquiry they had sent to the Dominion, they state:—Import restrictions having been withdrawn altogether from box-boards, we are afraid it will not be very much use prosecuting this matter further. We had come to the conclusion that instead of import restrictions being withdrawn, they would have been developed further, hence our inquiries. Meantime, Canada could not compete with Scandinavia, and it does not appear to us worth our while to pursue the matter further."

Strawboards.

The imports of strawboards into the United Kingdom during the past five years were as follows:-

1918	591,381 cwts.	£637,052
1917	955.745 ,,	514,558
1916	3,140,796 ,,	1,189,056
1915	3,822,605 ,,	986,461
1914	3,209,128 ,,	858,577

Details as to the sources of supply and the comparative quantities for the two years 1914 and 1918, read thus:

			1914. C wts.	1918. Cwts.
Germany			29,616	
Netherlands		•••	3,162,631	590,741
Belgium		• • • •	11,850	
United States			3,487	64 0
Other Countries			804	
British Possessio	ns	•••	740	_

Millboard and Wood Pulp Board.

The quantities and values of imports under this heading for the five years to 1918 were as under:-

1918	288,776 cwts.	£439,174
1917	241,967 ,,	288,380
1916	879,990 ,,	686,38 7
1915	1,212,982 ,,	6 65,241
1914	1,275,662 ,,	645,850

Comparing 1914 with last year, the receipts from abroad represented the following quantities:-

		1914. Cwts.	1916. Cwts.
Russia		429,346	9,196
Sweden		398,389	78,017
Norway		93,770	38,150
Germany		115,796	_
Netherlands		20,824	439
France		4,342	294
United States		32,270	20,166
Other Countrie	es	9,923	2
Canada		169,802	141,361
British Possessi	ons	1,200	1,151

nters at Footba

The following were among the results in the London Business Houses League on Saturday:-

Brymay Athletic, 1; London Rubber Co., 1. Still and Sons, 3; Bradbank, 2.

Starling, 13; Avenue Press, o. St. Clement's Press, 3; Waterlow and Sons, 1.

In the Brymay game the home team achieved one goal, by J. Robinson, during the first half, despite some remarkably fine work by the goal-keeper for the London Rubber Co. In the second half Stephenson added two goals and Lowe one to Brymav's score, while a foul awarded to the Rubber Co. resulted in one goal to their credit.

During the past five years quantities and values of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard were exported as follows:

1918	26,370 cwts.	£86,255
1917	33,938 ,,	79,291
1916	94,885 ,,	154,169
1915	74,991 ,,	81,994
1914	119,662 ,,	114,506

Details as to where these commodities were sent are thus given :-

		Cwts.	Cwts.
Germany		2,763	
Belgium		5,561	, I
France		631	848
Japan		5,729	_
United States		1,064	173
Argentina		1,642	291
Other Countries		13,627	2,884
Cape of Good Hope	•	7,453	2,514
Natal		10,841	5,589
Transvaal		1,081	446
British India		27,230	3,616
Australia		31,672	2,353
New Zealand		5,252	988
Canada		2,691	73
Other British Posse	essions	2,425	6,598

Manufactures of boards, except boxes and cartons and playing cards, were exported during the five years as under:-

1918	4,770 cwts.	£32,568
1917	17,025 ,,	66,726
1916	20,813 ,,	59,783
1915	12,358 ,,	26,939
1914	10,061 ,,	23,793

The figures for the first and last of these years in weight show the destination of these goods:-

			1914. Cwts.	1918. Cwts.
France	•••	•••	552	172
Other Countries	•••	•••	2,741	1,029
Cape of Good Hop	oe -	•••	654	657
British East Indies		•••	2,025	1,262
Australia			1,505	115
New Zealand			988	375
Canada			372	8
Other British Posse	essic	ns	1,224	1,152

Paper Market in Norway.

The paper market in Norway is very active, and prices are firm. The mills are booked well ahead, and now usually demand long delivery times. News on reels is quoted at about kr. 530-540 per ton net, f.o.b.

THE day labourers and women workers of the Bryant Paper Co. recently "walked out' in an effort to secure a Saturday afternoon half-holiday with pay.

New British Patents

Applications.

Astlett, G. R. Label attacher. 29,046 Ballard, G. W. Guards for power presses. 28,809

Brooke, C. L. Compositions, etc., for print-

ing. 28,030.

Burrell, P. J. Apparatus for cutting and trimming card, paper, cloth, etc. 28,163. Butler, F. J. Metallic pens. 28,119. Collinford Manufacturing Co., and Malins,

A. H. Card-index drawers, etc. 27,713. Crossby, W. E. J. Manufacture of cartons, etc. 28,147.

Droitcour, M. A. Printing presses. 27,907. Fairweather, W. C. (Underwood Typewriter Co.). Typewriting machines. 27,999.
Fairweather, W. C. Typewriting machines.

28,205

Gradwell, V. Automatic feeder for sheet-fed rotary printing machines. 28,915.

Hoe and Co, R. Printing machines. 29,021. Holbrook, T. H. Rotary printing machines.

28,494. Hoult, J. R. Means for plotting out mechanical details on drawing paper. 28,651. Hunters, Ltd., and Lee, J. G. Apparatus for

drying blue-prints, lithographs, 27,817.

Johnston, T. R. Sheet-feeding apparatus for rotary printing machines. 28,008. Kerotype, Ltd., and Middleton, T. P

Photo-

graphic printing paper. 28,714. Kerotype, Ltd., Middleton, T. P., and Mills, T. A. Photographic printing paper and transfer processes. 28,980.

Mellor, J. Manufacture of carbons, etc. 28,147.

Middleton, R. Metal clip for tear-off calendar pad. 28,222.

Milne, W. W. Blotting pads, sheets, etc. 26,920.

Moss, G. H. Note-books, order-books, etc. 26,957.
Nielsen, T. Lining device for typewriters

27,659.

Pemberton, F. Multi-coloured ink ribbon for typewriters, etc. 28,803.
Posner, A., and Posner, M. Safety guard for

power presses. 28,904. Richardson, J. C. Manufacture of newspaper,

etc., printing inks and application of newspapers to wrapping, etc. 27,630.

Salter, W. J. Envelope making machines. 27,908.

Setten, R. S. Cardboard boxes. 27,075. Sheldrick, W. Blotting pads. 28,259.

Taylor, A. P. Photographic strip printing machines. 27,559. Tsutsumi, M. Solid ink compound. 27,926.

Vertriebs-Ges. Moderner Spezialmaschinen, and Wilden, A. Apparatus for printing

labels. 27,759. Zapatero, M. Envelopes. 27,055.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Cheney, C. W. Shaping up of blanks of cardboard and the like into cupped or dished articles, such as lids and bodies of jewel cases or boxes. 134,664.

Forrester, H. I. C. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Sheet bucklers. 134,908

Furnival, H., and Furnival, F. S. Bed. motions of printing machines. 134,686.

Knight and Co., C., and Coleman, H. Combined letter sheet and envelope. (Cognate

Application 1331/19). 135,001.

Marks, E. C. R. (Anchor Cap and Closure Corporation). Machines for capping or

sealing packages or containers. 134,683. Marks, E. C. R. (Ideal Coated Paper Co.). Adhesive. 134.878.

1919.

Farrow, C. Johnson-. Apparatus for cutting or trimming photographic and other papers. 134,744. Forrester, H. J. C. (Mighle Printing Press

and Manufacturing Co.) Sheet-registering mechanism. 134,711.

Forrester, H. J. C. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Bed reciprocating mechanism. 134,781.

Hornby, R. C. Appliance for renovating, strengthening, or forming the binding of music sheets, manuscripts, and the like. 134,798.

Lanston Monotype Corporation. Casting individual type. 130,322. Liedstrand, K. E. L. Cards adapted for

statistical or similar purposes and apparatus for sorting the cards. 126,624

Morse, S. H. Means for drying photographic

prints and the like. 134,771.
Pollak, J. E. (Toronto Type Foundry Co.). Automatic sheet-feeding mechanism for paper and the like. 135,026.

Tilling, A. E., and Cole, R. Machine catalogues for use more especially in libraries.

135,121.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1919.

Macomic, C. A. Type-setting machines. 134,836.

STATIONERY AND PROFITEERING.-Among the many charges of profiteering that have been brought before the special tribunals and committees up and down the country, very few have had any connection with paper and print, and of these few none, so far as we have heard, resulted in the accusation being up-The Finsbury Profiteering Committee held. were recently considering a complaint by a local resident that he had been charged 2s. 9d. for a pocket book exactly similar to one for which he had paid is. 101d. at another local shop. The Town Clerk pointed out that stationery was not yet scheduled. The Board of Trade have informed the Finsbury Profiteering Committee that they have now under consideration the question of placing stationery in the Schedule under the Act.



French Paper Market.

Business is almost null in all kinds of paper There is, however, reason to believe that the critical period which commenced some months ago is coming to an end, says La Papeterie. Then with the second demobilisation now terminating the economic equilibrium of the country will be re-established. On the other hand, the stocks accumulated by buyers are being got rid of and the haste of speculators to dispose of their paper is a good augury. In some cases, following the example of the Government, paper is sold in regular auctions.

The object of the recently founded Société Pâtes à Papier, Becker and Co., is the manufacture and sale of all kinds of paper pulp and the sale of all kinds of paper. The company's offices are at 82, Boulevard Haussmann, and their capital is fixed at a million francs in 16,000 shares of 100 francs, in which 2,500 fully paid go to the French Paperstock Co., Ltd. Amongst the administrators are Mr. F. E. R. Becker, 34, Ludgatehill, London; and Mr. R. J. Triggs, director of the French Paperstock Co., Ltd., in London.

THE Société des Anciens Etablissements Cauvin-Yvose was lately formed to carry on business in everything directly or indirectly relating to the textile and paper industries, and will continue the work of the firm Cauvin-Yvose. The offices are at 55, Rue de Lyon, Paris. The capital is fixed at 15,000,000 francs in shares of 500 francs.

THE Papeteries Raynal et de Brienne has been formed to carry on the industry and trade of paper, printed matter, cardboard, envelopes, stationery, etc. The capital is 1,800,000 francs and the offices are at 21, Rue Eucher Girardin. Roanne.

MR. H. A. VERNET, the late Paper Controller, will be the guest at the dinner of the Papermakers' Association on February 5th.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58. SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling for Twenty-Four Words, and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

Miscellaneous.

SMALL JOBBING PLANT for Sale (together or separately); Model Platen (Foolscap), Type, Frames, Galleys, Ornaments, etc.; £80, sacrifice.

Wilson, 137, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietors of the Patent No. 113,092, for "IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO BLOTTING PADS" are desirous of entering into arrangements by way of License and otherwise on reasonable terms for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its fall development and practical working in this country.—All communications should be addressed in the first instance, to HASELTINE, LAKE AND CO., Chartered Patent Agents, 28, Southampton-buildings, Charcery-lane, W.C.

THE Proprietor of Letters Patent No. 28,465/1910 relating to "IMPROVEMENTS IN ZE-ROIZING MECHANISM FOR CALCULATING MACHINES AND THE LIKE," desires to dispose of the Patent or to grant licences to interested parties on reasonable terms with a view to the adequate working of the Patent in this country.

Enquiries to be addressed to CRUIKSHANK AND FAIRWEATHER, 65-66 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

CUT THIS OUT.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Intending Subscribers should fill in the subjoined form, and forward it to the Publishers, "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 10/- per annum (Colonies and Abroad, 12/-), post free, until countermanded.

Mama

Please write distinctly.

14 W // 16
Address (in full)

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

..... IQ...

Germany's Printing Position.

Employment in Germany in October fails to carry on the improvement of which signs

were showing in September.

"Apart from a few local improvements, which proved merely temporary, the situation in the German labour market in the middle of October," says Borsen Zeitung, "is still unsteady and generally unfavourable. Delayed production and suspension of work in factories, necessitated by the persistent lack of coal and raw materials, as well as by strikes and wage agitations, continue to influence the labour market generally. The fuel supply is so inadequate that in large and small industries alike complaints are being made of the inability of manufacturers to meet the demand for goods. Extensions of works are impossible; in some cases restrictions have had to be introduced. The prevailing shortage of houses influences the labour market to a considerable extent, and makes it impossible to adjust local inequalities between supply and demand in the labour market. A certain dislocation has been caused by the return of prisoners of war and refugees. It has, however, been possible up to the present in the main to find suitable employment for nearly all prisoners of war. The available supply of labour has been increased by the closing down of war departments and munition factories, and by further demobilisations from the army. At the same time a falling off in the number of vacant situations has been noticed in certain localities. In spite of these unfavourable conditions there are on the whole increased indications in certain localities of a recovery and of gradually increasing power of production in industry. In places where the supply of coal and raw materials is adequate employment has increased. Numerous factories have succeeded, thanks to the good sense of the workers, in re-introducing piecework, and thereby increasing production.

The situation is described as especially unsatisfactory in certain industries, among which

are specified paper and printing.

Markets for Paper Board.

According to figures which have been made public by the Department of Commerce, Washington, there was \$398,241 worth of 2-paper board exported from the United States during August. The chief markets were:—Denmark, \$3,448; Netherlands, \$1,720; Turkey-in-Europe, \$4,000; England, \$24,565; Scotland, \$384; Canada, \$79,298; Panama, \$1,540; Mexico, \$8,415; Cuba, \$19,503; Dominican Republic, \$6,448; Argentina, \$86,155; Brazil, \$21,656; Chile, \$1,167; Colombia, \$1,704; Peru, \$1,513; Uruguay, \$4,030; China, \$33,691; British India, \$6,716; Hongkong, \$4,551; Japan, \$51,339; Australia, \$22,283; New Zealand, \$936; Philippine Islands, \$3,463; British South Africa, \$5,392.

The French Paper Market.

The advance in the price of coal and of waste papers would justify an increase on all kinds of paper in France. Meanwhile, certain houses, believing this advance to be only for a limited period, are selling at the same prices, although it seems to be well proved that the increase on coal will be progressive, and a shortage is feared. In packing and wrapping papers some important shipments from Scandinavia have been announced. Concerning printing and writing papers, there is little business being done, and the demand is rather quiet. The demand for boards is active, but the transport crisis and the lack of labour occasion long delays. There is the same difficulty with makers of paper sacks. who have not sufficient labour to be able to give satisfaction to the demands made upon them.

Business is extremely active in all kinds of paper in the Lyons region, says La Papeterie. The mills are unable to satisfy the demands. Consequently paper does not remain long at the depots of the mills; very often it is sent direct from the station to the client. The advance in price is general. One large firm who had accepted an order for writing paper at a quoted price, consented the following week to make the same kind of paper only on the condition of an advance of 40 frs. per 100 kilos.

WIPES

FOR

STAMPERS.

RALPH DENNIS,

Paper Merchant, (Dept. B/33),

4 & 5, PILGRIM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

and Branches.

Colonial Notes and News.

AUSTRALASIA.

One of the most important items of news in the printing world is the amalgamation of the Gordon and Gotch businesses. At a recent meeting of Gordon and Gotch (Sydney), Ltd., it was resolved that it was expedient to effect an amalgamation of this company with Gordon and Gotch Proprietary, Ltd., which carries on business in the State of Victoria and elsewhere, and with Gordon and Gotch (Queensland), Ltd., which carries on business in Queensland and elsewhere. A new company, called Gordon and Gotch (Australasia), Ltd., has now been registered, and acquires all three businesses. It may also be noted in this connection that Mr. C. D. Paterson, advertising manager of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, has resigned to take a similar position with the firm of Messrs. Gordon and Gotch. Mr. Paterson has handled the advertising campaign of the various Comonwealth war loans.

A NEW company has been formed to carry on the business of Messrs. Geo. Robertson and Co. Pty. Ltd., booksellers, publishers, etc. The nominal capital has been fixed at £50,000, in shares of £1 each. Of that amount more than £35,000 has already been placed. Mr. J. M. Gillespie has been elected chairman of the board of the new company, which conducts operations as from July 1st last, under the old title, and in the premises in Elizabeth-street, which for some years was occupied by the old company. The lending library, which was transferred to Collins-street some months ago, is to be taken back to the premises in Elizabeth-street.

The report of Admiral Lord Jellicoe on the naval mission to Australia was printed at the Government Printing Office, Sydney. In an official letter of thanks to Mr. Gullick, the Government Printer, Lord Jellicoe stated that he was much impressed with the great accuracy of the printing and also the rapidity with which so great an undertaking was completed at short notice.

An exhibition of the posters that are being issued in connection with the new Peace Loan has been held in Sydney. There were no English posters on view, for, as Mr. J. Denison Miller, governor, explained, "in England they had neither paper for posters nor men to print them during the critical years of the war." The series of Australian posters on view demonstrated the various stages of the war campaign. Now comes the final appeal for the Peace Loan, and the series of posters now being issued are by far and away the best of the series, showing the steady advance in lithographic art and three-colour printing which has taken place in Australia during the past four years.

The high quality of Australian lithographic poster work was remarked upon at a recent meeting of the Sydney Municipal Council, when it was moved that the request of the Railway Commissioners for permission to erect advertising hoardings on the vacant sites reserved for the purpose of the city railway be acceded to. Alderman Wm. Brooks said Australia was just awaking to the wonderful possibilities of advertising, and the lithographic work turned out in Sydney was now equal to the best in the world.

It is interesting to notice, nevertheless, that however excellent Australia's posters may be from the printer's point of view, there are some people who think their quality in respect of moral standards needs a correcting hand. There recently waited upon the Chief Secretary (Sir George Fuller), a deputation which was under the auspices of the Council for Civic and Moral Advancement, and representative of all the Protestant Churches in New South Wales, the Jewish Church, the Salvation Army, and some other organisations, its purpose being to urge that legislation dealing with the censorship of objectionable posters, advertisements, and handbills, especially in connection with moving pictures, should be immediately introduced and rushed through all stages in the House. Sir George Fuller expressed agreement with the views of the deputation, and promised the preparation of a bill embodying practically the views put

In a case that came before the Industrial Arbitration Court, at Sydney, before Judge Curlewis, the Master Printers and Connected Trades Association sought a variation of the award governing the cardboard box-makers' industry. His Honour varied the award by making a flat rate of £3 7s. 6d. a week for guillotine hands, and by deleting the extra rates provided for youths engaged on guillotines.

Periodical journals and magazines, containing advertising matter . . . provided they also contain bona fide literary matter, and are not distributed free of charge, are admitted into New Zealand free of duty whether British Dominion or foreign goods. (Tariff No. 355).

SOUTH AFRICA.

A GENERAL meeting of the Federation of Master Printers of South Africa was held recently, when representatives were present from the following affidiated societies: The Associated Master Printers, Cape Town; the Associated Master Printers, Johannesburg; the Associated Master Printers, Durban; the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage Associated Master Printers; and the East London Master Printers Association.

In the absence of the President, the Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Miller took the chair and heartily welcomed the members attending the meeting. In the course of his remarks, the chairman said that in his opinion the conference should agree to at least double the subscription of the affiliated organisations of the Federation, for the reason that the present rate of sixpence per factory employee did not total up to £100 per annum. If the Master Printers of South Africa were to take the business of the Federation seriously, to be properly represented at the various Government conferences, to carry on propaganda work, to meet the Typographical Union on equal terms, and to generally perform the work of the Federation in a fitting manner, it was quite impossible to attempt to do so on £100 per year. He thought the larger master printers should be asked to assist the funds of the Federation with suitable donations.

REFERRING to the work of the Federation Mr. Miller said he felt that their work on the Factory Act, the Wages, the Apprenticeship and Improvers' Act, and the manner in which the Federation was obtaining recognition by the Government, railways, and other public bodies, all pointed to the fact that a good deal had been done towards building up a suitable structure.

AFTER some discussion it was unanimously agreed that the following gentlemen be elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. J. W. Miller (Johannesburg); Vice-Presidents, Mr. A. B. Godbold (Cape Town); Mr. N. de Villiers (Cape Town). The following were elected as members of the Council: —Messrs. E. T. M. Notcutt (Cape Town), A. W. Townsend (Cape Town), Geo. Constable (Transvaal), A. Downing (Transvaal), I. Wallach (Transvaal), D. M. Ollemans (Bloemfontein), W. A. Wilson (Durban), G. A. Riches (Durban), N. Harris (Port Elizabeth) and C. J. Smith (East London).

A LENGTHY discussion took place on the revision of the customs tariff. Mr. N. E. Harris (Port Elizabeth) said that whereas a few years ago there was no tariff, and the industry was stagnant, later on they got a protective tariff which had been altered a good deal since, but not improved. To-day the workmen were asking for such high wages that it was necessary for the Government of the country to reconsider the whole position from an industrial South African point of view, and ensure a sound protective tariff. From the industrial statistics issued in June, 1919, he found that the gross value of the output of the printing industry per annum was over £2,250,000, of which sum £800,000 represented the value of materials used, so that the difference of roughly £1,500,000 represented the value added by process of manufacture within the Union, a very large percentage of which would be wages. Judging from these figures the printing industry was one of the best in South Africa.

AFTER discussion, Mr. D. W. Small moved "That the Congress recommends to the Government the imposition of a 33\frac{1}{2} per cent. duty on all printed matter, with the usual exceptions in so far as educational works, etc., are concerned." This was seconded by Mr. de Villiers and carried unanimously.

Mr. R. Muir proposed, Mr. Geo. Constable seconded, and it was agreed: -" That this Federation supports the movement in England towards the standardisation of sizes and weights of paper."

MR. R. Muir proposed, Mr. Geo. Constable seconded, and it was agreed:—"That the practice of using customer's paper be discontinued after January 1st, 1920.

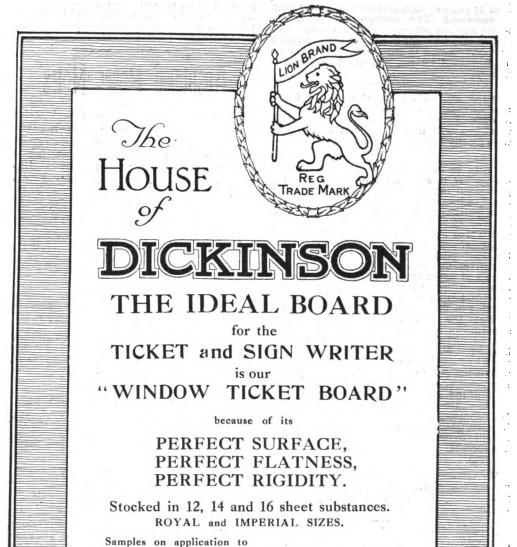
MR. D. M. OLLEMANS proposed, Mr. N. Harris seconded, and it was agreed: "That it be an instruction to the Council to meet representatives of the Press Union and the Stationers' Association at an early date with a view to the formation of an amalgamated federation with a general secretary and equipment to thoroughly organise the printing and allied trades in South Africa."

INDIA.

THE employees of Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.'s printing works, Calcutta, struck work recently. The men petitioned a few days previous to the strike for an increase in wages, but the company could not see their way to grant it on the ground that an increase on establishment charges would leave no margin of profit to the company. The manager posted a notice at the gate intimating that the men would be paid their wages the following morning, and further stated that those men who wished to resume work subsequently to this strike would only do so on the terms settled by the company.

An up-to-date scheme for the manufacture of paper is being established by Mr. W. C. Banerjee, of Messrs. Banerjee and Co. W. Griffin, who, in 1886, was assistant manager at the Lucknow Paper Mill, and in 1909. manager of the Imperial Paper Mills of Bengal, has expressed the opinion that a really modern paper mill in India, escaping the faults and failings of older establishments, and capable of producing a larger output, cannot fail to work advantageously while making substantial profits.

THE Lucknow mill has two machines, the Titaghur mill eight, and the Raneegunge mill three. In spite of its unfavourable situation, the Lucknow mill has continued to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. during the war and has made steady progress and maintained its position in the markets. Mills in Bengal. therefore, which are situated under more favourable circumstances, must have done better; and yet the present position of the



JOHN DICKINSON & COLTD BOARD MILLS: APSLEY, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTS Mills Sales Office: 65, OLD BAILEY, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Tele. Address: "Commiles Cent. London."

Tel.: City 7500.

RITISH & COLONIAL DECEMBER 4, 1919. PRINTER & STATIONER

paper mills in India is much the same as it was in England a decade since. The majority of the machines in use in India are over 25 years of age, and some are more than 50 years old. The machines are narrow in width and not adapted to fast running. The speeds vary from 150 to 250 feet per minute on thin papers, and in most cases better results are obtained by not exceeding 200 feet per

If the new mill is fitted with the latest type of machines and the best and latest appliances for effecting economy in working, importers will find it difficult to compete with locally manufactured paper.

PAPER in India soon becomes brittle and useless. It is almost impossible to keep a permanent record. The principal enemies of paper in India are insects and oxidation, due principally to chemicals that have been allowed to remain in the pulp, and whose destructive action is increased by heat and moisture. Among the insects most active in the destruction of paper are the cockroach, the silver fish and the weevil. The lower classes of paper seem to be immune from the attack of insects, but the impurities they contain hasten their decay, which goes on whether in use or in store, but when expessed to light the decay is most rapid. The destruction of books by weevils is principally due to the attraction of the paste used in Especially is this the case if the paste has not been prepared with a suitable poison, but poison in the paste will only keep these insects at bay for a while. The Government of India are making an inquiry into the causes of the perishing of paper in India, and Mr. Chapman, Librarian of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, is visiting all the libraries in India to find out how to preserve old books and records.

MR. RAITT, the Government expert, has reviewed the whole question of the proposed pulp factory in the vicinity of Jogigopa, Assam.

CAUSTIC soda is now being made just outside Calcutta and this can easily be sent to Jogigopa either by rail or river. Good lime is available in Sylhet, Assam, at the foot of the scarp of the Khasia Hills.

THE labour question in Assam is always a very difficult one, but in recent years there has been an influx of Bengali Mahomedans known as Bhaties, who would be available from October to January to cut grass. Moreover, it appears that the supply of labour will be greater in the near future.

THE question of coal is a serious one. But coal can be obtained either by rail from the Bengal (Ranegunge) coalfields or by river from the Assam coalfields.

THOROUGH investigation having been made by the Government, there now appears to be nothing to hinder the manufacture of paper pulp in Assam, and from the reports one gathers that the undertaking could be made to give a good margin of profit, making it a sound commercial undertaking.

Australian Paper Notes.

High Cost of Paper - Newspapers Raise their Prices-Alleged American Paper Combine - Government and Newsprint — The Preference to Britain— Australian Paper Possibilities--Unemployment Levy-Bank Note Print-

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

THE high cost of paper in Australia is reflected in the fact that important journals are raising their prices on account of the magnitude of this item of their expenditure.

THE Daily Telegraph (Sydney), in announcing change of price from id. to 11d., remarks: "The cost of printing paper, which has increased so enormously since the outbreak of the war, is still between 300 and 400 per cent. above the pre-war price, and the indications are that this high rate will be maintained for some considerable time."

THE Sydney Morning Herald, in making a similar announcement of increased price, mentions greatly increased costs, and says, "by far the most important of these is the increase in the price of paper."

THE last-named journal remarks:—"We have been reluctant to make this increase, and have refrained from making it as long as possible, although the Australian Press has been almost the only one in the world to carry on through the war at the old rates."

What effect the increased price will produce on circulation is, of course, not known, but the Sydney Morning Herald has published certified figures showing its circulation for the first six months of this year. These indicate fairly regular and substantial improvement. In January the circulation was 158,563; in June, 168,310.

Relief from the operations of a paper-producing combine said to exist in the United States and Canada, was sought by a deputation representing the provincial Press of Australia, which recently waited on the Minister for Customs at Melbourne. The requests put forward were: (1) That news printing paper be admitted free as the raw material of the newspaper trade; (2) that if, for the purposes of revenue, a duty must be imposed, it should not be more than 5 per cent.; (3)



Printing Works LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams:- "Identical, London." Telephone Nos. — Identical, London.
Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank.
Works, 409 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. Estimates sent on Application.

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

TO TRADE. T

Pictorial Posters (Commercial, Theatrical & Cinema), Show Cards, Maps, Plans, and Labels.

print up to 64 by 44 (in one sheet).

OFFSET PRINTING.

SKILLED ARTISTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.

Allow us to quote you for your next order.

H. & C. GRAHAM, Ltd., 196, 198 & 200, Camberwell Road, S.E.

Telephone No. HOP 2060.



METALLIC POWDERS

WE MANUFACTURE ALUMINIUM **POWDERS**

IN GRADES AND COLOURS TO SUIT ALL PURPOSES.

Our Powders are of the Highest Quality, Regular, Highly Polished, and do not Tarnish.



Send your

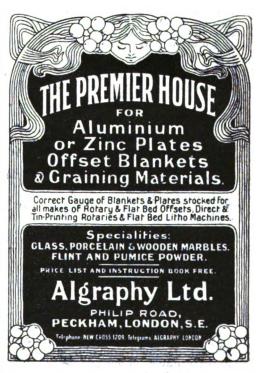
enquiries to

Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & Co., Ltd.,

CENTRAL COMMERCIAL DEPT. 8, GREAT GEORGE ST., WESTMINSTER, S.W.1. Telegrams: "Arwhitcoy Parl, London." Telephone: 4010 Victoria.

DISTRICT OFFICES.

BIRMINGHAM—188-161, Great Charles St. MANCHESTER—5, John Dalton St. GLASGOW—137a St. Vincent St. LEEDS—Pearl Chmbrs., East Parade. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE-Pilgrim House, Pilgrim 8t





that in any case no preference be granted to Canadian paper until a searching inquiry has been held into the methods of the American and Canadian paper combine in "cornering "shipping, extorting unjust profits, and generally acting in restraint of trade.

In the course of the interview it was stated that there were in Australia more than 700 provincial newspapers employing 25,000 men.

MR. T. M. SHAKESPEARE, the Secretary of the New South Wales Country Press Association, said news-print could not be made in Australia. Nine tenths of Australia's news-print supplies came from the Powell River Mill, which belonged to Mr. Johnson, the American lumber king.

The combine, said Mr. Shakespeare, after being blocked in America, had established itself in Canada, and had introduced American methods of control. Before the war there had been independent mill owners in America, but the combine now controlled shipping by securing the whole of the freight on lines running to Australia. Thus they had been able to raise the export of Canadian news print from £8 17s. 4d. a ton before the war to £19 12s. in 1919. The profit exacted was fully 100 per cent. more than in pre-war days.

THE Minister of Customs (Mr. Massy Greene), in replying, said that he could not tell the deputation what the Government intended to do in the matter. He fully appreciated the possible danger of news-print being unduly exploited if the Government did anything which would play into the hands of the news-print trust. He said that apparently there was no immediate likelihood of news-print being manufactured in Australia. Whatever might be done in the establishment of the industry with imported raw material, which was, he supposed, a possibility, they had not the material in Australia.

MR. GREENE added that it was quite clear, not only by what the deputation had stated, but also by facts known to Parliament, that the preference to Great Britain was inoperative. Consequently, news-print proprietors were paying to per cent. on all the news-print they were using. The policy of the Government, he said, was to give preference to Great Britain where effective generally. It would do all it could to carry on Australia's trade within the Empire, but if it gave preference either to Great Britain or to other parts of the Empire it would take care not to play into the hands of any combine. The question of the printing ink duty would be looked into.

WHETHER or not the production in Australia of sheet paper is practicable, there seems little doubt that pulp could be produced suitable for making sacking, twine, etc., and there is a good deal of talk at pre-

sent about the formation of a new Australian industry.

COLONEL W. J. OLDERSHAW has drawn attention to the fact that shortly after the war commenced an English company conducted experiments with Swedish paper pulp from pine trees. The experiments proved entirely successful. Out of the paper thread made from the pulp the company was enabled to manufacture carpets, rugs, bag material and binder twines.

It is argued that in Queensland, where sugar cane in vast quantity—thousands of tons per annum—is wastefully thrown away each year, Australia is losing the value of a rich product. This cane is said to be suitable for the manufacture of paper yarn of considerable textile strength, and the materials from which highly serviceable cornsacks, woolpacks and bags of every description could be cheaply manufactured.

VERY much to the fore at present is the subject of the popularisation of Australian made goods. A big and influentially-backed campaign is in progress, and multitudinous placards urge the reduction of imports.

SCHEMES are under consideration for the acquisition of premises for note-printing purposes in Melbourne, Sydney or Cambarra.

An important industrial measure has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly. The Bill provides for insurance against unemployment, and requires employers to provide the necessary fund. There is to be created in the Treasury a fund, to be called the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and it is set out that the Minister shall each year in aid of this fund make and levy assessment on every employer. The assessment payable by each employer, in respect of the year ended June, 1920, shall be a sum equal to £2 for each worker employed by him during the year 1919.

Trade Mark Registration in Brazil.

H.M. Acting Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro states that the local authority charged with the registration of trade marks, the Junta Commercial of Rio de Janeiro, have decided that in view of the cessation of difficulties in regard to postal communication, foreign marks may no longer be admitted to registration without the production of an official certificate of registration in the country of origin. This appears to be a reversion to pre-war practice, says the Board of Trade Journal.

An Advertisement is always working.

Make good by using Kidd's Inks.

The price of ink doesn't matter much so long as you use the best, the proportion of cost for ink on any job being so little.

Here is proof from an estimate of a certain job in the Sept. issue of a well-known printing trade journal.

					-	£57	5	3
Ink	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		2	9
Paper Warehous	e, Bind	ing an	ıd Mat	erial	•••	2		
Paper	•••		•••	•••		8	2	0
Machinin	g	•••	•••	•••	• • •	8	15	2
							8	
						~	ъ.	ч.

Remember quality is the strong point about Kidd's Inks and you can afford to use their most expensive grades now that you know how little in proportion ink really does cost.

JOHN KIDD & CO., Ltd.,

11, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Midland Branch: -40, Church Street, BIRMINGHAM.

Printing Progress in China.

In printing and lithographing great progress has been made in China since 1900, as the native press has come to assume an important place, and the demand for modern text books and printed material of all descriptions is rapidly increasing. The Commercial Press at Shanghai is probably the largest industrial concern in China, and is a Chinese corporation which has been signally successful. It employs over 2,000 men and women, and has 57 branches and numerous agencies all over the country. It prints and binds books and all sorts of printed matter, manufactures type, laboratory apparatus, toys and stationery, and makes maps, calendars and numerous other articles. Owing to the success of this concern, several other Chinese plants of a similar description have sprung up and are sharing with the Commercial Press in the ever-increasing business which modern developments in China make possible.

A New Chinese Alphabet.

In line with China's scientific progress is the reported adoption by the Chinese Government and the missionary body of a new and simplified form of Chinese writing. The general acceptance of such a scheme would be a great boon; the present difficult system of writing practically imposes illiteracy upon the masses.

The early Buddhist missionaries introduced into China a system which was subsequently used by the Chinese themselves, and the present simplification is based on this Buddhist innovation. It employs only 39 symbols. Those familiar with the scheme, which bears resemblances to the Japanese Kana, believe its adoption will mark an epoch in China's history.—The Trans-Pacific.

ADVICE TO

Brilish Traders with California.

The British Consul at Los Angeles, California, states that his office is inundated with trade papers and circulars from the United Kingdom, which are useless in this part of the United States. He points out that price lists should always be in dollars and cents, and in order to commence business with American houses, attractive circulars should be sent, giving the price (free of duty and carriage), in dollars and cents, for a small shipment. The average merchant in these parts will not take the trouble to find out what the carriage will be, and so will not give any orders, but if tempted with a lump

sum to cover everything, he will probably give a trial order, out of which much business might subsequently develop.

Japanese Vellum.

Striking Facts as to its Strength.

Messrs. Lepard and Smiths, Ltd., inform us that they are now the principal importers of Japanese vellum and tissue papers. Of the former material they furnish us with some striking facts concerning its manufacture and quality. Through their branch in Japan they have become the leading buyers of Japanese vellum on the spot.

Concerning its manufacture, we learn that the vellum is beaten and made entirely by hand by the peasants in their homes, from the inner bark of the mulberry tree. The finish of the paper is produced by means of pressure and friction, and at Messrs. Lepard and Smiths' branch in Yokohama they have a specially trained staff who sort and examine with the minutest care the finished article before it is shipped. They are thus enabled to select only the very best of this vellum that is made. It is known as "Genro" quality in Japan and throughout the world, the word genro" meaning in Japanese "highest class," super excellent," in fact, as applied to the "super excellent," people, the word is used to name the highest noblemen in the Japanese Empire, and although a monarchy, the "genro" really control the destinies of Japan.

The information concerning Japanese vellum would be far from complete without a reference to the strength of the material. It is well known that Japanese vellum is the strongest article of its class that has ever been made, or, it is suggested, that ever will be made. It is stated that the mechanical tensile strength testing machine has yet to be made which will test the breaking strain of the "Genro" vellum. Suffice it to say that one sheet has sufficient strength to hold the suspended weight of over one ton.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only
TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices
in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other
Registered information, together with Status Information
POR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from \$1 is. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.



If, when printing, a difficulty arises regarding INKS - write to us!

We shall be very pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert

We are not only makers of the finest printing inks, but have a staff of experts constantly investigating such subjects as the action of inks on various kinds of paper, the right consistency of inks for different purposes, the use of reducers, driers, etc., difficulties in litho offset work and other new processes, etc.

We have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes. Our range of colours and tints for litho, letterpress, offset, photogravure and other inks is unrivalled.



11, 17 & 18, Tooks Court, Furnival Street, E.C. 4. FORMERLY-

CH. LORILLEUX & CO., New Street, E.C. 1, and Newington Green, N. 16.

MORRIS & BOLTON, Ltd., 11, 17 & 18, Took's Court, E.C. 4, & Stratford, E.

THE MANCHESTER ENVELOPE Co.

53, SACKVILLE STREET,

MANCHESTER, Eng.

Resident Agent for New Zealand:

GEORGE CROSIER, G.P.O. Box 524, Dunedin.

DIE STAMPING A SPECIALITY.

Wholesale Manufacturing Stationers.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

SPECIAL ENVELOPES.

ALL BRITISH GOODS.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

	Осто	BER.	Jan	0ст.	OCTOBER.		JahOct.	
Description.	1918	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Writings	9,300	10,829	95,848	109,272	75,395	60,731	621,911	764,281
Printings	16,748	31,513	202,061	269,912	85,799	116,219	902,860	1,107,419
Packings and Wrappings	3,282	29.437	43,316	138,872	17,046	43,589	201,857	295,283
Hangings	4.545	3,650	37,405	46,809	29,169	6ز 19,0	204,916	315.395
Other Printed or Coated	1,490	978	13.530	13,494	21,702	16,949	160,830	210,778
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	2,918	1,684	23.281	30,122	9,868	5,237	74,099	95,887
Manufactures of ,, ,,	1,672	1,488	17,571	13,130	10,525	10,189	104,164	87,405
Playing Cards	65	155	1,074	1,315	1,645	2,963	17.656	27,923
Envelopes	1,791	1,852	23.447	17,642	16,649	14,550	168,099	155,831
Bags	2,040	1.745	15,238	9.907	9,046	4 905	69,568	47,271
Unenumerated	2,352	3.742	22,430	32,503	20,740	24,195	178,239	239.349
Totals	46 203	87,073	495.201	682,978	297,584	319 163	2,704,199	3.346,622
		w	ritinge	3.				
To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	٤	٤	£	£
France	2,641	1,449	12,903	31,950	17.935	7,676	85,201	191,202
United States	14	26	881	476	148	309	7,962	6,579
Other Foreign Countries	1,821	3,077	12,647	30,442	17,038	20,807	101,416	250,763
B. South Africa	841	384	10,982	3,751	7,123	2,786	70,747	30,923
B. India	1,143	3,985	20.751	20,333	9.235	18,092	125,706	128,542
Straits Settlements	460	33	2,587	1,472	5,055	232	19.986	12,873
Cevlon	12	2 9 0	856	1,303	127	1,577	6,851	8,000
Australia	935	975	14,550	10,230	7.775	4,413	87,424	66,423
New Zealand	388	80	6,117	2,302	2,632	576	32,707	14.857
Canada	3	49	247	163	20	640	2,003	1,935
Other British Possessions	1,036	481	13,327	6,790	8,307	3,623	81,908	52,184
:		P	rinting	.				pps a to serve with 1986
To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	٤
France	1,232	6,508	37,816	74.424	10,080	24,490	172,950	322,350
United States	268	214	4,499	4,388	3,093	2,029	28,930	32.755
Other Foreign Countries	4,881	12,023	24,416	101,061	18,618	49,192	112,910	386,506
B. South Africa	1,897	1,071	27,832	22,511	11,523	5.093	127,324	101,555
B. India	1,353	5,336	19,587	22,638	7,131	15,371		72,650
Straits Settlements	972	607	3,880	3,643	5,168	1,847	18.702	15,888
Ceylon	94	196	1,695	1.957	708	847	8.752	13.733
Australia	3,448	1,808	25,740	11,626	19.771	5,891	118,869	56,824
New Zealand	102	148	5,704	5,295	754	740	28,336	21,519
Canada	3	148	614	348	13	573	3,659	1,874
Other British Possessions	2,498	3.454	50,278	22,021	8,940	10,146	193,171	81,759
		Une	numei	rated.				
_To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
	333	97	2,367	1,945	1,840	1,070	13,291	13,370
France	400	86	2,568	782	5.718	1,211	40,428	.15,493
United States	400	no.					21 620	
United States Other Foreign Countries	450	2,588	4,207	17,884	3,863	13,744	31,537	
United States Other Foreign Countries B. South Africa	450 278	40	4,207 2,816	1,894	1,678	375	13,379	15,152
United States Other Foreign Countries B. South Africa B. East Indies	450 278 426	40 392	4,207 2,816 3,682	1,894 3,832	1,678 3,271	375 2,896	13.379	15,152 29,408
United States Other Foreign Countries B. South Africa B. East Indies Australia	450 278 426 100	40 392 26	4,207 2,816 3,682 1,767	1,894 3,832 1,491	1,678 3,271 1,1×7	375 2,896 316	13,379 22,715 14,048	15,152 29,408 11,004
United States Other Foreign Countries B. South Africa B. East Indies	450 278 426	40 392	4,207 2,816 3,682	1,894 3,832	1,678 3,271	375 2,896	13.379	114,307 15,152 29,408 11,004 6,634 7,354

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED

AND STATIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 24.

LONDON: DECEMBER 11, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Specialists in the Following Machinery:

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES
ROTARY AUTOMATIC FEEDERS
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES

FLAT BRONZING MACHINES
INK MIXERS AND INK MILLS
GRAINING MACHINES
TRANSFER PRESSES
TIN-PLATE VARNISHING MACHINES
PAPER VARNISHING MACHINES
OFFSET PROVING AND REVERSING
BED-PLATES, etc., etc. PRESSES

FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINES

By all the Best Makers of various sizes always in stock in perfect condition. SECOND HAND DEPARTMENT.

TIN-PRINTING MACHINES

SALES OFFICE:

TO WHICH ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

WORKS:

Larchfield Works Larchfield Mills, Atkinson St. Works Goodman St. Works

LEEDS.

Prospect Works

OTLEY.

MILL No. 2. CAMBERWELL.



Established 1810.

We Specialise in

GUMMED PAPERS

GUMMED PAPER TAPE. SEALING MACHINES. STAY PAPER FOR BOXMAKING, And make a Paper for Every Purpose.

IUEL JONES & Co.,

CAMBERWELL, SURREY. NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A.

BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON. E.C.4.

Telephone: CITY 460.

Telegrams: "PAPETIER-CENT-LDN."

WALTER MAKIN & CO.

Papermakers' Agents and Merchants,

57-59, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. 4.

Specialities:

WHITE & S.C. PRINTINGS. GREASEPROOFS. WRITINGS. CARTRIDGES. BANKS.

STRAWBOARDS. BROWNS.

KRAFTS. M.G. POSTERS. IMITATION PARCHMENTS, VEGETABLE PARCHMENTS CAPS, ETC.

"CANADIAN BLACK HAVE PUSHED TO THE FRONT. SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co., Ltd.

Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV. NUMBER 24. LONDON: DECEMBER 11, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

London Printers' Wages.

The Demand Meets with Strong Opposition at a General Meeting of L. M. P. A.

At the special general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association on Thursday, at Stationers' Hall, a record attendance filled the hall to overflowing—evidence of the importance that the employers attached to the subject in hand. The meeting was called "To consider the request from the London Printing Trades Federation for a wage increase of 15s. weekly, and the Proposals of the Council for dealing with this demand."

Mr. J. J. Keliher, President of the Association, was in the chair, and opened the meeting by introducing the Association's new secretary, Major H. Fordyce Birch, who was cordially received.

President Explains the Position.

Mr. Keliher proceeded to recount briefly the history of the present demand. It had arisen, he said, from action taken outside London. The Association had taken every opportunity to urge upon labour that wage questions should be made national ones. It had been stated that master printers had believed when they rendered all the assistance they could to the establishment of a Whitley Council that they were thereby setting up a ruling body in the printing trade to which all matters of this kind could be referred, and dealt with nation-The Federation of London Unions appeared to lend a sympathetic ear to that, and promised to bring it before their members. But after an interval of some months, the Association had only recently received from that Federation an intimation that the members refused to refer the wage question to a national body.

Mr. Keliher proceeded to trace the state of affairs in recent months, mentioning the T.A.'s demand in August, leading to the recent advances to unskilled and female workers. He pointed out that wages in Manchester were now £4 2s. 6d. He told of the origination of the present London demand on October 21st. The demand had to be submitted to the L.M.P.A. council, who referred it to their Labour Committee to arrange a conference, which took place on November 19th. He described this conference somewhat in detail, and explained that eventually the representatives of the Association felt the demand was so excessive and insistent that it would have to be referred back to the council. Accordingly, a special meeting of the council and labour committee was held on November 24th, and after prolonged discussion it was decided to call this meeting. He mentioned that on November 28th they received a letter from the secretary of the men's federation. complaining of delay, and insisting, on behalf of his federation, that the 15s. demanded would have to be retrospective to November 10th Eventually it was arranged to hold another conference with labour on December 5th.

The chairman concluded by emphasing the seriousness of the situation. He said a further increase of wages coming so soon after the last considerable increase would have a drastic effect upon the demands of their customers, and that many publications just managing to exist would "go under." He indicated also the very difficult position which would result in case of refusal. The matter was then left to the meeting for discussion.

Ar. R. C. Hazeli's Resolution,

Mr. Ralph C. Hazell, who opened the discussion, said he was one of those who believed that unless a greater spirit of reasonableness prevailed on both sides, a strike must come sooner or later. (Hear, hear). When that time came he hoped they would be prepared to face it in the right and proper spirit, but before they committed themselves hastily to any course of action that might precipitate a strike, they had to make sure of two points: (1) whether they had an absolutely good case, and (2) whether they were sure that they were in a position to present a united front.

As to the first point he thought that what the president had told them as to Manchester wages being \pounds_4 2s. 6d. per week as against a London wage of \pounds_3 17s. 6d., pointed to the fact that, whatever they might think about the merits of the settlement in the provinces, there were some discrepancies entitling members of the men's Federation to press for some adjustment. He mentioned also the recent advances of wages under the national agreement. In the circumstances he thought it more than questionable that at the moment they had a good case upon which to start a

fight

Then as to the second essential point, a united front, he said the periodical houses were not likely to be able to take an absolutely firm stand in the matter of overtime until they were backed up by the daily newspapers. That day might come sooner than they thought. He mentioned the bitter struggle in New York, and the long Paris strike, closing in favour of the employers. Until that time came, he for one would not be prepared to vote in favour of an absolute negation of the demands of the men. It was quite true that some master printers were hard hit by the high cost of labour; the Association might do more in the way of interchanging trade work and helping smaller printers. Nevertheless, generally speaking, the trade was prosperous, and there was something to be said for the workers receiving some share of that prosperity. He begged to move the following resolution:—"This general meeting of members of the L.M.P.A. considers that the demands made by the London Unions are excessive and opposed to the best interest of the trade. It empowers the Council to negotiate a settlement, due regard being paid to the wages now in force in other districts." The demand of 15s. for the men, and particularly that of 10s. for the women, they felt to be absolutely excessive, and they were prepared to resist this demand in the most vigorous possible manner. He ventured to submit, however, that, difficult as the position was, if it were handled wisely and in a spirit of good temper on both sides, a reasonable and amicable settlement might be arrived at. (Applause.)

Mr. Hugh Collingridge, who seconded the resolution, said he believed the resolution

represented the opinion of them all.

The Chairman then mentioned that four members had sent in notices of resolutions, and suggested that, unless they wished to withdraw them in favour of Mr. Hazell's pro-

position, they might put them in the form of amendments.

Mr. T. J. Hunt opposed the suggestion of leaving the matter to the committee. "What," he said, "do the men ask 15s. for? Because they want something less. Turn it over to the labour committee, and that is what they will get." He saw no reason why there should be any difference between wages in London and in the large provincial towns. The cost of living was absolutely the same. He wanted so see a firmer attitude adopted towards the men. Outside, members were all fire and energy, but when they were brought together they were like a lot of soft soap. He moved:—

"That from January 1st, 1920, the minimum wages for men be £4 per week, for 48 hours,

and for women £2 2s. per week."

Sir William Waterlow strongly objected to general demands and insisted that applications ought to be made only by individual unions; at any rate the London unions should be dealt with individually. He hoped the Council would make a strong point of this. He also complained of the great discrepancies between women's wages in different branches of the craft and said that women in the printing industry were being paid more than what was recognised as adequate in other trades. He detailed the very large increases granted to women since the beginning of the war. He hoped the meeting would fix maximum increases that should be given, and not leave it to the Council to give more under pressure.

The Chairman explained the effect of Government policy in putting up wages during the war, and pointed out that it had been agreed that women doing men's work should

receive men's wages.

Several other speakers expressed agreement with Sir Wm. Waterlow's suggestion that a limit of increase should be fixed by the meeting, and the Council not allowed to exceed it

in the negotiations.

Mr. J. E. Francis (Athenæum Press) moved:
—"That a certain percentage of the suggested rise be withheld until it is agreed that no employee be obliged by reason of a trade union rule to refuse to do any work connected with the business of printing, so long as the maximum rate for the class of work is offered, and such minimum is not less than the employee's usual rate of pay." He emphasised the great disadvantage felt by small printers in being unable to change a man from one kind of work to another.

The Chairman explained that this matter could not be brought up incidentally, but must be made a specific subject of a conference. He hoped they might some day be strong enough to enforce the principle, but at the moment there was no hope of doing so.

Mr. Vincent Brooks said there would eventually come an awakening, when advances would have reached the limit. With regard to the question of setting the Council a maximum figure, as one of the seniors among them he advised them strongly to let the committee have the fullest power.

Mr. A. F. Phelp complained that the meet-

ing was reaching no conclusion because they were continually being brought back to "Leave it our hands." Why call them there? Why not just send round a note that at a certain date they had got to pay so much

more? (Laughter).

Mr. Howard Hazell said that as a result of the lengthy discussion, opinions had been expressed that would have considerable weight with the labour committee in their negotiations, but he considered it an advantage that they should not be expressed in a formal resolution. The labour committee had the interests of printers at heart. They should be trusted to do their best.

Mr. Eaton Hart supported Mr. Hazell's view entirely. If they tied the hands of their committee they would be doing the very worst thing possible for the industry.

The Voting.

When the Chairman rose to put the resolution, Mr. Hart demanded that his amendment be put first. On the amendment being put, about 10 members voted in its favour, an overwhelming majority being against.

The resolution moved by Mr. Hazell, and seconded by Mr. Collingridge, was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

An informal vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Provisional Agreement.

As a result of a meeting between the Labour Committee of the London Master Printers' Association and the representatives of the Unions on Friday, a provisional agreement was arrived at for an increase of 7s. 6d. for men, 3s. 6d. for women, and 1s. 9d. for juniors, to take effect from the pay day next week. This, of course, is subject to ratification by both sides.

Personal.

At a gathering of Bury Liberals, on Thursday, presentations were made to Sir George and Lady Toulmin, to mark their services to the borough during the sixteen years Sir George was its Parliamentary representative. The gifts to Sir George were an illuminated address in album form, and four silver entree dishes. The gift to Lady Toulmin was a case of ivory-backed brushes and hand mirror, each article bearing her initials.

The directorate of the Financial Times, Ltd., as now constituted, consists of Mr. William E. Berry (chairman), Mr. J. Gomer Berry (deputy chairman), Mr. George Eaton Hart, Mr. H. A. Randall, and Mr. R. J. Barrett (managing director).

MR. WILLIAM E. BERRY and Mr. J. Gomer Berry, who have acquired the controlling interest in the Financial Times, Ltd., and the St. Clements Press, Ltd., are the proprietors of the Sunday Times, and they have recently

purchased the Graphic, the Daily Graphic and the Bystander.

THE wedding has been solemnised at Harlow of Mr. Ernest J. Copley, printer and stationer, of Bishop Stortford.

Among the 38 M.P.'s and others who played Capablanca at chess at St. Stephen's, on Tuesday, were several representatives of the Press, including Mr. A. Emery (Press Association), Mr. E. M. Amphlett (the Times), Mr. W. Merriman (Daily Telegraph), and Mr. Frank Grant (Press Association).

MR. H. H. TETLEY, a well-known master printer of Bradford, and ex-Lord Mayor of that city, has, as the result of a by election in the Lister Hills Ward, been elected a member of the Bradford City Council.

MR. GEORGE BURNS NEWTON, Technical Assistant to the Controller of Printing in Egypt, has been appointed a member of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

M. OLA VINBERG, a Swedish journalist, who is stated to have gone to Copenhagen as the representative of the Manchester Guardian and Social Demokraten, of Stockholm, to interview M. Litvinoff, has been expelled from the country by the police, says Politiken.

MR. J. W. CARLEY, factory organiser and manager to Messrs. Alfred Couldrey and Co., Ltd., printers, will deliver a lecture on January 9th, at St. Bride's, on "The Factors of Scientific Management." Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., is to preside.

At the dinner and annual general meeting of the South-West Master Printers' Association, on Monday, Mr. Spring was elected president, Mr. Wise vice-president, Mr. R. Kent hon. treasurer, and Mr. C. V. Mold hon. secretary.

Among the visitors was Major H. Fordyce Birch, secretary of the L.M.P.A., who addressed the gathering. A report will appear in next week's issue

MR. SHELDON LEICESTER, who has done excellent work in the cause of technology at Battersea Polytechnic, has resumed his duties as instructor of the papermaking and paper testing classes.

MR. LEICESTER, who has a thorough knowledge of the German language, has recently terminated two and a-half years' service as Lieut.-Interpreter (Northern Command).

MR. D. R. Davey has also been responsible for some good work in the successful conduct of classes (advanced) at the Battersea Polytechnic



Trade Notes.

MADRID is without newspapers, in consequence of the printers' strike.

THE death has taken place of Mr. J. Couch, for many years connected with the Globe and the People.

THE Christmas issue of Pearson's Magazine is full of good and seasonable things. In addition to Admiral Sims' Revelations, a host of excellent matter includes George Robey's inimitable description of "My Peace Bonfire."

AT Watford Police Court on Saturday, an employee of Messrs. Wateriow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., printers of Government Treasury notes, was remanded on a charge of stealing, on October 31st, 17 sheets, and on November 27th and 28th, 48 sheets, each containing 21 £1 Treasury notes.

A PROPOSITION is being brought forward by the Leeds Typographical Society that application be made to the Joint Labour Committee governing the printing trade to promote Leeds from grade 2 to grade 1 under the National Wages Agreement. Under the existing grading, grade 1 comprises Manchester and Liverpool.

The death is announced of Mr. John Richards, one of the oldest and best known printers in Cardiff. For many years Mr. Richards was a jobbing printer and afterwards entered business on his own account. He was a former president of the Cardiff branch of the Typographical Association and attended the first conference of the T. A.

Invitations are issued by the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants for a dinner and re-union of all members who joined the Society in 1889 and are still members. The function will be held on Monday next at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, and there is permitted a wide choice of dress—from evening costume to overalls.

The Ingram interest in the Illustrated London News and Sketch has been acquired by Sir John Ellerman, Bart., says The Times. The Illustrated London News was established by Mr. Herbert Ingram in 1842; the Sketch was founded 26 years ago. A company was formed some 20 years ago in which the Ingram family held just over one-third of the shares, which Sir John Ellerman has just bought.

BEFORE the Lord Chief Justice, in the King's Bench Division on Friday, a settlement was announced of a libel action which was brought by Colonel Bersey, of the Royal Flying Corps (now the Royal Air Force), against the Saturday Review. Learned counsel for the plaintiff said that the words complained of referred to a recent Committee of Inquiry into certain matters in the W.R.A.F., and the defendants charged the plaintiff with "jobbery," "corruption," and "cynical robbery." The defendants apologised, and, in addition to paying costs, sent £100 to a fund

for the benefit of demobilised members of the W.R.A.F.

TENDER WANTED.—For the printing required by the Suffolk Agricultural Association for 1920. Application to the Secretary. Mr. W. K. Bond, 6, Butter-market, lpswich.

An informative lecture on "The Care of the Printer's Eyesight" was given at St. Bride's, on Friday, by Mr. J. H. Sutcliffe. Our report of the proceedings is unavoidably held over.

The directors of Ilford, Ltd., propose that the capital be increased to £500,000 by the creation of 120,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing ordinary shares.

MESSRS. HARRISON AND SONS, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.2, have issued a useful work under the title of "A Study of Trade Organisations and Combinations in the United Kingdom."

THE CO-OP. PRINTING SOCIETY JUBILEE.—In his December circular to the Northumberland miners Mr. W. Straker draws attention to the fact that this is the jubilee year of the Co-operative Printing Society, established in 1869 in Manchester, where it still has its headquarters. In the half-century branches have sprung up in different parts of the country, the London branch being founded in 1886.

MESSRS. MAGGS BROS., book and print sellers, of 34 and 35, Conduit-street, W., have issued another of their substantial and well-printed catalogues. The December issue covers a valuable collection of books, dealing chiefly with travel and topography. Perhaps the most notable volume listed therein is a copy of Waldeseemuller's "Cosmographiæ Introductio," printed in 1507 in Latin, and said to be the first book printed at Saint Dié in Lorraine.

PAPERMAKER'S FORTUNE. — Mr. Frederick Knight, of Whateley Hall, Castle Bromwich, Lord of the Manor of Rowington, late of Messrs. Smith, Stone and Knight (Limited), paper manufacturers, of Birmingham and Saltley, who died on June 17th, aged 82, left estate of the gross value of £179.000, with net personalty £157,783. The testator left £500 to the Birmingham General Hospital; £250 each to the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women, the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, the Birmingham and Midland Ear and Throat Hospital, and the Royal Orphanage, Wolverhampton; and some legacies to servants.

STRIKE ENDS AT MACMILLAN'S.—The fortnight's strike at Macmillan's publishing house came to an end on Monday, when the 48 members of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers returned to work. We understand that by the terms of settlement Messrs. Macmillan agree to pay schedule rates as arranged with the Oxford University Press, with any increases granted by the Book Publishers' Employment Circle; to re-

instate all hands in their former positions; to remove from the presence of the union men the non-union workers who had taken their places; and to put no obstacle in the way of any employee joining the union.

An employee of Messrs. Cunliffe and Ward, wall-paper printers, Blackburn, got his arm caught between two cog wheels of a printing machine, the limb being practically torn off.

A Printing Exhibition.

A comprehensive exhibition of "Design and Workmanship in Printing" was held at the Bradford School of Art, under the ægis of the Design and Industries Association Printing Exhibitions Committee. The aim of the exhibition was to inculcate a desire for a higher standard in the art and design of printing, and to educate the public to the requirement of a well-designed and well-made article. Not only is the scheme applicable to printing, but it also includes textiles, furniture, pottery, metal work, etc., and claims that even cheap articles should be well made and beautiful, because beauty of design is bound up with simplicity and fitness for purpose. The Bradford exhibition included a great array of pictorial posters, many with vivid colour schemes which at once attracted the eye, while some were neatly tasteful in their somewhat sombre black and white schemes and sepia tones, and were as attractive and distinctive in their style as the brighter hued designs. Included amongst the exhibits were schemes and designs for programmes, menus, book covers, box covers, etc.

The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. E. W. Humphries, president of the Yorkshire Federation of Master Printers, who stated that he had always held the view that art students should be trained to make beautiful the everyday, common things of

dife.

Presentation to a Colour Printer.

Mr. S. J. Stone, foreman of the colour printing-room of Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., Bedminster Works, Bristol, has just retired, and as a mark of the good feeling entertained towards him by the staff he was presented with an easy chair and umbrella, and an easy chair for Mrs. Stone.

Owing to Mr. Stone's health a public presentation was not advisable and the gifts were sent with a covering letter expressing regret at his retirement and the loss of a friend, and recalling his efforts in starting the departmental sick club, the great amount of work he gave to it, and the success which followed his efforts, also the many kindly acts he had shown towards all.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred trades overseers' association.

Monthly Meeting.

This association held its monthly general meeting on Tuesday, at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. Mr. A. J. Daines (president) was in the chair, and Mr. A. W. Hunt (vice-president) ably supported him, there being an exceptionally large muster of members. Delight was expressed at the appearance of several old and popular members of the association, notably Messrs. F. C. Peacock and J. Dixon.

The Secretary having read the minutes of the November meeting, which were duly confirmed, proceeded to submit to the notice of the meeting two or three items of corres-

pondence.

Mr. S. J. White, secretary of the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, wrote reminding the association that it granted £2 last year in aid of the funds of the home, and that a repetition this year would be welcomed. On the motion of Mr. J. Lee, seconded by Mr. J. Walker, a further sum of three guineas was voted towards the upkeep of the home.

With regard to the proposed Printers' Technical Institute, it was unanimously agreed to ask the secretary to press the originators of the scheme to allow a representative of the association to be placed on the committee.

A discussion followed on the question of whether the association should be represented on the Industrial Council for the Printing Trade, and on the motion of Mr. J. Walker, seconded by Mr. Chris. Atkins, it was agreed to ask the secretary to put the matter in the right quarters.

The following new member was unanimously elected: Mr. A. C. Ware (gold blocking), Chas. Letts. A warm welcome was extended to the new member by the President.

The next item on the agenda was the election of two auditors, Messrs. A. H. Smith and W. T. Lingham being unanimously elected.

Before the meeting closed a discussion ensued on the point as to whether the association should continue to hold its meetings at St. Bride, especially as their engagement would, unless renewed, expire at the end of the year. By an overwhelming vote it was decided to renew the engagement for another twelve months at St. Bride.

Messrs. Henry and Leigh Slater, Ltd., the well-known firm of paper stainers and paste-board manufacturers, are removing their London offices from No. 15, Queenstreet, to 2-4, Tudor-street, E.C.4, and will be in possession of the new premises from December 8th.

BRITISH & COLONIAL



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: United Kingdom, 10/-; Colonies

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

and Abroad. 12/-; per aunum, post free.

(Full page 8 by 51/4 ins.)										
Whole Page	•••	£B	10	0	Ĭ	8.				
	•••		17	6	One-eighth Page	12	•			
Third Page	•••	1	6	0	One-third Column					
Quarter Page	ð	1	0	0	One inch in Column	16	•			
An Extra	Cha	rge	for	Co	ver and Special Positi	ons	١.			
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.										

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. Henry C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10,
East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "British and Colonial PRINTER and Stationer" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Mesers. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents. 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1919.

Current Topics.

London Printers' Wage Settlement.

THERE is cause for some gratification to London printers, both masters and men, in the fact that a pacific settlement has brought to an end the latest wages dispute, and thus avoided destructive action from which, in many parts of the world, the trade has already suffered too much. On another page we report the deliberations of the master printers at their general meeting held the day before the final conference with the men. To this we are able to add, as we go to press, a state-of the terms provisionally agreed to, but at the time of writing still awaiting confirmation. The advances granted seem to represent

areasonablecompromise between the interests concerned, so that this agreement should serve to calm the typographical atmosphere of London for the time being, and, let us hope, to keep it calm until such time as more satisfactory means have been evolved than exist at present for the settlement of disputes in the printing trade.

The Cost of Industrial Strife.

That the strike is apt to prove a two edged weapon-rebounding to wound its wielder and others, as well as him at whom the blow is aimed—is made dramatically plain to-day by the news that comes both from Paris and New York. The three-weeks' strike in the French capital has caused serious and widespread inconvenience, deprivation and suffering. The newspaper proprietors have doubtless lost heavily through the suspension of publications and the expense of the emergency measures employed. The strikers, with both personal savings and union strike funds depleted, return to work apparently with nothing gained to counterweigh their losses in the fight. And while the industrial community and the general public have also suffered loss and inconvenience, from the interruption of a normal circulation of news, those upon whom most hardship has been inflicted are those of whom many are least able to bear it, the newsvendors. From New York, also, comes evidence that, whatever the issue of the conflict there, the city is sure at least of a very heavy financial loss occasioned by the stoppage, and, worse still, is said to be sure of a permanent annual deficit of not less than several million dollars, on account of the sixty odd publications which the strike has driven from the capital to print in other cities, many of which publications, it is certain, will never move back to New York. Further, some 3,000 printing employees in New York are dependent for their livelihood upon those sixty publications that have been ousted from the city | Is it not high time that trade disputes were submitted to some saner means of settlement than the appeal to force-Surely the Whitley the strike or lock-out? scheme, and any other schemes that may be thoughtworth investigating, should now receive the most strenuous attention of both employers and employed. For an appeal to force does not test the balance of right, but tests only the balance of might. A trial of strength is, by its very nature, an expedient detrimental alike to the immediate participants in a dispute, to the trade they represent, and to the whole social organism.



DECEMBER 11, 1919. BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

Manchester School of Technology.

In the course of a statement supporting the appeal for a fund of £150,000 to extend the Manchester College of Technology, Mr. Maxwell Garnett, Principal of the College, points out that before the war there were only 5,000 full-time students of science and technology in the United Kingdom, in comparison with 17,000 in Germany and 34,000 in the United States. The number of full time students in the Universities and Higher Technical Colleges was in 1914, 5 per 10,000 of the population in England, in the United States 10 per 10,000, in Scotland 17 per 10,000, in Germany 14 per 10,000; and the English deficiency was most marked in applied science and techno-"If," Mr. Maxwell Garnett writes, "during the next critical years, British industries are denied an increase in their highly trained personnel, they may be damaged beyond hope of recovery." Considering what this excellent institution is doing for printing. the appeal should not fail to find response in craft circles.

Paper Demand.

THE demand for paper will be in excess of the supply for another twelve to eighteen months. during which period there will be no vigorous tumbling down in paper prices. Very possibly, as the wheels of industry begin to run more smoothly, it will become possible to make slight reductions at intervals, and this is what we look forward to rather than any drastic cutting down. In the course of time repairs will have been effected on existing plant and new machinery will be gradually installed, Some of the labour which is very much unskilled at present will become more adept and the inherent possibilities of a well organised three shift system will begin to be realised. Shipping will in the course of another few months become appreciably less difficult and thereby ease the situation in regard to material and imported paper. Coal, which is already reduced in price to the domestic user, must inevitably offer a corresponding advantage to the industrial consumer, and in turn this will affect the price of all the chemicals used in the manufacture of paper, not to mention the immediate influence of a reduced coal bill in the paper mill. In wages we look to no decline, but we should expect from the joint efforts of management and labour a better production at less cost. All this will take time, and the progress will be very gradual, but none the less sure. If it matures within two years, we would have reason for great satisfaction.

Reasonable Offers of Paper.

In the midst of increasing prices, one drops across several very reasonable offers, the following among others: -Railway buffs and manillas at 5d. per lb., mill makings; foreign glazed tints for forward delivery at 4 d. per lb.; cream laids and woves, writings, at 61d. per lb.; fine M.F. printings at 61d. per lb.; M.G. litho poster at 7d. lb.; self-coloured unglazed printings or end papers at 8d. per lb.; M.F. white fine printing at 5d. per lb.; English, banks at 7 d. per lb.; coated art paper at 9 d. per lb.; friction glazed leatherboards at £36 per ton; Dutch strawboards at £15 10s. per ton (basis); British grey boards at £25 per ton; leatherboards at £36 per ton; Scandinavian kraft at £56 ios. per ton; S.C. varnishable litho, 61d. per lb. We hear it is difficult to find any wholesale house asking less than 8d. to 9d. per lb. for fine white printings and 9\frac{1}{2}d. to 10d. for fine E.S. writings. The Scottish mills are quoting 8d. per lb. for esparto printings and od. per lb. for writings. Corresponding English makes are not quite so good, but the prices are from 1d. to 2d. per lb. cheaper. British krafts are quoted £53 to £57 at the mill and from £58 to £60 by the wholesale houses. For Swedish kraft the wholesale houses are quoting £65 to £70 per ton for small orders.

Edward Lloyd, Ltd.

Removal of Offices.

Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., will shortly be vacating their London offices at 12, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4, and as soon as alterations are completed their business will be conducted at 4 to 7, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4. The vacation of the old offices takes place under an agreement with the United Newspapers, Ltd., following the recent sale of the newspapers.

The extensive paper mills of Messrs Edward Lloyd, Ltd., are situated at Sittingbourne, Keni, and at Vittingfos, Norway, the production amounting to 150,000 tons per annum.

The firm also have mechanical wood pulp mills at Honefos and Vittingfos, Norway, with a production of 80,000 tons per annum.

REFERRING to paper money, it is stated that five-shilling notes have been prepared, but the issue of such notes—and still more of notes to take the place of smaller silver coins—is not regarded favourably, for the reason that small denomination paper is not suitable for the great wear and tear to which the constant passing from hand-to hand and from till-to-till would subject it.

Messis. John Swain & Son, Ltd.

Unique Gathering of Old Employees.

On Friday evening, November 28th, the fourth annual dinner of a group of old employees of Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd., took place at the Imperial Restaurant, London. The idea of the annual gathering is rather unique, as it was originated first in a tittle merry-making given by their oldest out-door representative, Mr. Wm. Brett Plummer, which proved so successful that their secretary, Mr. F. H. Carpenter, took the matter up and suggested it should be perpetuated. And so it came about that Messrs. Plummer and Carpenter founded and cemented "The Old Boy's Brigade," which constituted a meeting once a year towards the end of each November in a purely social and friendly way of all employees of the London branch who had been with the firm no less a period than ten years.

The inaugural dinner was in 1911, but during the late war, the annual festivity was natur-

ally held in abeyance. Consequently a lapse of time intervened, during which eight of the old members unfortunately gave up their lives in defence of their country and for the love of their homeland. But 57 nevertheless sat down to dinner on the above-mentioned occasion. Mr. George J. Moss (from the office) very ably presided, supported loyally by Mr. W. Stanning (from the works).

The toast of "The Firm" was proposed by the Chairman, that of the "Old Boys Brigade" by Mr. Wm. Brett Plummer, and last, but not least, that of "Our Absent Comrades," which represented the "Old Boys" who had fallen or were otherwise taken away, by Mr. F. H. Carpenter, when all present stood silent for a few seconds in memory of those who had gone

over to the great majority.

The items of the menu which was an excellent one, were wittily introduced on the card. Native oysters, for instance, were described as being "deep etched—no beard." The roast. Yorkshire and vegetables were "mounted separately and vignetted nicely." The poultry course was set down as "a stereotyped dish, but well 'backed up." "'Stippled' and 'mealy'" was the Christmas pudding á la



The "Boys of the Old Bris"

DECEMBER 11, 1919. BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER

flambeau. The cheddar was "cut flush top and bottom," with celery "sweated on," while the dessert was "three-colour" and the coffee "black and white." Swain's special "Silver Electro" plate was to be put on the tables, "not to be taken away." None of it has been reported missing, however, and in spite of a threatened search it is satisfactory to learn that everybody responded to the roll call at the end of the evening "in quite a clear and distinct voice."

The Christmas pudding, which is always a special feature of the dinner, was brought in aflame. All lights were switched off, cigarettes crushed under foot; the room was in perfect darkness, only illumined by the pale blue flickering spirituous flare which danced around the raisin compound, and its entrance was enthusiastically applauded, for the "old boys" always congratulate themselves upon having the "first taste" of this ancient Christmas luxury before anybody else has even thought of it, let alone stirred it. There were no diamond rings in it, no gold watches or chains, no sovereigns or Treasury notes, and no horseshoes—which perhaps was fortunate. It went down very well notwith-

standing, and was unanimously voted excel-

The dinner was quite unofficial—none of the directors being present, not having been invited. Perhaps they may be asked on some tuture occasion. Who knows?

Among those present were the following veterans, who wore special decorations and who are proud to have served so many years with the firm:—Messrs. W. Stanning (43 years), Ellis (43 years), Young (41 years), Cattermole and Boulton (38 years each). Cox (34 years), James (33 years), Gascoine (30 years), and many others who have to their credit 20 to 30 years service each.

The total number of collective years of service in the firm of those present at the dinner reached exactly 1,176 years, a record, perhaps, that no other existing "process engraving" firm in the world can boast.

The accompanying block was specially produced for the occasion, the top line of portraits representing the latest eligible additions.

An Advertisement is always working



Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref., 15s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 14s. 3d., 14s 102d., 15s. 3d, 7 p.c. Cum., 20s.; Cassell, 715, 8; J. Dickinson, 28s. 3d., 41 p.c. Mort. Deb., 75; Financial News, Pref., 15s. 3d.; Hazell, Watson, Pref., 674; Ilford. 26s. 3d., Pref., 16s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 3s., Pref, 15s; International Linotype, 61; Lamson Paragon, 24s., Pref., 16s. 7½d.; Linotype, A Deb, 61¾, B Deb., 574; Edward Lloyd, 161. 6d.; Charles Marsden and Sons, 21s. 3d., 21s., 7½ p.c. Cum. Ptg. Pref., 20s. 71d.; George Newnes, 13s. od., 14s. 9d.; Odhams, 8 p c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 9d.; Pictorial Newspaper, Ord., 18s. 6d.; Roneo, 42s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 24s. 6d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 22s. 6d., 22s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$, Def., 16s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$., 17s, 16s. 10_2^1 d., 16s. 7d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 10_6^1 , 4 p.c. Pref., 5_6^6 ; Weldon's, 30s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"INISH TIMES," LTD.—The report of the Irish Times, Ltd., for the year ended September 30th, 1919, states that the profit, after payment of salaries, wages, management expenses, etc., and providing for bad and doubtful debts and income-tax £9.361, amounted to £39,642, and the balance brought forward, £7.158, makes £46,800. The directors have written off depreciation on premises, plant, etc., £2,410, and propose placing to general reserve £3,000, and paying a final dividend of 10 per cent., free of tax, on the ordinary shares for the half year ended September 30th, 1919 (an interim dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year to March 31st has already been paid), carrying forward £12,024.

"LADY'S PICTORIAL," PUBLISHING. - The report of the Lady's Pictorial and Sporting and Dramatic Publishing Co. for the year ended September 30th. 1919, states that there is a profit of £3,388, as against £379 during the previous year. This result has been achieved in spite of the still further serious increase in the cost of printing, engraving, etc., and is due to the fact that there has been a large improvement in the revenue from advertisements, while the circulation of the publications has been well maintained. Under the circumstances the directors have no option but to recommend the suspension of payment of the preference dividend until an improvement in labour conditions takes place. their report the auditors state that the approximate value of the reserve fund investments is estimated at £15,450.

llford.—For the year ended October 31stafter making allowance for depreciation and provision for doubtful debts, the net profit is £45,154, and £11,488 was brought forward. The directors have paid a dividend on the 6 per cent. preference, and recommend that £10,000 be written off goodwill, £5,000 set aside for depreciation of investments, £4,000 placed to reserve fund, a dividend of 8 per cent. on the ordinary for the year, against 6 per cent. for the previous year, leaving £11,042 to be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

SUNDAY STAGE AND SPORT ILLUSTRATED, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers and publishers of newspapers, magazines, books, periodicals, etc. The subscribers are R. Warner and Jessie Smith. Private company. The first directors are not named.

Amalgamated Trade Publications, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £160,000, in £1 shares, to acquire, print, publish, circulate or deal with any newspaper or newspapers or other publications, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and general publishers, papermakers, etc. The subscribers are all clerks. The first directors are W. Graham, F. F. Bridgwater, T. F. Willerson, and H. J. Stowell.

L. D. B. SYNDICATE, LTD—Registered with a capital of £3,600, in 2,400 shares of £1 each and 4,800 shares of 55., to carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants, engineers, etc., printers, publishers, electricians, etc. The subscribers are H. Wingfield and A. M. Howard. Private company. The first director is H. Wingfield. Registered office, 67, Watling street, E.C.

WILLIAM PENMAN AND SON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of paper manufacturers and dealers, newspaper proprietors, publishers, etc. Private company. The first directors are W. Penman and V. R. Penman. Registered office, 14, Upper Thames street, E.C.

LAUNDRY JOURNAL, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to take over the Laundry Journal, carried on at Fairfaxroad, Swiss Cottage, N.W., and to adopt an agreement with Baines and Scarsbrook, Ltd. The first directors are F. Scarsbrook, T. Baines, Elizabeth Baines and S. Goss. Private company. Registered office, 75, Fairfax-road, N.W.6.

VIRTUE AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a publisher carried on by H. D. Virtue as "Virtue and Co.," at 7, City Garden-row, London, and elsewhere. The subscribers are Mrs. M. Virtue and H. D. Virtue. Private company. H. D. Virtue is permanent governing director.

CREED AND BEAUFOY, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a bookseller and stationer carried on by R. G. Morton, at 22, Argylestreet, Birkenhead, as "Creed and Beaufoy." The subscribers are R. G. Morton and Miss

Esther Wynne. Private company. First directors are R. G. Morton (permanent) and Miss Esther Wynne.

FISHER, KNIGHT AND CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business at High-street, Harpenden, by A. R. Fisher, as "Fisher, Knight and Co.," and to carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are A. R. Fisher and C. M. Down. Private company. The first directors are A. R. Fisher and C. M. Down. Registered office, 12, Markethill, Luton.

DEFIANCE SUPPLIES Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares. to take over the business of printers, stationers. etc., carried on by L. H. Millington and H. J. Weighill, at 5, Corporation-street, Birmingham, as the "Defiance Supplies Co." The subscribers are L.W. Goold and H. J. Weighill. Private company. The first directors are L. W. Goold (chairman), L. H. Millington, and H. J. Weighill. Registered office, 5, Corporation-street. Birmingham.

Genealogical Publications, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of books, periodicals and other literary works, printers, booksellers, stationers, advertising agents, etc. The subscribers are R. Beckersteth and W. M. Boulton. Private company. Directors not named.

QUARMBY AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of boot and shoemakers and dealers, saddlers, manufacturers and importers of and wholesale and retail dealers in leather goods, electrical, motor, aeronautical and mechanical engineers, cardboard box manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are F. Quarmby, F. W. Quarmby, Miss A. Thomas and Miss R. Thomas. Private company. The first directors are F. Quarmby, F. W. Quarmby, Miss A. Thomas and Miss R. Thomas. Registered office: 32 and 34, Lowe-street, Keighley.

WEST OF IRELAND PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £10 shares, to carry on business as printers and publishers. The subscribers are J. Marren, R. G. Bradshaw, D. Andrew, J. Joseph Clancy. Private company. First directors: J. N. Dolan, D. A. Mulcahy, J. J. Clancy, J. Marren and R. G. Bradshaw. Registered office: Stephen street, Sligo.

ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENCY, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in 950 7 per cent. cum. pref. shares of £1 each and 1,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of magazine, newspaper, music and general publishers, magazine and newspaper distributors, printers, paper manufacturers, advertising and general agents, etc. The subscribers are Evelyn Hancock and Winifred H. Payne. Private company. J. N. Firth signs as a director. Registered office: 4, Featherstone-buildings, W.C.I.

NEW ZBALAND PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in 950 7 per

cent. cum. pref. shares of £1 each and 1,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of magazine, newspaper, music and general publishers, magazine and newspaper distributors, printers, etc. The subscribers are Evelyn Hancock and Winifred H. Payne. Private company. J. N. Firth signs as director. Registered office: 4, Featherstone-buildings, W.C.I.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

Notice is given, that a general meeting of Field and Queen (Horace Cox), Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation), will be held at the Registered Office of the company, at No. 34, Essex-street, Strand, London, W.C.2, on January 7th, 1920, for the purpose of having laid before it an account showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Notice is given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Charles James Herbert Jefferies and his brother, William Thierry Jefferies, who carried on business as wholesale and retail stationers, printers and bookbinders, at 41, Baldwin-street, Bristol, under the style or firm of Jefferies, Sons and Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from June 30th, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Charles James Herbert Jefferies, who will continue to carry on the said business alone.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDER.

Thompson, A. (male), carrying on business as A. Thompson and Co., at Trevelyan-buildings, 52. Corporation-street, Manchester, papermakers' agent. Date of order, December 1st, 1919, made on creditor's petition.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Heel, James Horatio, printer, carrying on business as the Spa Printing Co., Tremontroad, Llandrindod Wells. Date of order, November 6th, 1919. Discharge suspended for three years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from November 6th, 1922.

News-Print Agreement

An important conference was held in Montreal recently between committees representing Canadian newspaper publishers and manufacturers of news-print.

It is reported that the committees approved a continuation of the \$69 price to the end of the year, with the understanding that during the first six months of 1920 the price, if increased, shall not exceed \$80 per ton. The recommendations of these committees will have to be accepted by their principals before coming into force.

MOST **EFFICIENT** YET DEVISED. CARRIER



For prompt delivery of small parcels or rush orders, there is nothing to equal the Pavecar-the Car of the Pavement. They are They are more constrongly constructed, quicker, more con-venient and have a larger carrying capacity than any type of conveyance previously used.

A CHILD CAN WHEEL THEM.

Pavecars save 10/- per week, per car, on former delivery costs.

Send a Post Card for Booklet "Solving the Delivery Problem."

PAVECARS, LTD.

(Dept. 5),

Great George Street. LIVERPOOL. Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Situations Vacant.

ANTED, for Old-Established Publishing Firm in India, PRINTERS' OVERSEER; British subject; Compositor with Artistic Taste; capable of Supervising Composing and Press-room; thorough knowledge of Three-Colour Printing and Lithography. Age, 35-40; good constitution. Three years' engagement. Salary, Rs. 450 rising to Rs. 500 per month in three years. Fare paid both ways.—Apply by letter, with qualifications and references, "India," 3, Windsor-road, Church End, Finchley, London.

Situations Wanted.

M ONO MECH. SUPERINTENDENT will be open for ENGAGEMENT on any number of Casters; 18 years' exp., over 4 years with "Cape Times," South Africa.—John Guest, 41, Saltounroad, Brixton, S. W.

Miscellaneous.

DVERTISER desires to Purchase a GOOD BUSINESS; London or Provincial; cash up to £3,000; must show good returns and bear every investigation.—Principals only address, "B.," c/o Willmore's, Chiswell-street, London, E.C. 1.

C ROSSLAND GUILLOTINE BLADES, almost new; 32-in., 34-in., 38-in., 42-in., 64-in.; cheap for immediate delivery; in excellent condition.—Box 47, Printer, 27, Balleratt-street, Levenshulme, Manchester.

SMALL JOBBING PLANT for Sale (together or separately). Model Plates (Fig. 1) or separately); Model Platen (Foolscap), Type, Frames, Galleys, Ornaments, etc.; £80, sacrifice. -Wilson, 137, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

13676

Now-1920-Ready.

CHROMO **ALMANACS**

Cheap, Choice and Charming.

Great Variety. Many War Subjects,

Full Particulars on Application.

TAYLOR BROS. CIRCULAR

Is issued about Quarterly fully illustrating our new productions.

If you do not receive a copy issued, send us your name and address.

Every Description of COLOUR PRINTING

Cheaper and Better than usually offered.

Get our Prices before placing Orders elsewhere.

Wires:
Almanacs, Leeds.'

TAYLOR BROS Colour Printers
to the Trade,

Phone:

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Parent Association.

There was a very large gathering for the annual general meeting held on Tuesday, December 2nd, at the "Old Bell," Holborn, Mr. E. H. Berryman, the retiring president, occupying the chair during the earlier part of

the proceedings.

Mr. G. Phillips, the General Secretary, read a letter which, he said, settled the difference with regard to delegates' expenses at the recent conference. From Liverpool came a letter on behalf of the Liverpool, Manchester, Yorkshire, and Leicester Centres, which stated that in view of the sad loss the Association had sustained by the death of their chief, Mr. E. C. Moyce, and in honour of that gentleman, it had been decided to abide by the decision of the Finance Committee and to withdraw from any contentious communication in regard to this matter.

The Chairman described this as a very satisfactory settlement, and the members present

indicated their approval.

The following new members were elected: -Mr. J. Beamish (Messrs. S. Straker and Sons, Litho. Overseer); Mr. C. Butcher (Messrs. Page and Thomas, Ltd., Letterpress-

Machine); Mr. C. Cowderoy (Messrs. S. Straker and Sons, Letterpress-Machine); Mr. W. J. Davis ("The Englishman," Ltd., Works Manager); Mr. A. Drummond (Messrs. Wood and Rozelaar, Works Manager); Mr. D. Hughes (Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., Overseer, News Department); Mr. J. R. F. Kimpton (Messrs Haycock Cadle I td. Works Kimpton (Messrs. Haycock-Cadle, Ltd., Works Manager); Mr. J. Lloyd (Weekly Graphic and Bystander, Overseer—Composing); Mr. W. H. Mann (Messrs. Geo. Pulman and Sons, Ltd., Overseer — Composing); Mr. F. W. Martin (Lancet, Overseer—Composing); Mr. W. H. Slaughter (Messrs Kelly and Kelly (Overseer —Composing); and Mr. A. J. Taylor (London Printing Alliance, Manager – Litho).

Mr. Berryman, on behalf of the members,

extended a cordial welcome to the new-

The Late Mr. E. C. Moyce.

The President referred in sympathetic terms to the loss sustained by the death of Mr. E. C. Moyce. The work Mr. Moyce did in helping to build up the Association to its present position of prosperity was a monument that would stand in his honour, more lasting perhaps than praise. Accordingly, Mr. Berryman contented himself by moving, "That this meeting of the Association desires to place upon record its profound regret at the loss sustained by the death of Mr. E. C. Moyce."

Mr. A E. Jarvis, president elect, remarking that only good could be said of their late

E. J. HARRISON. Type-Metal Manufacturers,

MAKERS and REFINERS of

Stereo, Mono and Electrotype Metals,

OFFICE and WORKS:

8, MALT STREET, OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

FOUNDRY:

523. OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone: HOP 3658.

Telegrams: DESTROYING, KENT, LONDON.



Our vast stocks of all kinds of paper enable us to quote bed rock prices, and to ensure prompt delivery.

We have the right to use this seal.

We Specialise in

NEWS, PRINTINGS, BROWNS, CAPS, SKIPS, TISSUE PAPER (white and coloured), MACHINE GLAZED CAPS, KRAFTS and NATURE BROWNS, WRAPPING PAPER, TELEGRAM PAPER, COUNTER and TOILET ROLLS, SMALL REELS and ALL KINDS OF CREPE; BAGS for all Trades.

We shall have pleasure in sending you our Stock Lists on receipt of your request.

Do not place your orders until you have compared our prices with what you are at present paying.

SPECIAL OFFERS

M. G. Sulphites,

Leather Boards,

22 in. by 32 in. and 25 in. by 30 in., delivered, £43 per ton, or offers. Direct enquiries and all correspondence to the

French Paperstock Company Ltd.,

Department 2,

24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16.

Local Branches at

WEST KENSINGTON, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LEWISHAM, BRIXTON, CHELMSFORD, and SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

Digitized by GOOGIC

friend, seconded the resolution, which was passed in silence, the members standing.

The 26th annual report, which was taken at this stage, showed a balance of £448 odd. The number of members now attached to the Parent Association stands at 639, an increase on the year of 39. While this record was described as quite good, the council impressed upon all that it was necessary to increase the membership. During the year 50 members had been admitted, and four had been transferred to the Parent Association, while 10 had left London to join the provincial centres. Reference was then made to the death of eight members.

Referring to the retirement of Mr. Berryman from the position of president, the report remarked that his usefulness commenced many years ago and he had earned deserved popularity by the keen interest he had always taken in the Association's affairs and his ready help when work of any kind was to be done. The council placed on record their full sense of appreciation for his

past services.

Thanks were then extended to Mr. G. S. Waller, Hon. Technical Secretary, and other members who had assisted in the work of technical education. Referring to the efforts being made to secure better facilities for students as a craft the report remarked that the importance of the printing industry to London is indisputable and recognition for its demand for efficient training of appren-

tices cannot be too strongly urged. Mr. Berryman, in introducing the report and balance-sheet, mentioned that the latter related to the local fund and alluded to a deficit on certain social items. He thought, however, that the members would acquit the council of any undue extravagance during the war, and at the conclusion of hostilities it was felt that some celebration should be held. Both the whist drive and the Bohemian concert were certainly very enjoyable affairs. Their social functions had generally left a deficit, and if the present sum of £80 was spread over the three years, during which they had no gathering of the kind, then the deficit would not exceed that of 12 or 15 years The speaker went on to refer to the large accession of members during the past 12 months, and remarked that there was every prospect that their new colleagues would bring fresh ideas into their councils, which would make for the welfare of the Associa-

Mr. W. H. Wicken moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, and Mr. J. Stevenson seconded.

Mr. Bateman raised one or two questions on the whist drive, to which Mr. Whittle, who acted as steward, replied.

Mr. Pugh observed that the Association was run for social intercourse and they could not expect every event that was arranged to show a profit. The report and balance-sheet were then adopted.

The question of the amount to be allocated to prizes for technical students was left in the hands of the council, who will report to a general meeting of the Association.

Election of Officers.

Coming to the election of officers, Mr. Berryman mentioned that there was no competition for any office. He should like to be the first to congratulate Mr. Jarvis on his accession to the presidency. As a representative of the letterpress side of the craft, he welcomed Mr. Jarvis from the litho section. Their new president was full worthy of the honour which the members had conferred upon him and he had the distinction of representing a house that always held a great name in the printing trade. In congratulating Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Berryman described him as a very fine fellow, who carried the enthusiasm of youth into the serene region of old age (laughter), and seemed likely to go on for a

great number of years yet. (Applause). Mr. A. E. Jarvis (Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode) then took the presidential chair amid loud applause. In returning thanks, he said he should strive as far as in him lay to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor and he asked for the assistance of the members in upholding the dignity of the Association and

extending its usefulness.

Mr. Jarvis had pleasure in introducing Mr. S. M. Bateman as the unanimously-elected vice - president, an old member who had done so much for the benefit of the association; Mr. Bateman's wisdom would be a great help

to them. (Applause.)

Mr. Bateman, in acknowledging the honour conferred upon him, remarked that in the new president and vice-president the association had two of the most "cantankerous chaps" in the association-(laughter)-but he was sure they would work harmoniously together. He referred to his previous occupancy of the office of vice president.

The President then introduced Mr. Pugh on his re election as trustee, and Mr. Durston as the treasurer, both these gentlemen acknowledging their election in suitable terms.

General Secretary's Resignation.

The President mentioned the re-election of Mr. Phillips as general secretary without opposition, and Mr. Phillips was received with cordial applause upon rising to respond. He stated that he had just completed his first year as general secretary, and the first was always the most difficult period. He went on to acknowledge the assistance afforded him by Mr. Berryman, whose advice was always forthcoming when sought, and he expressed appreciation of the help and consideration he had received from the council and members of the association. Mr. Phillips went on to say that now, owing to the death of Mr. Moyce, he had been appointed by his firm to take over the department recently controlled by that gentleman in addition to his own. That appointment he had accepted, which meant increased responsibilities and duties. He was sorry, therefore, that he should have to resign from the position of general secre-He did so with a great amount of regret, because he was just getting into the He felt, however, that he had a very good lieutenant in Mr. Whittle, the financial secretary. Although no nominations would

Digitized by GOOGIC

be put up that night, he must ask them to accept his resignation and appoint a general

secretary.

Replying to Mr. Gill, who asked what the procedure would be in obtaining nominations or recommendations for filling the office of general secretary, the president intimated that every member of the Association would be notified of Mr. Phillips' resignation and that at the general meeting they would have nominations and proceed to election. There would be no rushing of the matter, but it was necessary to have a secretary very quickly as Mr. Phillips had stated that it was impossible for him to carry on after the end of the year. There would be no need for the centres to confirm the appointment, because they would have the right to nominate any member they wished from the London branch only. They would accept from the provinces nominations in writing.

On Mr. Pugh remarking that this would be a breach of the rules, the President said that in a case like that, he thought he would have to take that measure, and he should rule, if necessary, that nominations from the centres in writing would be accepted, it being understood, of course, that the gentlemen nominated

gave their consent.

Mr. Phillips' resignation was then formally

accepted.

Mr. Whittle and Mr. Waller returned thanks for their re-election as Financial Secretary and Technical Secretary respectively.

The following were elected to the Council, without the necessity of a vote:—Messrs. H. Blackwell, E. H. Campling, G. H. T. Freeman, W. H. Gill, E. Hutchins, T. B. Lapworth, C. Northam, H. T. Potter and J. R. Riddell, six of whom had not previously held office.

Mr. Phillips moved the recommendation of the Council, that Mr. E. H. Berryman be appointed editor of the Association's journal,

and Mr. Reed seconded.

Mr. Gill, on being informed that the consent of the centres must be forthcoming before the position could be filled, supported the recommendation heartily, because he knew of no man in the Association more capable of following their late lamented friend, Mr. Moyce.

The resolution was carried unanimously

and heartily.

Mr. Berryman acknowledged his election in

appropriate terms.

The meeting was then made special for the purpose of electing a trustee in the place of the late Mr. Moyce, and on the motion of Mr. T. E. Smith, seconded by Mr. Blackwell and cordially supported by Mr. Bateman and Mr. Whittle, Mr. Phillips was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Phillips was very warmly received on rising to acknowledge his appointment, and he pointed out that he had served the Association in one office or another ever since

1909

The meeting then proceeded to discuss

general business.

A discussion then took place on the question of holding an annual dinner. Mr. Whittle proposed that this be done, and that ladies be invited.

The President: I think you are asking for trouble, but there is the proposition. (Loud laughter.)

Various views were expressed as to the advisability or otherwise of extending invitations to ladies, and eventually it was agreed to hold the annual dinner without them.

The suggestion was made by Mr. Pugh that a Bohemian concert be held, and this it was understood, was approved, the question of the musical programme being deferred.

Death Benefits.

Mr. Freeman made the suggestion that aged members in need might be allowed to have the benefit of part of the money which would otherwise be paid to their relatives on their death. For instance, if a member could have £25 out of the £50 before he died it would be conferring a more direct benefit upon him.

Mr. Pugh mentioned the difficulty as to where the money was coming from. He thought it would be much better, as had been suggested some time ago by Mr. Phillips, that the members should subscribe to a pension fund of their own. With a membership of over 1,000, he thought it could be done.

Mr. Bateman recalled that on a former occasion he mentioned something of a similar kind to what Mr. Phillips had in mind. He agreed with Mr. Pugh that it was a matter

worthy of consideration.

Mr. Phillips said it was a good many years ago that he first suggested this matter. It required careful working out, and he would take the opportunity of asking the council to appoint a pensions committee to go into the matter. He hoped at some future date that he would have something tangible to place before them, so that every member would get a pension at a certain age without applying elsewhere several times without success.

The President announced that Mr. H. J. Frost and Mr. J. C. Pugh were to take the chair on December 13th, at the Green Man, Upton Park, in connection with the East Ham Auxiliary in support of the Printers' Pension

Corporation.

After jocular proposals had been put forward as to forming a golf club and a boxing club, Mr. Pugh proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring president, to whose services on behalf of the association he paid a very warm tribute.

Mr. Jarvis insisted upon seconding the resolution, and described Mr. Berryman as an ideal

chairman.

Mr. Bateman and Mr. Phillips cordially supported the resolution, which was unani-

mously carried,

Mr. Berryman replied that his compensation for any trouble he had taken during his year of office had been that he had made many friends, and he thought he could claim that he had no enemies. (Hear, hear.) He was indebted to the members for all the kindness they had shown to him.

OVER 4,050 persons are employed in the Government Printing Office at Washington, U.S.A., which, it is claimed, is the most complete establishment of its kind in the world.



Stabilising the Printing Trade.

The following is the discussion which ensued at the Whitley Council conference reported in our last issue:—

On the meeting being thrown open for discussion, Mr. Howard Hazell pointed out that the conditions under which most printing businesses operate to-day, prevented that personal touch between employer and employed that was so beneficial in the old days when a master printer used to know his few employees by their Christian names. emphasised the value of any scheme that enabled masters and men to meet round a table and frankly discuss difficulties together before the difficulties had become acute. The constitution of the scheme was important, but of far greater importance was the spirit with which members came together. He assured them that on the part of the Master Printers there was the right spirit-the desire to work with the men as best they could to find some reasonable and equitable way out of difficulties as they arose. He believed there was the same spirit on the part of the men. Conferences of employers and employed should not be confined to times when dispute had arisen, but there would be great benefit in meeting together for the furtherance of any common object they had in view.

In reply to a question as to the possibility of having unorganised workers represented on the Industrial Council, Mr. Goodwin said that the basis of the scheme presupposed organisation on both sides. The Council as it stands represents on the one hand the federated employers (including some nonunion houses), and on the other hand only workers organised in recognised trade unions. He could not see how unorganised workers could be represented.

Mr. McCarley complained that the scheme, while providing representation for capital and labour, denied representation to an im-

portant third party-management.

Mr. Goodwin replied that in the printing industry there were very few persons of the capitalist class not exercising direct management in their businesses. So that there was not felt a need for a triangular arrangement such has had been suggested—apart from the practical difficulty of determining how management was to be represented. The works advisory committees, however, would give adequate representation to the management, and he thought that the scheme as it stands provides means for utilising all the brains in the printing industry.

Inanswer to a question as to whether the professional side—journalists and newspaper proprietors—were represented, Mr. John Ames, the secretary of the Industrial League, said that the Joint Industrial Council dealt only with commercial printers, exclusive of

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON."
Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON
Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood.

the newspaper industry. Steps were being taken to form a joint industrial council for the newspaper industry, but the chief difficulty had been with regard to the Institute of Journalists, a body including both employers and employed. They claimed the right to be represented in a joint industrial council for the newspaper industry, but the federated trade unions took up the position that the Institute, including as it does employers as well as employed, was not a recognised trade union and so was not within the scope of the Whitley scheme.

Dr. E. Halford Ross, Home Office medical officer, mentioned that some three or four years ago, when Mr. Walter Hazell and Mr. Isaacs asked his assistance in improving the health of printing workers, he had emphasised the need for research with regard to the tuberculosis difficulty. He had since been able to make many observations. One thing he had noticed was that there was a very considerably increased incidence amongst the children of men and women employed in printing, and this amongst children who had not themselves so worked. This showed hereditary pre-disposition. It was true there were bad printing works, as another speaker had pointed out, but they had vastly im-proved of late years. The question of health in industry was a most important matter, and he was sure that with improved health the problem of conciliation would become a much easier one.

Mr. Unwin, who began by referring to the present negotiations in regard to a "very large demand" for an increase of wages, hoped that the existing council would early find some solution to the problem which had as yet baffled them—the representation of unorganised labour. They could not expect to dragoon every employer and every man into one organisation. He spoke as a very old worker on the non-union side, and he thought he was justified in saying that something like 50 per cent. of the labour of this country is

not organised.

Mr. Robert Young, M.P., ex-General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who had accompanied his friend Mr. Tootill from the House of Commons, made a short speech proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Goodwin. He said that one of the difficulties with regard to Industrial Councils in the engineering industry was the large num-ber of unions involved. His hopes had been increased by learning that in spite of there being 23 unions in the printing industry, headway was being made. He was specially delighted to hear of the instance of cross-voting in the Council, as one sometimes feared a reversion to the old system of "keeping ends 'whereas the central idea of the Whitley Scheme was to bring out a new spirit. went into the war," he said, "not so much to save ourselves as our fellows and our country. I think that is the sort of ideal we have got to carry into industry." Referring next to the problem of unemployment, he said that this above all other questions will have to be settled in the very near future. One of two

methods must be ultimately adopted: either each industry taking responsibility for itsown unemployment; or all industries uniting to protect every industry in the country. Men had no sound argument, he said, against increased production, but there remained the dread suspicion that it meant for them or their Increased fellows increased unemployment. production could not be expected until the men were satisfied that adequate provision against unemployment had been made. After speaking of his own personal experiences as a worker on strike, he said that as a trade union official he was convinced that in the interest both of the men and of the employers strikes must be avoided; and the best way of avoiding them was that masters and men should meet and place their cards on the table so that an agreement could be come to.

This vote, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, were carried unanimously.

Paper Prices.

Paper and Progress, the house organ of Messrs. Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd., celebrates its third anniversary with the last issue, a fact upon which we congratulate its producers. Although the publication was started owing to the war making such a demand upon the services of the firm's travel-

lers, it will continue quarterly. On the course of prices of paper, the following comments appear in the current issue: -" In July we stated the opinion that, providing there was a cessation of labour disturbances, which had so far proved such a hindrance to the industrial recovery of the country, there was every hope of healthful conditions being speedily restored. Indeed, actually up to a few days ago it seemed that in all directions the various sections of the community were settling down in real earnest to the task of building up their impaired resources, from the combined success of which the nation will eventually resume its wonted vitality. And then, almost twelve months after the signing of the armistice, we found ourselves suddenly and without warning in the stranglehold of a strike so paralysing and so far-reaching in its probable expansion that it was well nigh impossible to over-estimate the enormity of the misfortune. Thanks, however, to a splendid spirit of general determination and resolution, the effect was far less disastrous than had been counted upon by the extremists, and after a week's struggle saner counsels have prevailed. The effect upon the papermaking industry has been as bad as upon any in the country, having in view coal and transport difficulties, and as a consequence, until such time as leeway has been made up and output increased, paper will increase somewhat in cost and be less readily obtainable than even during the last few weeks, when facilities for rapid supply from the mills have been few owing to the rush of orders."



(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV.

LONDON: DECEMBER 18, 1919.

Christmas Send

for the

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION.

Send us or promise to send

One Cwt. DROSS. (or more)

which we will credit at the rate of per cwt., and pay to the P.P.C. as a subscription from the firm sending the Dross.

Many of the leading newspapers and printers have already responded to our Appeal nobly and generously.

You help us also?

Christmas is in the air—a time when the needs of our poor and aged fellow craftsmen should be more than ever before us. Translate this spirit of goodwill and sympathy into practical co-operation. Do not delay, as this special scheme closes on December 29, 1919.

> N.B. - Old Stereos, Electros, Copperplates, Type, Etc., may also be sent, full market value will be given.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-42. Holland Street. Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

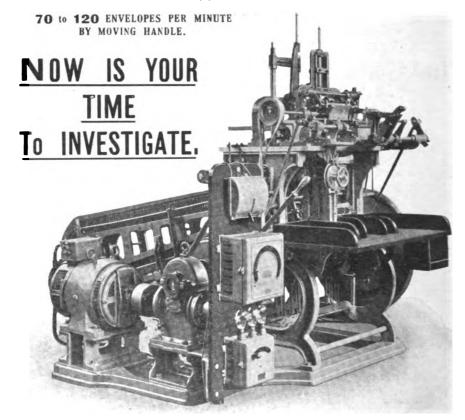
Telephone: HOP 4720 (three lines). Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Friars, London." Also at MANCHESTER. GLASGOW. BRISTOL. DUBLIN,

THE LATEST IMPROVED

"ALL BRITISH LEADER" ENVELOPE FOLDING & GUMMING MACHINES

with Variable Speed Motor and Speed Controller.

SELF-CONTAINED DRYING ARRANGEMENT FITTED TO EACH MACHINE.



DAVID CARLAW & SONS, LIMITED,

31, FINNIESTON STREET,

Telephone: 1262/3 CENTRAL.
Telegrams: "AUTOMATON, GLASGOW."

GLASGOW.

Agents: JOHN W. BAINBRIDGE, Ltd., 28, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV Number 25.

LONDON: DECEMBER 18, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"The Care of the Printer's Eyesight."

Optician Gives Practical Advice to Printers in a Lecture at St. Bride's.

Few people have so much cause to value, and to take the best possible care of the inestimable gift of eyesight as have the many workers connected with the printing craft. Were the importance of the subject fully realised, Mr. J. H. Sutcliffe, F.B.O.A., would have had a vastly larger audience than the small but interested gathering that attended his lecture at the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, on the 5th instant, when he dealt with "The Care of the Printer's Eyesight."

ing School, on the 5th instant, when he dealt with "The Care of the Printer's Eyesight."
MR. T. W. McAra. J.P., who acted as chairman, introduced Mr. Sutcliffe, mentioning the fact that he is Director of Examinations to the British Optical Association and is also Superintendent of the Army Spectacle Depot.

THE LECTURER, who mentioned that he did not speak as a printer, said that as an optician, he had been struck with the great possibilities of improvement in the composing-room. He had at first felt a strong desire to lecture the father of the chapel on the subject, but now he knew enough not to do that, and he sympathised with the composing-room staff in the difficulties under which they struggle.

Overstraining the Eyesight.

To the question of how to care for the printer's eyesight, said Mr. Sutcliffe, one answer could be made very simply, namely that one must avoid overstraining it. Yet that was what was done by apparently every printer he had seen; and even the sub-editors, the readers, and everyone connected with a printing office seemed out to strain their eyes and abuse them. They might lose an arm, or a leg, or their hair, and yet remain printers; but if they lost their eyesight, the only con-

nection they could have with the printing trade would be through the benevolent fund.

Then they ought not to put into the printing trade people who because of bad eyesight could only be bad printers, or those who would eventually damage their eyes and become bad printers as they grew older.

come bad printers as they grew older.

He would recommend that when a boy came to the institute for printing training, they should have his eyesight carefully examined, so as to discover any slight defect which might develop and prevent his ever becoming a good printer.

Forms of Paulty Eyesight.

The lecturer proceeded to describe in nontechnical language some of the forms of faulty sight that might interfere with good printing. With the aid of blackboard sketches he explained the symptoms and malformations associated with the several troubles, and indicated the optical remedies available. He dealt first with myopia, or "short sight," distinguishing the "sick" variety, anyone afflicted with which would be well advised to leave the composing-room for some less eyetaxing occupation. Next was mentioned hypermetropia, or "long sight," which also if serious would be sufficient cause for dissuading a boy from entering the composing-room. Astigmatism was next dealt with, and characterised as interfering with the seeing of things in a particular plane—perhaps the vertical plane, perhaps the horizontal, or sometimes an oblique plane. The lecturer pointed out that we are used to seeing things mostly vertically or horizontally, and that we see comparatively few oblique lines in a room or elsewhere. The cubists, he admitted, emphasise oblique lines in some of their pictures, but these cause a certain amount of

distress. (Laughter).

He suggested that astigmatism, which was present more or less with most people, and commonest in the vertical and horizontal forms, provided an explanation of the fact that the average compositor does not like to set, nor the average reader to read, italics or sloping caps. Astigmatism, he said, was sometimes responsible for good effects as well as bad, producing the tidy habits of the man who must have everything arranged exactly on the square, and helping the architect to put his lines in the proper places. matism might explain why a good compositor may be inclined in making-up a page or setting a display ad., to get everything a little on the skew, so that a touch was needed to pull everything together. This might occur with the work of a very good printer with a little astigmatism.

Speaking next of colour perception, the flecturer mentioned that a great many people who are slightly colour-blind can yet accurately match shades of colour. He thought that a boy, before entering upon a course of printing including colour work, should certainly undergo some examination in colour percep-

tion and colour matching.

Proceeding to treat of optical aids for printers, the lecturer said it was the normal thing for a man at the age of about 35 to become old in an optical sense, and at about 45 to begin to have sight difficulties owing to the reduced elasticity of the lens of the eye. He mentioned the different lens arrangements possible in spectacles, to remedy this difficulty, and to meet the requirements of different occupations. As to the focus of vision at which most of the printer's work is done, and the requirements that spectacles were expected to meet in this particular craft, he hoped to learn something from his audience.

Spectacles and Eye-Shades.

Displaying several specimens of eye-glasses and spectacles, the lecturer said that the pince-nez type was not a good one for the workman. Spectacles were the proper thing. They could be rimless or with metal rims; but the very best type were "tortoiseshell," which were very comfortable and light, had no metal touching the skin and were not liable to set up galvanic action. Though it might not be advisable to wear them in the street, these spectacles could be strongly recommended to the man at work. They were much worn in America, even out of doors.

Another thing very much used in composing offices in America, wonderfully useful, not only to compositors, but also to readers and sub-editors, was the eye-shade. A simple cardboard shade gave surprising relief to the eyes, counteracted bad lighting, and made the illumination of work in hand appear almost double. Here again there was the difficulty of fear of ridicule, present in every trade in England, but not found in America.

Type Faces and Eye-sight.

The lecturer next explained the use of "test types" by oculists, and indicated the capa-

bilities and limitations of normal sight in the reading of printed matter. He proceeded then to speak of newspaper types in this connection, and said there had lately been great improvements in the readableness of newspaper print. In this respect he gave special praise to his favourite daily paper, The Times. He mentioned, however, the recent introduction by The Times of sloping capitals in conjunction with vertical letters; this had caused him great distress. He felt sure printers would not use sloping letters if they knew that the average person could read best vertically or horizontally. The best form was a vertical letter of fairly broad face. He thought that many newspaper proprietors would find their circulation increased if they had a little more sympathy for the eyes of their readers.

In conclusion, he added that coloured paper was an abomination from an optical point of view. Strong contrast was required, the intensest black ink on the whitest non-glossy

paper.

Points from the Discussion.

Mr. McAra opened the discussion with some racy comments. As to the compositor getting his page a little askew, it was not astigmatism that was to blame, but page cord! He emphasised the necessity of going to a qualified optician when glasses were required, and testified to the great benefit he himself had received from the use of spectacles, also to the value of the eye-shade, but felt that a printer was not only afraid of ridicule for adopting the latter, but feared the overseer would think it time to get someone to take his place. (Laughter.)

Mr. Riddell, who brought out several interesting points, also spoke to the value of the eyeshade, which he had seen worn in America, and found very beneficial himself. He saw no reason why compositors should not wear these shades at case, and machine minders when making ready. He raised the question of the superior legibility of lower-case as

compared with capitals.

To this the lecturer replied that he thought the difference was partly due to the fact that readers are more accustomed to lower case; he said also that a printers' reader is able, instead of spelling out words, to take in a word, or even a line, at a glance as a picture, and this is easier in the case of the more com-

pact lower-case type.

Mr. F. Collis, speaking of the best focus for compositors' glasses, said he thought this would not be the "stick" focus—as the lecturer had suggested-as the comp. ought not to manipulate his "stick" by sight so much as by touch. He thought the most important point to focus upon was the place of the "copy," usually on the bottom part of the upper case or the top of the lower. He also raised the subject of lighting, which it had been expected Mr. Sutcliffe would deal with. He concluded by moving a very hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Mr. Geddes mentioned, among other points, that he thought the eye reads the top half of a letter more easily than the bottom. thought this had something to do with the success of "Cheltenham." He spoke of a 40 per cent. depreciation of the sight of school children in Alsace-Lorraine since the introduction there of German Gothic type. He seconded the vote of thanks, which was heartily carried.

The lecturer, responding, added a few words on the subject of lighting, which, he said, he had not attempted to deal with in the course of his address, as it required an evening to

South-West London M.P.A.

Dinner and Annual Meeting.

The members of the S.W. District Association of the L.M.P.A. were present in good force at the dinner and second annual meeting of the Association which took place at the Albert Tavern, Victoria-street, on the evening of Monday, the 8th inst. The items on the agenda were (1) the report of the year's work, (2) the treasurer's report and balance sheet, and (3) the election of officers.

The reports showed that the S.W. District Association has accomplished a good year's work, and that it is a live and growing branch of the L.M.P.A. Nineteen new members have been made during the year, bringing the total membership up to 62. The balance-sheet indicated finances in a healthy condition, the balance carried forward being over thirty-one pounds.

On the retirement of the first president, Mr. T. J. Mountain, who was heartily thanked for valuable services during the past two years, Mr. A. Spring was unanimously elected president for the coming year. The other elections were as follows:—Vice-president, Mr. J. D. Wise; hon. treasurer, Mr. R. Kent; hon. secretary, Mr. C. V. Mold; committee, Messrs. H. Bottomley, H. A. Chivers, E. G. Cole, H. Drewett, W. G. Mead, T. J. Mountain, R.

Kent, G. W. Young, E. Trim, and Major Low. Major Fordyce Birch, secretary of the L.M.P.A., on being asked to speak, met with a very hearty reception. He brought from Mr. Keliher a message of regret at being himself unable to attend, and remarked that members owed a great debt to Mr. Keliher for conducting the recent negotiations with ex-

Speaking of the labour committee, Major Birch said he had been struck with the fact that it was possible to get a body of men not paid for their duties who would get up at a minute's notice and come away from their own offices to act as members' spokesmen and representatives. He told how, the previous week, he had received notice at 10.0 a.m. that a lightning strike had occurred at a certain printing house. In a quarter of an hour an emergency committee had been brought together; in two hours' time work at the house in question had been resumed.

Referring to missionary effort in the gaining of new members, he emphasised the value of the Costing System in this connection. He added that the Association would be pleased to have suggestions as to any manner in which the services of the M.P.A. could be bettered, and so far as finances and staff made it possible, any workable improvements would be put into operation.

Mr. F. A. Perry, president of the W. & N.W. Association, who said he had been present at the birth of the S.W. branch, emphasised the value of membership of the L.M.P.A., claiming that it more than repaid its small cost. He urged also the inclusion in the rules of local associations a rule according to which every member undertook not to canvass another member's customers.

After some discussion as to the best day and hour for the monthly meeting of the association, it was decided that it be held on the second Wednesday of each month to begin

at 7 o'clock.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the new president, Mr. Spring.

Photographic Paper Developments.

Under the style of Rajar, Ltd., a private company has been registered with a capital of £200,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of Rajar, Ltd. (incorporated in 1907) and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in photographic materials and apparatus, advertising specialities and novelties, showcards and almanacs, chemicals, etc.

The first directors are :-

A. E. Parker, Wadhurst, Sussex, paper-maker (director of Wiggins, Teape and Co., 1919, Ltd., and Rotary Photographic Co., 1917, Ltd.).

T. L. Parker, Withnell Fold, Chorley,

Lancs, papermaker (director of Wiggins, Teape and Co., 1919, Ltd.).
C. F. S. Rothwell, Thornedge, Spring-road, Hale, Ches., chemist (managing director of Rotary Photographic Co., 1917, Ltd., and director of Lilywhite, Ltd.).

Registered office, Rajar Works, Town-lane,

Mobberley, Ches.

Winterbottom Book Gloth Co., Ltd.

The chairman and directors of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., gave a generous entertainment to their friends in the London bookbinding trade on Thursday night at the Savoy Hotel. Mr. G. H. Winterbottom presided over a large gathering, and the whole proceedings were most enjoyable. Indeed, it was quite a unique assembly. A report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

Trade Notes.

An exhibition of English books is taking place at Zurich from December 10th to 28th,

THERE were increased imports of books and printed matter into Canada during the year ended October 31st.

MESSRS. HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY are the printers of the new sixpenny fiction monthly, the "Sovereign Magazine.

THE Kingdom of Jugo-Slavia permits the export of books and printed matter in any quantity and without payment of export duty.

THE late Mr. Benjamin Alfred Rayworth, for over 37 years a member of the staff of Engineering, and for the last 13 years joint editor, left £9,791.

According to an Italian news agency, the New York Herald is endeavouring to buy a building in the centre of Rome as offices for a Rome edition of that paper.

The death has occurred in a local infirmary of Mr. James B. Plumpton, a well-known journalist in the North of England, at the age of about 56.

THE Co-operative Newspaper Society, Manchester, has published a new monthly magazine dealing mainly with the co-operative movement. Its title is "Woman's Outlook," and the subscription price 2s. a year.

As THE result of a quarrel between two printers' assistants engaged at Bouverie street, Thomas Wm. Smith, 40 (whose true name is Whitfield Lucian Romilly), of Championgrove, Denmark-hill, charged with assaulting William Thos. Anderson, of Kinsale-road, Peckham-rye, was at the Mansion House, sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SWEDEN AND COPYRIGHT. - Seeing that Sweden has ratified the Berne Copyright Convention of 1908-except in regard to newspaper and magazine articles—an Order in Council on November 25th extends the protection in this country of the Copyright Act, 1911, to works, other than newspaper and magazine articles, of which the country of origin is Sweden. The Order takes effect on January 1st next.

THE Printing Trades' War Memorial Committee having considered tenders from six building firms for the erection of the Memorial Wing to the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, have accepted that of Messrs. Strange and Sons, of Tunbridge Wells, for £6,100. The work will be proceeded with at once, with a view to the wing being opened for the reception of patients next summer. A further £2,500 is required to complete the scheme.

New Monthly.—The Churchman's Hackney Monthly and Review (price 3d.) is an octavo brochure of 32 pages and wrapper, and, though unpretentiously produced, contains much of general interest, especially to Hackney residents. Besides articles on miscellaneous subjects, the contents include local railway time tables and tram and 'bus services, and local and general news items. The publishers are Messrs. H. Churchman and Co., 7, Wilsonstreet, E.C.2.

THE death is announced of Mr. Walter J. Moody, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Cooper and Co, printers and stationers, Huntingdon.

For stirring up strife and circulating false statements about British troops, the editor of the Egyptian Circular has been arrested in London for deportation to Egypt.

AT Saturday's meeting of the Institute of Journalists' Orphan Fund, it was decided to increase the annual grant to each child by £8. and to make a special two-guinea grant for the holidays.

MESSRS. ALFRED ALLDEN AND Co., papermakers' agents, have removed from 31, Eastcheap, to 118, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Mr. Allden has had experience in the paper trade for over ten years.

We understand that Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., of 1, New-streetsquare, London, E.C., have acquired the goodwill of the book printing section of the business of the Complete Press, Ltd., Norwood,

IMPORTANT matters are down for discussion at the annual general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association to be held today (Thursday), at the Stationers' Hall. Items on the agenda include the basis of future subscriptions and the new rules.

The Press report of an outbreak of fire on the premises of Messrs. Odhams, Long-acre, on Friday, appears to have been incorrect. We understand that an automatic fire alarm on the firm's premises was accidentally actuated, thus calling the brigade, but that there was no fire to be extinguished.

A PRINTERS' Whist League, or Printing and Kindred Trades' League, has been inaugurated in Birmingham and the district. The rated in Birmingham and the district. idea is to bring the jobbing and news sections more closely together. Mr. H. Harverson (Birmingham printers) is the President, and Mr. A. W. King, hon. sec. The League will commence matches early in January.

PRINTERS' WAR MEMORIAL.—A successful matinée was given at Kingsway Hall on Saturday in connection with the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home for Men and Women, at Deal. The proceeds will be applied to the building of the Printers' Peace Memorial Wing, dedicated to the officers and men of the printing and allied trades who fell in the war. An enjoyable musical programme was presented, many popular artists having lent their services. Mr. W. E. Berry and Mr. J. Gomer Berry, proprietors of the Sunday Times, have presented a bed to the Home.

Personal

LORD BURNHAM, as president of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, has accepted the invitation to the annual dinner of the Papermakers' Association on February 5th. Acceptances have also come in from the presidents of other kindred organisations.

MR. FRANK LLOYD is unfortunately unable to attend as his health does not permit him to be out at night.

MR. THOMAS MARLOWE is leaving the editorial chair of the Daily Mail. His successor is said to be Sir Campbell Stuart, who has recently been connected with Carmelite House, but whose association with Lord Northcliffe extends from the beginning of the British mission to the United States. He is 34 years of age.

MR. MARLOWE, it is understood, remains vice chairman of the Associated Newspapers. He has been editor of the Daily Mail for twenty years.

MR. HILL, for many years a member of the staff of the Financial Times, has been appointed by the Board to the position of advertising manager, in succession to Mr. H. Bridgewater, who has resigned.

SIR JOHN ELLERMAN, BART., having acquired the ordinary shares of the Ingram family in the *Illustrated London News and Sketch*, Ltd., has informed the holders of ordinary shares that he is willing to acquire all or part of their holdings at par value—namely, 5s. per share.

MR. JAMES MUSGRAVE, who for a number of years has been a member of the composing-room staff of the Leeds Mercury, has been elected secretary of the Leeds Typographical Society, in succession to Mr. R. M. Lancaster, who is retiring at the end of the year.

LIEUTENANT R. S. ECKERSLEY, a member of the literary staff of the Bolton Evening News, has been presented with the Military Cross at the hands of the King at an investiture at Buckingham Palace.

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD, for 17 years caseroom overseer for Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., Leeds, and subsequently for 22 years overseer at Messrs. Chorley and Pickersgill, Leeds, has retired from active work. He has been the recipient of several gifts, including a gold watch from the directors, a gold albert from the office staff, and an ebony walkingstick and an amber pipe from the case-room companionship.

MR. J. W. Bibby, secretary of the Leigh Branch of the "T.A.," has been made a

magistrate. A similar honour has been paid to Mr. P. Prescott, a lino operator on the Wigan Observer.

MR. GEORGE A. ISAACS, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, was in happiest vein as chairman at the free-and-easy dinner and re-union of old-time members of the Society, held at London Bridge Hotel on Monday evening.

AMONG the distinguished visitors was "Charlie" Bowerman, M.P., who was one of the speakers. Want of space prevents further mention in this week's issue—just going to press—but room will be found for a report in the following number.

Reel Paper on Fire.

Serious damage was done by fire to the stock of reeled news-print which the proprietors of the Daily Express had stored in the South Western Railway arches, off Hercules road, Lambeth, London. Four hundred tons of the paper were stored in the arches, representing 41 million copies of the Express, and a total length of 16,000 miles—the distance between London and Wellington (New Zealand). Enormous quantities of water were poured on the danger area, but despite this the paper continued to smoulder. Large quantities became pulp, but it is hoped that an appreciable amount will be salved. The four hundred tons were only a small portion of the reserve stock of the Daily Express, and the Hercules arches fire, although a serious one, did not handicap the usual issue of the paper.

New Paper Box Machine.

Big claims are made for a paper box machine which is to be turned out at De Pere, Wis. Mr. Geo. Diamond, the inventor, has organised a corporation with a capital of £500,000. It is claimed that the machine will do the work formerly done by seventeen machines and will save the manufacturer storage space of 15,000 to 20,000 square feet. The Diamond machine in a single operation, it is asserted, will transform a cardboard blank into any sized box, from the smallest cigarette container to the largest shirt box. The Diamond corporation are to erect a paper mill.

THE fifth edition of "Papermaking," by Messrs. C. F. Cross and E. J. Bevan, is now in page proof and may be expected early in the new year. This useful text book has been considerably developed, thus becoming more than ever valuable to the student.

Digitized by GOOGIG



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: United Kingdom, 10/-; Colonies and Abroad. 12/-; per annum, post free.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

	(Fı	all j	ag	e 8 l	by 5'/4 ins.)		
Whole Page	•••	£8	10	0	Ī	8.	d.
Half Page	•••	1	17	6	One-eighth Page	12	6
Third Page		1	6	0	One-third Column	15	0
Quarter Page	Ð	1	0	0	One inch in Column	a 6	6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. Henry C. Willmott. Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. Foster, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester. United States—Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOR-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1919.

Current Topics.

The London Wages Agreement,

Since our last issue the new agreement between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation has been confirmed, and the terms published. As regards the application of the 7s. 6d. advance in respect of night work, the agreement provides that in the case of a regular night shift or 'ship, the advance is restricted to 7s. 6d. per week, but overtime is to be charged at night time rate and a quarter, including the 7s. 6d. The members of the Amalgamated Typefounders' Society who are employed as typefounders or mono-casters in general printing offices are included in the award. Male junior members are to receive

the same increase as women, viz., 3s. 6d., while learners get 1s. 9d. Women and junior members engaged on agreed men's work are to receive the same advance as men. In the case of piece workers, the 7s. 6d. advance is to be added to that given in June, 1919, except in the cases where its equivalent has been merged in the piece scale by agreement with the L.M.P.A. Piece-workers' overtime ismen, 10 d. per hour; women, 7d.; learners. 31d., for the hours worked, in addition to the agreed overtime rates for time-workers. Wilfully lost time is to be deducted from the advance, with a minimum of one day. Workers casually employed are to receive 2dper hour extra. In working out the new wage for regular night work of a man hitherto receiving £3 17s. 6d. a week, there is first to be added the usual 50 per cent., i.e., £1 18s. 9d., and afterwards the 7s. 6d. This gives a total of £6 3s. 9d,, as the new minimum weekly rate for regular night work in such a case. In notifying employers just before the week-end of the new rates, Mr. Woodgate Stevens, the secretary of the men's federation, expresses regret at the shortness of the notice given, which, he explains, is due to the agreement not having been signed until last Thursday. He also expresses the hope that the change brought about by the agreement will not have the effect of disturbing the friendly relationship hitherto existing between employing firms and the societies included in the federation.

Increased Cost of Printing.

THE London Master Printers' Association states that it has been ascertained by careful investigation in a number of offices principally engaged in printing weekly newspapers and periodicals that the increase in cost which the new wages advance will entail, coupled with corresponding increases in rates, light, heat, power, and particularly all repairs to machinery, and the heavy resultant increases in overtime rates, will mean that the cost of printing is advanced a further 10 per cent. As workers in the printing trade are now paid for all statutory holidays, the Royal proclamation regarding December 27th makes it obligatory for this holiday to be paid for in every printing office in the country.

Paper Exports and Imports.

ALTHOUGH a laudable attempt has been made by British mills to approach without loss of time a full output, the demand is so enormous that a large proportion of the

orders placed are subject to many weeks delay before delivery is possible. Naturally attention is directed to foreign and colonial sources of supply, but in these channels buyers find considerable difficulty in getting their demands executed. Prices show a strong upward movement; in fact mills prefer not to quote just at present. Notwithstanding the obstacles in the way of prompt execution of orders, the imports of paper, etc., at British ports continue to show a big expansion, the arrivals during November indicating an increase of 715 per cent. compared with the corresponding month of last year. Our home mills are greatly handicapped in actively cultivating an export trade, but, notwithstanding, the shipments last month were 248 per cent. better than during November of last year. The imports and exports during November and for the eleven months ended November were as under:-

NOVEMBER.

Imports · ... 951,899 cwts. £1,580,133 Exports 110,867 407,143 Re-Exports... ... 3,254 17,056 JANUARY-NOVEMBER. Imports6,453,519 cwts. £10,983,621 Exports ... 793,845 " 3,753,765 Re-Exports... 18,240 85,304 Last month's imports show an increase of £1,303,708, and for the eleven months ended November an increase of £6,256,274, compared with the corresponding periods of last year, and the exports increases of £191,246

Newfoundland "News."

and £833.669 respectively.

In November of last year only 2,446 cwts. of reel paper were imported as against 320,708 cwts. last month. Of this quantity Newfoundland was responsible for 60 per cent. Norway comes next with 8.9 per cent., followed by Sweden with nearly 4.7 per cent., the contribution of the United States amounting to a little over 1.4 per cent., and supplies from other countries to 24 per cent. It is to be regretted there is no specific reference to Canada, in view of the strong efforts now being made to develop trade within the Out of a total importation of printings and writings not on reels, amounting to 31,990 cwts., Norway supplied 17,418 cwts. and Sweden only 3,351 cwts. Very small quantities of printings and writings not on reels were received from the United States and Belgium, but other countries (chiefly Canada it may be inferred) supplied 10,223 cwts. Belgium is now taking a prominent part in supplying this market with hangings and other printed or coated papers, being responsible for 2,775 cwts. out of a total importation of 3,529 cwts. Packings and wrappings were imported last month to the extent of 226,595 cwts. as against only 33,009 cwts. in November of last year. Over 50 per cent. of last month's supplies of packings and wrappings came from Sweden, 26.5 per cent. from Norway, 3.3 per cent. from Finland, and 3 per cent. from Belgium. Strawboard is a prominent item in the list of imports, last month's total representing 286,353 cwts., compared with November last year (55,696). The imports of mill and wood pulp boards were 106,583 cwts. and under the heading of unenumerated 6,141 cwts.

Strikes Injure Trade.

How strikes and industrial unrest injure British trade in indicated in a striking manner by an incidental reference which Sir William Price, President of Price Brothers. and Co., Quebec, makes to the delay in erecting the English papermaking machine which the company is setting up at their Kenogami Mill. This machine is being supplied by Messrs. Charles Walmsley and Co., of Bury, and the significant remark which Sir William Price makes is as follows: "This machine would have been working now had it not been for the strikes in England." The pity of it! But the injury thus inflicted may not end. with the delay in a specific instance. It may extend far beyond that. It has to be remembered that our engineering firms have severecompetition to face, and that competition is. growing. Although it is true that other countries have also their strikes and unrest in a more aggravated form than we experiencethem, still a check to development such as is hinted at by Sir William Price may have farreaching effects, and for the sake of the working men of this country it is wise to point out where hasty action leads. The workmen of the United Kingdom are the best in the world, and the products of their skill are still spreading the fame of the old country all over the globe. It is to their credit as well as to that of the directors and staff of our leading engineering firms that British papermaking machines, for instance, are in such favour, not only in this country, but elsewhere. And just now paper mills everywhere are expanding and increasing, while there is a very special need for news-print machines. In America many plants are being switched from wrappings to "news," such is the demand for that: class of printing paper. So there are opportunities opening out for the products of British papermaking engineers, and it would be disastrous if hasty or unwise action on the part of the workpeople jeopardised the chances of British firms in extending their connections, itized by

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 6\frac{1}{2}, 6\frac{1}{2}, Pref., 15s 7\frac{1}{2}d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. 7 p.c. Cum. 19s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 9d.; Cassell, 8; J. Dickinson 28s., 2nd Pref., 70\frac{2}{2}; Financial News, Pref., 14s. 9d.; Ilford, 24s. 4\frac{1}{2}d., 25s., Pref., 16s. 9d.; Illustrated London News, 5s., Pref., 13s. 9d.; International Linotype, 61; Linotype, A Deb., 60, Edward Lloyd, 16s.; Charles Marsden and Sons, 21s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; George Newnes, 14s. 9d., 15s. 6d., Pref., 13s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 74s. 6d.; Pictorial Newspaper, 7 p.c. Cum. 18s., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s.; Roneo, 42s. 3d., Pref., 16s.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 9d., Pref., 78s. 9d.; Wallpaper Manufacturers, 22s. 3d., Def., 17s., 16s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., 16s. 6d., 16s. 9d., Pref., 14s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15\frac{1}{2}, Pref., 9\frac{1}{2}, 9\frac{1}{2}; Weldon's, 35s., Pref., 15s. 4\frac{1}{2}d; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 13s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Argus Printing Co.—The report to October 31st last states that after making ample provision for depreciation, the accounts show a net profit of £11,582, and £2,903 was brought forward, making £14,485. A divided at the rate of 6 per cent. is recommended, leaving £8,643 to be carried forward, subject to directors' fees.

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, LTD. — The accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1919, show that after writing off £1,000 for cost of issue of mortgage debenture stock, £10,691 for depreciation of plant, type, fittings, etc., £943 for war allowances, £1,200 for debenture stock redemption fund, and £862 for leaseholds sinking fund, there remains a profit of £26,082, from which must be deducted the debit balance of £20,826 brought forward, leaving a credit balance of £5,256 to be carried forward.

AMALGAMATED PRESS.—The report for the year ended October 31st, 1919, states that the profits, after transferring £75,000 to the reserve fund and writing off depreciation of plant and buildings, etc., amount to £363,254. The directors recommend a final dividend of 5s. a share on the ordinary shares, free of incometax. The sales and advertisement revenue of the company's publications has shown a gratifying increase during the past year. Several new publications have been launched with complete success. In order to meet the growing business large new printing works are to be erected on the site which was purchased for this purpose prior to the war.

WATERLOW AND SONS.—The accounts for the past year show a net profit, including £15,907 brought forward, of £197,087. The directors recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the deferred ordinary shares, making £2½ per cent. for the year, placing to reserve £40,000 and carrying forward £32,887.

SUN PAPER MILL COMPANY, LTD.—The directors announce that the balance on the year's working is £23,158 and that the reserve fund stands at £50,000. The declaration of bonus and demand will be decided at the annual meeting on December 17th. An extraordinary general meeting of the company has been convened to be held on the same day for the purposes of subdividing the existing preference and ordinary shares and increasing the capital from £92,000 to £120,000 by the creation of 28,000 additional ordinary shares of £1 each.

NEW COMPANIES.

HEATH BROS., LTD — Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, stationers and lithographers carried on at St. George's Mill, Macclesfield, as "Heath Bros." The subscribers (each with one share) are G. Heath and H. Heath. Private company. The first directors are G. Heath, H. Heath, W. Pimblott, and T. Bury. Registered office, St. George's Mill, St. George's street, Macclesfield.

MORRIS AND BOLTON, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printing ink and varnish makers, oil distillers and refiners, black, bronze and fine colour manufacturers, etc The subscribers are Γ . J. Woods and E. C. Elsmore. Private company. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

NULEAF, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares (1,250 preference), to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in gold, silver, and metal foil, decorative paper, chemicals, etc. The subscribers are J. S. Allen and W. Parker. Private company. The first directors are W. Parker and J. S. Allen. Registered office, 2a, Gladstoneroad, Croydon, Surrey.

GEM POSTER PROCESS Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £600, in £1 shares. to take over the business of C. Palmer and J. Sholman carried on as the "Gem Poster Process Co., at 171c, Battersea park-road, S.W.8, and to carry on the business of printers, etc. The first directors are C. A. Palmer, J. Scholman and W. C. Page. Private company. Registered office, 171c, Battersea-park-road, S.W.8.

ISON BROTHERS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a cardboard or paper box manufacturer carried on as "Ison Brothers," at 66, York-road, Bedminster, Bristol. The subscribers are E. L. Atherton, Mrs. A. Ware and J. Corrigan. Private company. The first directors are Mrs. A. Ware, J. Corrigan, G. Atherton and W. Corrigan. Registered office, Narrow Lewins Mead, Bristol.

WALTON ADAMS AND SON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares (1,000 6½ per cent. preference), to take over the business carried on at 29, Blagrave-street, Reading, by A. W. Adams as "Walton Adams and

Digitized by GOOGLE

Sons," and to earry on the business of photographers, printers, stationers, photographic artists, picture dealers, etc. The subscribers are P. P. Crowe and T. W. Alderman. Private company. The first directors are P. P. Crowe and T. W. Alderman (both permanent). Registered office, 29, Blagrave-street, Reading.

W. J. SAVILLE AND Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £40,000, in £1 shares, to earry on the business of wholesale and manufacturing stationers and card makers carried on by W. J. Schmalz as "W. J. Schmalz," at 21-23, Featherstone-street and 33, Emmott-street, London. The subscribers are W. J. Schmalz, H. P. A. Saville and J. E. Saville. First directors: W. J. Schmalz, H. P. A. Saville and J. E. Saville. Registered office: .21-23, Featherstone-street, E.C.1.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in 40,000 shares of 5s. shares, to carry on business as publishers, printers, etc. The first directors are Mrs. E. Robertson, R. J. McCormack, D. Johnston, J. Barry, F. W. Pollock, A. J. McPilkington, J. Small, W. R. Morrow and Rev. R. J. McIlmoyle. Private company. Registered office: 7, Wellington-place, Belfast.

EDMONTON MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printing, toy making, etc., formerly carried on by the Edmonton Munitions Co., Ltd., at Edmonton. The subscribers are H. H. Stockfeld and E. S. Warmington. Private company. The first directors are E. S. Warmington, H. H. Stockfeld and J. P. Tilley. Registered office: Tile Kiln-lane, Upper Edmonton.

WILLIAM JOHNSON AND SONS (LONDON), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £50,000, to acquire the business of manufacturers of albums, leather goods, fancy stationery, etc., carried on at 18, Union-street and 42, Southwark-street, S.E., 16, Regent-street, S.W., and elsewhere, as "Wm. Johnson and Sons." The first directors are W. A. Johnson, A. F. Johnson, M. G. Deacon, S. L. Servante, F. Hirst and H. Howl. Private company. Registered office: 18, Union-street, Southwark, S.E.

LEVERIDGE BROS., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, to carry on the business of warehousemen, paper and paper bag merchants, etc. The subscribers are E. W. Leveridge and S. Leveridge. Private company. The first directors are E. W. Leveridge and S. Leveridge. Registered office: 24, Timberhill, Norwich.

WILLOVBY MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500, to manufacture from paper pulp or other materials, advertisement signs and decorative articles for office and household utility. The subscribers are B. H. Willcox and H. W. Povey. Private company. The first directors are B. H. Willcox and H. W. Povey. Registered office: 1, Newman street, Oxford-street, W.1.

ALFRED TURNER (MANCHESTER), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of manufacturers and repairers of and dealers in typewriters,

duplicators, ribbons, carbons, stapling, time stamping and numbering machines, manufacturing stationers, etc., carried on by A. Turner and W. H. Phillips, as "Alfred Turner," at 54. Corporation street, Manchester. The subscribers are A. Turner and W. H. Phillips. Private company. The first directors are A. Turner (managing director) and W. H. Phillips. Registered office: 18, Cannon-street, Manchester.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Frederick James Gilbert and James Arthur Gilbert, carrying on business as printers, stationers, publishers and booksellers, at Glastonbury, under the style of the Central Somerset Gazette Printing and Publishing Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from December 8th. All debts due and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by James Arthur Gilbert, the continuing partner.

The partnership between James Horace Collings and Norman Read, carrying on business as printers and stationers, at 115, Nunhead-lane, Nunhead, London, S.E.15, under the style of Collings and Read, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from November 20th, 1919. All debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received or paid by Norman Read.

The partnership between Arthur Henton and Charles Hole, carrying on business as printers and paper merchants, at St. Mary'sgate, Nottingham, under the style of Henton and Hole, has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from September 30th last. All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by Arthur Henton, who will continue to carry on the said business alone under the style of Henton and Hole.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDER.

Gibbon, Perceval, formerly of 122, Beaufort Mansions, London, S.W., journalist. Date of order, December 10th, 1919. Made on creditor's petition.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Cornforth, Joseph, Express Printing Works, Chestergate, Macclesfield, letterpress printer.

Digitized by GOGLE

HEECOLONIAL DECEMBER 18, 1919.

Date of order, November 6th, 1919. Bankrupt discharged on payment of £7 10s., which has been made.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Thompson, A. (male), carrying on business as Thompson and Co., at Trevelyan Buildings, 52, Corporation-street, Manchester, papermakers' agent. First meeting, December 17th, 1919, official receiver's offices, Byrom-street, Manchester. Public examination, January 16th, 1920, 10 a.m., Court House, Quay-street, Manchester.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

Haworth, Lawrence Edward (carrying on business as Haworth and Son), 60, Carnarvonroad, Blackburn, carrying on business at 10, Lord-street West, Blackburn, paper merchant. First and final dividend of 6s. 8d. in the f; payable at 27, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn,

December 27th, 1919.
Comforth, Joseph, Express Printing Works,
Chestergate, Macclesfield, letterpress printer. Supplemental dividend of rod. in the \mathcal{L} ; payable at official receiver's office, 9, Brookstreet, Stoke-upon Trent, December 18th,

1919.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Brawn, Wilfred John, carrying on business at 112A, Highcross-street, Leicester, printer and stationer. Trustee, John Hunt Burton, 1, Berridge-street, Leicester. Last day for receiving proofs, December 24th, 1919.

Foreign Duties on Paper, etc.

The Danish Ministry of Justice has announced the abolition of export prohibition in respect of paper waste and old paper, also of tar dyes and organic by-products of tar dye production, including aniline and aniline compounds, benzol, cresol and meta-cresol.

Among the goods now placed on the Finnish "Import Free List"—importable into Finland free of all restrictions—are: Bookbinders' cloth, pasted, also strengthened with paper; label cloth; vulcan fibre, board and cardboard; paper waste and waste paper; paper (not including news-print paper); wall paper; perforated or stitched jacquard cards and tubes of paper, pasteboard or pulp; common household or kitchen utensils, such as pails, buckets, etc., of paper, pasteboard or pulp, even if combined with other materials; printed books, maps and charts; printed music; printing plates, etched, engraved, or punched, electro-galvano and stereotypes, types, matrices, printing stamps and brass rules for book printers and bookbinders; also "filling material" of lead and lead alloys, such as squares, reglets, etc.; printing machines; lithographic stones; printers' ink; book, lithographic and copperplate printing colours.

The Netherlands Government has raised the prohibition on the export of paper yarns and fabrics woven thereof.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Callow, G. C. Moistening device for gummed

paper, etc. 30,297. Evans, G. J. Printing apparatus. 29,961. Gloucester Pin Manufacturing Co., and 29,853, Paper fasteners.

29,854, 23,855. Hayes, J. E. Fountain pens. 29,956. Henton, F. K. Note-book refill clip. 30,330. Isaacs, E. L. Calendar pad easels. 29,963. Krauss, V. Inkstand. 30,335.

Mason, G. Combined fountain pen and pencil holder. 29,808.

Mond, A. (Pencil Products Co.). Magazine pencils. 29,964. Nasmith, J. W. V

Wire-stitching machines. 29,903

Pollard, H. F. Postal wrappers. 30,299. Portway, S. V. Printing plates for addressing

machines, etc. 30,428. Qadri, N. H. Bar type-writer for typing two different languages or styles. 29,430. Richardson, J. Envelopes, etc. 29,822. Rowland, H. W. Envelopes. 29,331.

Specifications Published, 1918.

Pomeon et ses Fils, A. Manufacture of pasteboard cases, and means therefor. 124,713. Loose-leaf books, date Willcocks, F. E. cards, writing pads and the like. (Cognate application, 20,146, 1918). 135,604.

1919.

Type-bar action for writing Garbell, M. machines. 135,719. Pitt, W. N., and Wood, H. H. Method or means for fixing counterparts in embossing presses. 135,378.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1919.

Duncan, P. M. Loose-leaf binders. 135.463. Hansen, J. P. Photographic apparatus. 135,484.

The Swedish Printers' Strike.

The following comment appears in the Anglo Swedish Trade Journal in a review of industrial conditions:—The most serious and prolonged dispute of the year was that of the compositors, who signally failed to achieve the results which they anticipated when they went on strike. After a few days, the newspapers began to appear again regularly, and the difficulties and inconveniences of the situation became daily less, so that after some weeks the strikers were compelled to abandon their exaggerated demands.

Digitized by GOOGIC

Cheques for Paper Worker.

Amalgamated Society's Successful Effort.

Recently a successful smoking concert was held at the Stork Hotel, Nechells, Birmingham. It was arranged by the members of the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers for the purpose of handing over to Mr. J. R. Carney (who up to the time of his accident in November, 1916, was employed as a finisher at Aston Paper Mills, Birmingham), two cheques. One cheque was of the value of £550, and was obtained by the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers from the insurance company in commutation of the weekly payments of 25s. per week which Mr. Carney had been receiving as a result of the successful action taken on his behalf by the The other cheque, value £15 15s., was obtained from the insurance company towards the costs of the society, but the executive committee very generously decided to also hand this over to Mr. Carney. In addition to these cheques he had already received £50, which is paid to any member of the society who is totally incapacitated by accident from following his employment. Thus Mr. Carney has received the sum of £615 158., exclusive of weekly payments of 25s.

The concert was open to all paper mill workers, and there was a crowded attendance. Very capable artistes had been secured.

During the evening the cheques were handed over to Mr. Carney by Mr. Wm. Dyson, the general secretary, who, on behalf of the executive committee and the members of the society, wished him and Mrs. Carney, who was also present, every success in the future. At the same time Mr. Dyson also pointed out to those present how important it was that each and every one of them should be trade unionists, as it would have been practically impossible for an individual to have obtained the compensation without the assistance of his society.

Mr. Carney very suitably returned thanks.

The proceedings were kept up until a late hour in the evening, and were brought to a close by the usual votes of thanks and the

singing of the National Anthem.

The accident to Mr. Carney was met with on November 17th, 1916, when he fell off a lurry which he was mounting to load with reels of paper. Alighting on his head, he was picked up unconscious, and was conveyed to hospital in an ambulance. Two operations were performed upon him, but he continued to suffer from deafness and dizziness. He resumed work for a short time, but in December, 1917, acting on the advice of his doctor, he ceased. The Amalgamated Society took the matter up, with a view to obtaining compensation from the insurance company, and after various medical consultations the case eventually went to the courts, with the result that the injured man was awarded all the arrears of compensation from the time he ceased work and the sum of £1 5s. per week so long as he remains totally incapacitated.

Carron Grove Paper Co., Ltd.

The report of the Carron Grove Paper Co., for the year ended October 25th last states that, after maintaining the mill and machinery in thorough efficiency and providing for depreciation and excess profits duty, the net profit for the year amounts to £60,534. The balance brought forward from previous year, after deduction of allowances voted by the shareholders, was £8,479, leaving £69,013, which the directors propose to deal with as follows:-To provide for the 6 per cent. preference share dividends for year to December 31st, 1919-First preference dividend £1,800, second preference dividend £3,000 (the halfyear's dividends, less tax, which fell due as at June 30th last were then paid, and the remainder will become payable on December 31st); to carry to reserve fund £10,000; to provide for the interim dividend of 10s. per share on the ordinary shares, paid in June last, £15,000; to pay on December 11th, 1919, a final dividend for the year on the ordinary shares of £1 per share, amounting to £30,000; leaving to be carried forward to next year £9,213. All the papermaking machines in the mill have now been restarted. As the working hours of the shift workers have been reduced from a 12-hour spell to 8 hours by arrangement with the unions, it entails the employment of a large number of additional hands and a corresponding increased demand for housing accommodation. The company has acquired suitable land in the vicinity of the works, and is proceeding to erect thereon a number of additional houses for their employees, fitted with all modern conveniences and of a suitable design.

German Paper Industry.

Earlier in the year German paper mills were able to book rather considerable orders in neighbouring neutral countries, including Switzerland, says the Geneva correspondent of The Times (Trade Supplement). Germany is known to have sufficient wood and coal for the purpose of the production of paper. The time has now come for the fulfilment of the orders, and quite unexpected difficulties have The German production of glue is arisen. only able to cover about 40 per cent. of the needs of the German industry. Of course, the calculation of the German paper mills who booked contracts with neutral customers was based on the prices of German glue. Now the German authorities distributing the glue in the country compel them to import 60 per cent. of the glue consumed. That is spoiling their whole calculation. The prices of glue are very high in the world market, and especially high for those countries who pay with a currency at one-eighth of its normal value.

Paper Standardisation.

Printers' Complaint of Delay.

H. A. M., in the World's Paper Trade Review, writing on this subject, says:—

We are going to make no apology for devoting the bulk of our space this week to a continuance of the fight for standardising paper. Since 1912 the subject has cropped up intermittently, and at one time it appeared almost as though success had at last attended our efforts. In May, 1917, the master printers of the British Isles unanimously adopted a scheme which had as its basis the 1,000 sheet ream, standard inch dimensions for name sizes, the elimination of unnecessary sizes and names, and the specification of board thicknesses in thousandths of an inch. From that time onward to the end of the war, it was repeatedly insisted upon in these paragraphs that the position of the paper trade as a result of war conditions made it absolutely imperative that some form of standardising should be adopted for the sake of output and conservation of energy and material. actual fact, something was done, for several mills parcelled their paper in 1,000 sheet reams (or milles); others adopted the 500sheet ream, and almost all mills deleted a number of unnecessary substances.

Opportune Time Passing.

Still greater insistence was made upon the fact that the war-time condition of the mill routine and the chaotic condition of paper generally (with all the old standards of quality and brand gone to the wall) and with stocks alike at the mill, the warehouse and the printing house entirely depleted, produced a peculiar and absolutely unparalelled opportunity of commencing post-war business anew on regular and standard methods. On November 15th. 1918, we said: "The time is ripe for effecting a useful reformation and the present opportunity is the best that has ever occurred or ever will; but the consideration of the problem has been left perilously late. The task of demobilisation and reinstatement of labour will possibly overshadow the minor issues of reconstruction." On April 18th this year we remarked that "Delay is prejudicing the prospects of a successful inauguration of the scheme and every week sees a diminution in the appropriateness of the period." Now we have arrived at the close of 1919, with printers and wholesalers reverting to the pre-war grades of stock and the old conglomeration of sizes, substances and ream contents. Meantime we are entitled to ask: "What has been done in the matter of standardising, and who is it that bars the practical application of the scheme?"

The Printer's Scheme.

In May, 1917, the printers of the country (who are the most important body concerned

in paper) devised, revised and approved the first scheme as mentioned at the outset. For close upon two years, the proposed scheme was discussed and thrashed out in other circles concerned. In November, 1918, the scheme was provisionally approved by a special conference composed of representatives of the wholesale stationers, the manufacturing stationers, the printers and the papermakers. A committee was appointed comprising the following members: - Mr. W. Howard Hazell (printers), Mr. H. Bradly wholesale stationers), Mr. F. G. Hawdon stationers and envelope (manufacturing makers) and Mr. A. W. Foster (papermakers). This committee set to work, and that is the last we know of it. In January this year the Master Printers' Federation issued a revised draft of suggestions which carried standardisation to its logical conclusion as affecting substance numbers, based on grammes per square metre. In this state the scheme was thoroughly practical and ready for immediate application. Later, in May, a full and representative congress of master printers approved the scheme wholeheartedly and pressed for it to be put into immediate use. Nothing has since been done, owing to red tape on the part of the papermakers and wholesale stationers.

Who is at Fault?

For our own part, we resolutely refuse to believe (until proof appears) that the paper mills refuse to adopt the scheme for the home What we are quite ready to believe is that the wholesale stationers (of which body a small number of papermakers form a part) are unwilling to take their part in the new scheme until forced. The whole of the arguments for standardising paper have been set forth fully and frankly. If there is good argument against the proposition, why do not the exponents state clearly their views in the trade press, so that the other and more important body of paper interests may at least know the obstacles to progress? Failing an open and candid discussion, there is one way in which the scheme will be put into motion. The mills and the wholesalers are dependent in the end upon the printing trade. The printers' customers have no interest in the subject of standarisation either way. That leaves the printer free to take his own stand The mills, almost on his own principles. without exception, realise the appreciable economy of standardisation, in that it will enable them to secure increased production and more regular quality. The old condition of things under which the printer was almost forced to buy from the wholesale house has changed, and mills all over the country are now catering direct to the printer. Without exception almost, the mills will fall in with printers' requirements if printers decide on a plan. That is the view point on which we ourselves will now work, assuming that the wholesaler has taken up a hostile attitude against a scheme which is calculated to ease and improve the conditions of working in the paper-using trades.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS VACANT, REPRESEN LATIVES OF MANA-GERS REQUIRING POSITIONS, AGENCIES, BUSI-NESSES WANTED OF FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY and MISCELLANEOUS.—Charges for Advertisements of the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion after. Seven Words to be reckoned for each line.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Special Rate for Operatives only: One Shilling for Twenty-Four Words, and One Penny per Word after. Minimum charge, One Shilling. Cash to be sent with order.

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—Two Shillings per line.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have replies addressed to the Office of this Journal under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

Miscellaneous.

CROSSLAND GUILLOTINE BLADES, almost new; 32-in., 34-in., 38-in., 42-in., 64-in.; cheap for immediate delivery; in excellent condition.—Box 47, Printer, 27, Balleratt-street, Levenshulme, Manchester.

SMALL JOBBING PLANT for Sale (together or separately); Model Platen (Foolscap), Type, Frames, Galleys, Ornaments, etc.; £80, sacrifice. —Wilson, 137, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.



A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON." Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN,
Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood"

Digitized by Google



Our vast stocks of all kinds of paper enable us to quote bed rock prices, and to ensure prompt delivery.



We Specialise in

NEWS, PRINTINGS, BROWNS, CAPS, SKIPS, TISSUE PAPER (white and coloured), MACHINE GLAZED CAPS, KRAFTS and NATURE BROWNS, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER, TELEGRAM COUNTER and TOILET ROLLS, SMALL REELS and ALL KINDS OF CREPE; BAGS for all Trades.

We shall have pleasure in sending you our Stock Lists on receipt of your request.

Do not place your orders until you have compared our prices with what you are at present paying.

Coloured M. G. Sulphites, 7d. per 1b.

Leather Boards,

22 in. by 32 in. and 25 in. by 30 in , delivered, £43 per ton, or offers.

Direct enquiries and all correspondence

French Paperstock Company Ltd.,

Department 2,

24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16,

Local Branches at

WEST KENSINGTON, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LEWISHAM, BRIXTON, CHELMSFORD. and SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

Digitized by GO

British Imports of Paper, etc.

				O1	1 u	PC	1,		
	Novembe		Jan.	·No▼.	Nova	MBMR	JANNOV.		
Description.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	
Printings or Writings-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£	
On Reels	2,446			1,885,664	6,393	473,110		2,939,61	
Not on Reels	8,643	31,990			35,464	80,130		674,55	
Hangings		303		2,580	33,4-4	3,131		18,80	
Other Printed or Coated		3,226		25.303	_	20,166			
Packings and Wrappings	33,004	226,595		1,417,474	114,727		1,191,048		
Strawboards	55,696			2,014.490	68,117	218,617		1,671,77	
Mill& Wood Pulp Boards	18,752			822,945	22,443	172,431		1,298,12	
Unenumerated, etc	1,803	6,141	21,822	58.735	29.281	56,404			
Totals	120,409	981,899	1,950,174	6,453,519	276,425	1,580,133	4,727,347	1098362	
	Printi	ings o	Writin	igs-On	Reels.		1	1	
Pro-	Cwts.	Cwts.	0-1-	0-1-	1 6			i a	
From— Sweden	788		Cwts. 119,439	Cwts. 275,607	1,697	19,830	310,685	455.260	
NT	1,058	15,0 5 5 28,747	96,261						
TT-14-3 C4-4-4	1,030	4,640	35,387			6,960			
Newfoundland	1	193,751	4,820		11	294,439		1,200,17	
Other Countries	-	78,515	1.774			106,590			
	Printin	gs or \	Writing	s—Not	on Ree	ls.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
			1	1	11				
From-	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	٤		
Sweden	653	3,351	34,65					66,180	
Norway	7,826	17.418				41,880			
Belgium	-	490				2,523			
United States	140	508				1	1		
Other Countries	24	10,223	3,01	43,718	27.	4 28,82	32,005	156,798	
		н	anging	3.					
From-	Cwu.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owte.	٤		£	£	
Belgium Other Countries	_	302	_	2,417		3,119	(17,935	
	Pri	nted o	r Coate	d Pape	rs.				
P	0	0=10	Cwts.	Cwts.	lı .	1 .		1 .	
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.			٤	14,630	34,136	80,00	
Belgium France	_	2,774	9,345			864			
United States	_	47 203	42 538			2,39		49,32	
Other Countries	_	202	68	4,924		2,27		27,62	
				''	li				
	Pa	ckings	and V	Vrappin	gs.				
From-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts.	٤		£	٤	
Russia	-	7,532		53,726		17,88		115,80	
Sweden	3,309	115,331	198,139	612,046	14,95	8 270,97	614,551	1,496,16	
Norway	29,616	60,054	410,388	555,887		6 145,57	7 1,412,992		
Belgium		6,910	250			27,469			
Other Countries	84	36,768	31,963	177,090	19	3 94,234	162,79	517,68	
	!	İ		i	lt.	1		1	

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	November.		Jan	JANNOV.		November		JayNov.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	٤	
Writings	5,513	12,589	101,361	121,861	48,509	72,855	670,420	837,136	
Printings	11,964	45.947	214,025	315,859	57,838	162,128	960,698	1,269,547	
Packings and Wrappings	2,533	33,096	45,849	171,968	16,136	52,091	217,993	347-374	
Hangings	4.741	5.002	42,146	51,811	32,408	27,327	237,324	342,722	
Other Printed or Coated	941	1,311	14.471	14,805	14,923	21,420	175,753		
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	1,470	3.515	24,751	33,637	6,497	10,697			
Manufactures of ,, ,,	751	1,302	18,322	14,432	4,333	9,283		96,488	
Playing Cards	27	162	1,101	1,477	626	3,122			
Envelopes	1,220	2,178	24,667	19,820	13,858	16,035			
Bags	520	1,134	15,758	11,041	3.724	5,696		52,907	
Unenumerated	2,150	4.631	24.586	37,134	17.045	26,489			
Totals	31,836	110,867	527.037	793.845	215,897	407 143	2,920,096	3.753. 7 69	

Writings.

			1	- 0				
To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	531	2,714	13.434	34.664	6,126	12,10%	91,327	203,309
United States	74	22	955	498	945	277	8,907	6,856
Other Foreign Countries	1,082	3,464	13,729	33,906	10,984	25,202	112,400	275,965
B. South Africa	554	383	11,536	4,134	4,030	2,142	74.777	33,065
B. India	832	3,034	21,583	23,967	7,468	18,279	133,174	146,821
Straits Settlements	253	102	2,840	1,574	2,440	569	2 2.426	13,442
Ceylon	182	234	1,038	1.537	1,339	1,522	8,190	9,522
Australia	938	721	15,488	10,951	6,471	4,443	93,895	70,866
New Zealand	553	511	6,670	2,873	3,987	2.813	36,694	17.670
Canada	80	41	327	204	640	390	2,643	2,325
Other British Possessions	434	763	13,761	7.553	4.079	5,111	85.987	57.295

Printings,

To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	761	7.395	38,577	618,18	5,027	26,738	177,977	349,094
United States	721	297	5,220	4.685	6,333	2,705	35,263	35,460
Other Foreign Countries	5,064	17,300	29,480	118,361	21,084	68,796	133,994	455,302
B. South Africa	995	1,400	28,827	23,971	3,641	4.884	100,965	106,439
B. India	433	11,325	20,020	33,963	2,621	31,040	91,878	103,690
Straits Settlements	342	1,343	4,222	4,986	1,588	4,259	20,290	20,147
Ceylon	- 8o	503	1,775	2,460	518	1.625	9,270	15,358
Australia	532	1,635	26,272	13,261	3,320	5,981	122,180	62,805
New Zealand	24	1,285	5,728	6,580	281	4.767	28,617	26,286
Canada	93	34	707	382	612	170	4,271	2,044
Other British Possessions	2.919	3,370	53,197	25,391	12,813	11,163	205,984	92,922

To-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	٤	٤	£	٤
France	136	431	2,503	2,376	802	1,706	14,093	15,076
United States	151	56	2,719	838	2,260	934	42,688	16,527
Other Foreign Countries	440	2,894	4,647	20,778	3,690	13,780	35,227	128,087
B. South Africa	272	204	3,088	2,098	1,389	1,974	14,768	17,126
B. East Indies	247	357	3,929	4,189		2,703	24,548	32,111
Australia	26 8	303	2,035	1,794	1,527	1,611	15.575	12,615
New Zealand	72	69	869	897		6:4	6,501	7,248
Canada	242	51	1,861	1,071	942 1,965	564	13,908	7.918
Other British Possessions	328	266	2,935	3,093	2,637	2,603	27.976	29.130

MANCHESTER

Ö

DKANDW

RITISH & COLONIAU PRINTER FOUNDED PUBLISHED STATIONER 1878 WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV. NUMBER 26.

LONDON: DECEMBER 25 1919.

SMYTH-HORNE,

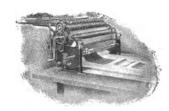
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



Smyth Improved No. 3 Sewer. (For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.)



Smyth No. 4 Sewer. (Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books).



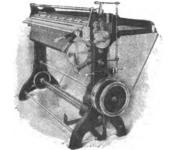
Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine. (Pasting and Gluing Papers or Cloth).



Chambers Quad Folding Machine, (Delivers either 4-16 page secs, or 2-32's



Seybold "Dayton" Paper Cutting Most advanced Guillotine on the World's Market).



Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

The above machines are the latest production of the various American factories and the most advanced type of their kind on the World's Market

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents:—

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, BALDWIN'S GARDENS, LONDON, E.C.1, ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

BRITISH & COLONIAL DE

DECEMBER 25, 1919.



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

We have LARGE STOCKS of PLAIN and EMBOSSEDS.

MAIL YOUR ORDERS.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

6, 8 & 8a, Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER;
30-31, St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: City, 4164.

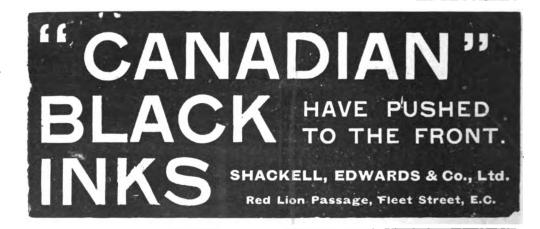
Telegrams: Swiftness, Manchester

Glue for Bookbinding Glue for Machine Work

NON-FROTHING AND FREE FROM ACID.

"Atlas" Scotch Glue Cabinet Work.

Manufacturers: QUIBELL BROTHERS, Limited, NEWARK.



Get in Touch with Colonial Paper Buyers

BY ADVERTISING IN THE RECOGNISED

AND OLD-ESTABLISHED EXPORT MEDIUM,

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer,
Offices: -58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Digitized by Google

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXV NUMBER 26.

LONDON: DECEMBER 25, 1919.

EVERY THURSDAY.

Bookbinders at Dinner.

Generous Entertainment by the Winterbottom Book Cloth Company.

A representative gathering of the bookbinders of London assembled at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Thursday, December 11th, as the guests of the chairman and directors of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., whose products are held in such high estimation in the binding trade. The entertainment was of an elaborate character, and the 50 guests spent an exceedingly enjoyable evening. The Savoy Orchestra provided musical selections during the assembly of the guests and also while the dinner was being served. The menu itself was of a very high order, and nothing was omitted to complete the comfort and contentment of those present, while there was a kindly thought for the ladies at home.

Mr. G. H. Winterbottom was a very genial chairman and those present were: Mr. M. Brickhill, Mr. C. Dodd, Mr. A. W. Bentley, Mr. A. F. Bentley, Capt. O. D. Winterbottom, Sir. C. R. Harrison, K.B.E. (Harrison and Sons); Mr. A. F. Blades (Chairman, Master Printers' Federation); Messrs. F. Grey (Chairman, Master Bookbinders' Association); E. Straker, E. Turner, S. Tomson and H. A. Harnett (A. Straker and Sons, Smith Bros.); Major Leighton (Leighton Son and Hodge); B. J. Mercer and Capt. J. L. Mercer (J. Burn and Co., Ltd.); F. E. Bailey and F. D. Bailey (Bailey Bros.); J. L. Kitcat, L. G. Kitcat (J. and G. Kitcat); H. Mills (Ship Binding Works); James Webb and Arthur Webb (Webb Son and Co.); E. P. Woodman (Fisher Bookbinding Co.); E. B. Judd and F. Russell (Nevett Bookbinding Co.); H. K. Judd and H. Grey (The Greycaine Book Manufacturing Co.); P. H. Whiting and C. O. Carter (Hey and Whiting); J. A. Gower (J. Dickinson and Co.); H. F. Vines (Oxford University Press): Albert Bennett (Sir J.

Truscott and Sons, Ltd.); Hugh R. Dent (J. M. Dent and Co.); F. Wallace-Whitlock (J. Walker and Co., Ltd.); H. Hirst (W. Nicholson and Sons); W. Thompson (W. H. Smith and Son); F. W. Cheney and W. O. P. Gibb (Kelly's Directories); A. Budd and J. A. Speller (Eyre and Spottiswoode); H. C. Hodgman (Novello and Co.); J. J. Evans (Frickett, Westleys and Co.); C. H. Smith (Suttley and Soilverlock); A. E. Calkin (R. Riviers and Son); E. A. Holland and H. Masters (J. and H. Masters); H. G. Kelly (Kelly and Sons); A. Knibb (A. Knibb and Son); F. Willmott (Willmott and Sons); G. Bell, senr., A. C. Nevett (formerly Nevett Bros.), and G. Bell, iunr.

Following the dinner a number of interesting and entertaining speeches were made.

Mr. J. Brown proposed the toast of the chairman and directors of the company, and spoke of the high esteem in which the firm and the products of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co. were held throughout the binding trade The speaker mentioned that his own firm (Messrs. Leighton, Son and Hodge) introduced cloth bookbinding to the world. He was asked to express on behalf of the company their thanks to their hosts for the enjoyable evening they were spending. The interests of the clothmaker and the bookbinder were akin, and to meet in that agreeable manner was bound to place the business on a better footing. They were looking forward to a new era and under very promising auspices. The toast was drunk with great enthusiam.

The Chairman, who was cordially received on rising to respond, read a telegram from his brother, Colonel Winterbottom, expressing

his regret at being unable to join the assembly.

A New Generation.

After cordially thanking the gathering for the reception they accorded him, the speaker glanced over the years which had intervened since he first went into business. He proceeded to say that it was a very great pleasure and a great privilege to the directors of the company to meet their friends that night, and to welcome the young men whom he had not had the pleasure of meeting. His own son was there that night, and he was trying to win his spurs. He (the speaker) hoped that one day he would succeed him as chairman of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co. Mentioning that he came to the business now over 40 years ago, the Chairman gave some diverting reminiscences of his early days. He claimed the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co as his baby, because the idea originated with him, and he was very proud of it. (Applause.) The enterprise had grown steadily, and they were able not only to earn dividends for their shareholders, but to reduce the price of book cloth to a figure it had never known before. spite of the large dividends which the company had paid, however, they had only been earning practically 8 per cent. on the capital employed, the directors being wise men, at the inception of the company, put back a certain amount of profit into the concern, while they also branched out in other directions.

With the war came the great proposition of their lives, and as chairman of the company he thought he could claim that in spite of all the difficulties they had to face, and in spite of Government control, the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co. had been able to serve its customers well during the whole period. (Loud applause.) Owing to some judicious purchases made in 1915, and in spite of the recent advance in price, purchasers were getting their goods at a lower rate than the cost would be if the company had to go into the market now for the materials. In the matter of colours, during the war red had risen from 9d. per lb. until it was now 15s., oils were three times the pre-war price, while wages had gone up three times and cloth six times. Yet, in spite of these advances, the bookbinders were buying goods a long way under While there was such disorganisation in the cotton trade of Lancashire, prices must be a matter of uncertainty.

In conclusion, Mr. Winterbottom expressed the hope that the courtesy he had received for over 40 years from the members of the trade might be extended to those who would suc--ceed him, and that his successors in their turn might be worthy of the confidence reposed in them. (Cheers.)

Cause for Congratulation.

Mr. Brickhill proposed the toast of the "London Master Bookbinders." He referred not only to the high price of materials, but to their doubtful quality during the war. Further, hundreds of their best craftsmen had been taken to fight so that they, old fogies, might continue to live in a free England.

(Applause). When they looked back over the past five years, he thought they were all entitled to congratulate themselves upon having come out so well. As "in the making of many books there is no end," so the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co. had planned to make book cloth without end, and he hoped that bookbinders would go on binding books without end. He coupled with the toast the name of Mr. F. Grey, Chairman of the London Master Bookbinders' Association.

The toast was accorded musical honours.

Era of Prosperity.

Mr. Grey, in responding to the toast, referred to the recent rapid advance in wages. In the bookbinding industry they had been forced to combine through circumstances over which they had no control. Like the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., they had been obliged to make advances in their charges, and they felt that they were justified in doing so. Times were difficult, but he believed they were entering into an era of prosperity for the bookbinding trade. The speaker went on to show that in America and in Germany things were even more difficult. Prices of material and labour had advanced much more rapidly in America than in this country, so they need not fear competition from that quarter in With regard to their particular business. Germany, he had recently had a conversation with Mr. R. Horne, who had lately returned from that country. Among the many interesting things which he told him was the fact that book cloth in Germany was at a very much higher price than book cloth in this country. The binding business in Germany was in the same state as was the industry in this country. It seemed to be prosperous. All the binderies were well employed in spite of all their difficulties, but their machinery was in a very bad condition and required considerable overhauling. So the British bookbinder need have no lear of competition from the German binderies. Therefore they could prophesy for the bookbinding trade in this country during the next few years a period of prosperity it had never enjoyed before. speaker concluded by remarking that their gathering that night would have happy results, because it enabled them to together and discuss their little troubles. (Applause).

Sir Cecil Harrison submitted the toast of the "London Chamber of Commerce (Bookbinding Section)," and dwelt upon the need for organisation among employers. This was especially important in view of the complete organisation which existed on the other side

Coming Into Their Own.

Mr. Woodman delivered a thoroughly entertaining oration in responding to the toast, also touching upon more serious topics. He paid a tribute to the value of Mr. Grey's services as chairman of the London Master Bookbinders' Association. He held that previously there had not been sufficient return for the large sums of money which had been invested in the bookbinding business. It was only now, however, that they were coming into their own. The speaker expressed his pleasure at seeing Mr. Bell, senior, present that night, and acknowledged the courtesy he extended to everyone with whom he came in contact. Mr. Woodman mentioned the value derived from the weekly meetings of the section, and intimated that the President would extend a hearty welcome to any members of the trade who were not already associated with their organisation.

Mr. A. F. Blades spoke of the new outlook which employers were taking with regard to their workpeople. The war had taught all of them lessons, and he believed the more they met the demands from the workers in a reasonable spirit, the better it would be for

their work.

Mr. Mercer expressed agreement with the views which had been voiced with regard to

to the payment of labour.

Col. Bentley, in proposing the toast of "The Visitors," mentioned that it was 57 years since he entered into the business.

Mr. A. C. Nevett, who responded, expressed the pleasure which all the guests had derived from that pleasant gathering, observing that he had no more pleasant relations than those with the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co.

Mr. Bell, senior, who was cordially received. spoke of the growth of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co. from comparatively small beginnings until it had attained its present high standard. The products of the com-pany, he mentioned, went to many distant lands, where they exercised good influence.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, which was proposed by Mr. Woodman, who made the suggestion that that dinner might very usefully be an annual event, a suggestion which the chairman described as a very good one.

Messrs. lliffe and Sons, Ltd.

An enjoyable social evening was spent by the employees of Messrs. Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., at their Quinton Works, Coventry, on December 13th, when over 400 sat down to dinner as the guests of the firm. All Coventry departments were fully represented, including the employees of the Midland Daily Telegraph and the Coventry Herald.

In the course of his speech, Mr. M. Coker Hiffe, who presided, paid a tribute to those employees who had taken their part in the great war. The total number of men who joined the services from all departments of the firm was 233. Of these 34 laid down their lives, and more than 40 others were wounded, several of them two or three times.

More than 80 of the men with the colours obtained promotion. The D.S.O. was awarded to Mr. Burchall, of the London offices, and the Military Medal was awarded to Gunner H. Fowler, of the Midland Daily Telegraph, who was also mentioned in despatches

The above-mentioned works dinner was followed by a similar function for the female

staffs, when nearly 200 of the women and girls employed in the various departments and offices of the firm participated. An interesting event of the evening was the presentation of a suitably inscribed smoking cabinet, by Mr.]. Griffiths, on behalf of the girls employed in the binding department, to Mr. George Horlor, who has held the position of overseer of that department for the past seventeen years.

These enjoyable gatherings testify to the happy relations which exist between the employers and the workpeople.

Printers' Managers and Overseers A880CIATION.

MANCHESTER & DISTRICT CENTRE.

The fifteenth annual general meeting was held at the Old Swan Restaurant, Manchester, on December 13th.

Mr. John Winstanley, lithographic overseer, Messrs. Norbury, Natzis and Co., Ltd., was

admitted to membership.

The executive's annual report and balance sheet showed an increase in members of two on the year, the number being 74. The balance of cash to carry forward was £11

The officers for session 1919-20 are as follow:—President, Mr. J. H. Nuttall; Vice-President, Mr. Thos. Rignall: Trustees. Messrs. Thos. Kirkwood, G. W. W. Paterson; Treasurer, Mr. Jas. F. Mayo; Secretary, Mr. F. J. Hughes, 424, Moston-lane, Manchester; Executive Council, Messrs. F. Burnett, F. J. Crabb, W. E. Dalby, C. Goat, E. Murphy, F. Robinson, F. Scouler and R. F. Singleton.

The recommendation from the Council "that the salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer be raised to £4 10s. and £2 5s. respectively" was amended to read £5 and

£2 10s.

On the same day the Liverpool Centre were holding a special meeting with reference to salaries of managers and overseers, and a wire giving the result of that meeting was read as follows: "Demand 120 per cent. advance on pre-war salaries for managers and overseers. All Centres combine." The particulars having been placed before the Manchester members, a vote was taken, and it was decided to support Liverpool.

The recommendations from London with reference to the appointment of Mr. Berryman as editor of the Association's journal were

approved.

In this connection Mr. J. E. Howarth moved. Mr. W. E. Dalby seconded, and it was carried "That this Centre requests the Parent Centre to take into consideration the remuneration for work done by the local secretaries.

Then came the bombshell of the evening, the resignation of Mr. G. Phillips, general secretary. Numerous members spoke highly of Mr. Phillips' work during his short reign,

Digitized by GOGIC

and all regretted his leave-taking. They wish him every success in his new undertakings. As it was impossible to suggest a successor to take up duties in the New Year, it was decided to support whatever choice was made by the Parent Centre.

Mr. Joseph Orrell made his debût during the evening, and he was soon made to feel at home amongst the friends round the table.

Everyone expressed regret at losing the valuable services of Mr. Leonard J. Taylor (Oldham), who had accepted an appointment in China and was taking up duties there early in the New Year. He had the sincere wishes of the members to carry with him. Mr. G. W. W. Paterson, manager of the firm in Oldham, spoke highly of Mr. Taylor's abilities.

Mr. Taylor having suitably replied, the Secretary (Mr. F. J. Hughes) commenced the next business, "Reminiscences: Humorous and Otherwise." He was followed by Messrs. Jos. Orrell, J. H. Nuttall, Thos. Rignall, F. E. Robinson, A. Hellewell, L. J. Taylor, G. W. W. Paterson, and several others.

Paterson and several others.

WEE MACGREGOR.

Furiher Wages Movements.

A conference between the Master Printers' Federation and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers has resulted in a uniform increase of 7s. 6d. a week to all members of the lithographers' society, the increase to become operative on the first pay-day in January.

All night workers, members of the T.A., are to receive a 4s. increase as the result of a conference between the Newspaper Proprietors and the men's organisations. The increase is to become operative from January 10th. A claim for a reduction of hours on behalf of day and night linotype operators was not successful, it being agreed that no variation of the national agreement could be made except through the original parties to the contract, viz., the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation and the Master Printers' Federation.

In Edinburgh a conference between representatives of the Scottish Alliance and the Scottish District Council of the Bookbinders' Union resulted in an offer of an increase of 7s. 6d. per week to journeymen and of 3s. 6d. per week to journeywomen, the increase to come into force as from the first pay day in the week commencing January 5th, 1920. The operatives' representatives agreed to recommend acceptance of the offer to their members.

Employees of the Shield-hall Bindery, Glasgow, are claiming repayment of 2s. of weekly wages in respect of the recent award of increase. They contend that 2s. of the bonus previously paid has been merged into wages, and that the actual increase granted is 2s. less than that agreed upon.

The new wage advances in London have been agreed to by the National Union of Bookbinders, and thus apply now to all the

London Unions.

Bookbinding Increase.

Notice has been given by the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce that they have decided to award substantial increases in wages and piece-rates, in order to come into line with similar advances given by other branches of the printing and kindred trades, and that the higher rates will be paid from the present week. Necessarily this implies an increase in the cost of binding.

Rising Printing Costs.

In intimating that it is necessary to add 10 per cent. to present printing charges, in addition to any further adjustments that may be due to increases in the cost of materials, the London Master Printers Association state that it has been ascertained by the London Costing Committee that the average manufacturing costs alone have gone up about 150 per cent. since 1914. The cost of materials has increased by percentages varying from 100 per cent. to 600 per cent. since 1914, and there has been a serious advance in the price of paper in the last few weeks. The London Costing Committee is investigating the cost of printing in a number of printing offices, and new hourly rates will shortly be issued. All printers who have not installed the Federation Cost System are strongly urged to do so.

Newspapers and the Imprint.

In the case of Beauchamp v. Attorney-General, on Friday, a Divisional Court—Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Rowlatt, and Mr. Justice McCardie—allowed an appeal from Quarter Sessions on the question whether a person who published a newspaper on which the name and address of the printer was not printed could be convicted under the Newspaper Act (2 and 3 Vict., cap. 12). The respondent was convicted at Bow-street Police Court of publishing the Tribunal without the name and abode of the printer upon it. The conviction was quashed at Quarter Sessions, and a case was stated.

The respondent contended that no penalty could be imposed for publishing unless the person who published also printed the news-

The Court declined to take that view, Mr. Justice Coleridge holding that it was clear that two classes of persons were involved, the persons publishing and the persons printing, both of whom were liable to forfeit a sum of money for each copy so published or printed.

The appeal was allowed without costs.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

MADRID newspapers are gradually reappearing, most of them printed by nonunionists.

Mr. R. W. Dawson, a retired letterpress printer, of Bridgeton, has died at Glagow in his ooth year.

A BODY of armed men raided the offices of the Irish Independent in Dublin on Sunday night, and smashed the machines with crowbars.

THE printing deadlock that has existed in New York since October 1st ended the last week in November, when the union printers voted to return to work at \$6 weekly increase in pay and to arbitrate their 44-hour week demand.

CHILD NEWSVENDORS.—At a meeting of the Newspaper Society Executive it was reported that Clause 13 of the Education Act, which affects the employment of children, including the delivery and street sale of papers, which was to have become operative in January and has been postponed till April, may be further postponed.

The students of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School have produced a very attractive calendar for 1920. The three panels (30-in. by 6-in.), each representing four months, are embellished with etchings by Mr. J. A. Ness, A.R.E., which have been made up and photo-lithographically printed on a rotary offset machine by the students. The work has been thoroughly well done and is a credit to the instruction given at St. Bride's.

Tenders Wanted.—For printing and stationery for one year, from January 10th, for the Oxford Corporation; printed schedules, etc., at the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Oxford; tenders by December 29th.—For supply of books (Part 1), printing (Part 2), and stationery (Part 3), required by the several departments of the South Shields Corporation during period commencing February 1st, 1920, and ending alternatively on January 31st, 1921, 1922, or 1923. Specifications, etc., from Mr. J. Hayton, Town Clerk, Town Hall, South Shields; tenders by 12 noon, December 31st.

NORTHCLIFFE ON NEWSPAPER COMPETITION.—In a message congratulating the Sheffield Independent on the attainment of its hundredth anniversary, Lord Northcliffe says:—"I should like to add my testimony to the revived energy and enterprise of the old Independent and my congratulations to Sir Charles Starmer (its managing director) on his skill in balancing 17 different Liberal journals at one time. He is a Cinquevalli of the Press. The Independent has a fine record. I am glad to see that one of its tribe is coming to London, where stagnation in Fleet-street, owing to insufficient competition, renders our morning papers duller than they otherwise would be."

THE West Thurrock Parochial Committee recommends the Orsett R.D.C. to pass plans for 12 concrete cottages for the Thames Paper Co.

Most of the daily and evening newspapers will not publish on Christmas Day or Boxing Day, which will mean a substantial saving in news-print.

The Spanish Royal Order of November 30th reducing the Customs duties payable on mineral oils does not affect the rate of duty on "tarred cardboard, felts and tissues, sanded or not," which remains at $8\frac{1}{4}$ pesetas per 100 kilogs.

In Lancashire and Cheshire unemployment in the paper manufacturing and printing trades (males) decreased from 547 on November 21st to 534 on November 28th. Unemployed women workers fell from 102 to 82.

THREE thousand six hundred acres of the Laverstoke estate, between Basingstoke and Andover, are to be sold soon. This is the place owned by the Portal family, and it has a peculiar interest because in the old mill, not far from the house, the paper is made which is used for Bank of England notes.

MESSRS. FREDK. TREMLETT AND Co., LTD., Stoke Canon, near Exeter, have opened a London sales office at 19, Godliman-street, E.C., under the charge of Mr. H. B. Gedye. The London office will have samples of the mill's various makes. As hitherto, business will be confined to the wholesale stationery trade, and all paper will be invoiced and statements sent direct by the mill.

ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD., has been reconstructed under the new proprietors. Mr. J. Gomer Berry is now chairman, Mr. W. E. Berry, deputy-chairman, and Mr. George Eaton Hart has been appointed managing director, while Mr. W. H. Eyre and Mr. Fred G. Hart, so long associated in the management of the business, have joined the Board. Mr. R. Service, accountant, has been appointed secretary to the company.

PRESENTATION TO A PAPER COATER.—Mr. James Boyle, who has been leading colour mixer to Messrs. Geo. Stark and Sons, Ltd, Grove Park Paper Mills, Glasgow, was the recipient of a handsome present, in the form of a travelling dressing case, from the employees of the above firm on the occasion of his leaving to taking up an important position with Messrs. Ritchie and Ramsey, Ltd., coated paper and cardboard manufacturers, Toronto, Canada.

Paper Table Covers.—The price charged for a paper table cover came before the Coventry Profiteering Committee, 3\frac{1}{2}d. having been charged instead of 2a, which was admitted to be the proper price. The Committee came to the conclusion that a bona-fide mistake had been made by the shop proprietor's wife in the absence of her husband, and a refund of 1\frac{1}{2}d. was advised. The owner of the shop said they had never sold any of these articles before, but had made use of them in the shop.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS,

at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City,

SUBSCRIPTION: United Kingdom, 10/-; Colonies and Abroad. 12/-; per annum, post free.

Charges for Trade Advertisements;

(FW	u l	Jag.	901	DA 0.14 IMP")		
Whole Page	€8	10	0	Ĭ	8.	d.
Half Page		17	6	One-eighth Page	12	6
Third Page	1	6	Ō	One-third Column	15	0
	1	Ō	Ó	One inch in Column	a 6	6
An Extra Char	ge.	for	Co	ver and Special Positi	ODS	١.
Discounts acco	rd	ing	to	Number of Insertions.		

Representatives:

London and District—Mr. Henry C. WILLMOTT.
Lancashire and Yorkshire—W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncanstreet, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
United States—Loukwood Trade Journal Co., 10,

Rast 89th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LAME, LOWDON, E.C.4 COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1919.

agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

Current Topics.

A Merry Christmas.

WITH the second Peace Christmas season upon us, we can contemplate a cessation from labour with a little more satisfaction than was the case even twelve months ago. We are so much further into the period which, it is hoped, will bring greater contentment and happiness to mankind. True, there is still considerable progress to be made before that complete consummation is reached. But a big step has been made. When the stages which have been passed during the past year are recalled, there is much reason to be satisfied with the position which our particular trade occupies. Industrial crises have been

passed here in a much less disturbing fashion than has been the case abroad. To British common sense is to be given the credit. Altogether we are on much firmer ground than we were twelve months ago, and in spite of certain reverberations, with continued exercise of tact, reason and sympathy, we can enter the New Year confident that the united efforts of employers and employed will achieve new laurels for British trade and commerce. As this issue will be in the hands of our readers during the festive season, we take the opportunity of offering them the old yet ever timely wish of a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

The Special Paper Offers.

THE reports of low prices and special offers made in one of our paragraphs on December 6th seemed to whet the appetite of certain buyers; but we are afraid that by now very few of the offers stand good, because, in the first place, they were exceptional, and some of them clearances; and in the second place the hardening process has spread its influence everywhere in the paper world in recent days. The normal prices of paper level up on the following lines: E.S. esparto writings, 81d. and 9d. per lb.; esparto printings, 72d. and 8d. per lb.; seconds E.S. writings, 71d. per lb.; printings, 61d. to 71d. per lb.; English common banks, 81d. to 9d. per lb.; T.S. banks. 10 d. to 1s. 3d. Swedish banks are quoted 8½d. to 9d. for stock supplies and 7½d. to 8d. for forward delivery. S.C. lithos are offered at from 61d. to 71d. per lb., with occasional special lots at 6d. to 61d. Art papers are quoted 10d. to 1s. per lb., the latter as good as pre-war No. 1 grade. Pure foreign kraft has gone up to £58 to £60 per ton for M.G.; unglazed parcels can be secured at £56. English kraft of very fine appearance and strength is being made and sold below the price of the foreign grade, and customers have now no special preference for what the wholesale houses call genuine kraft. Rope browns are booked at £30 per ton, dark browns at £27. Dutch strawboards for instant delivery are based on £18 per ton, and for forward delivery, free of charges, at £15 10s. per ton.

Another Paper Handicap.

THERE is a prospect that at least two railway companies may place an additional obstacle in the way of carrying on the paper trade of the country. These particular concerns are, we understand, trying to insist upon

all paper being packed in wooden frames. They go so far as to threaten to refuse to accept any paper unless it is packed in this way. At a time like the present, when means of transport are so limited and when the need is so great to get business moving, it is particularly unfortunate that the companies concerned should adopt this attitude. If their threat is put into force, it will at least cause great inconvenience and may hold up trade to a considerable extent by reason of the difficulty in obtaining the necessary frames. Any such hindrance would be little short of disastrous. Already there are abundant complaints as to delay both in the movement of raw materials and in the fulfilment of orders. What we want is not more interference with trading conditions, but much less. After all, papermakers ought to be the best judges as to how their goods should be sent out, and in any case the railway companies might have consulted them upon a matter of such concern. We understand that the Papermakers' Association is taking up the matter with the Railway Executive, who, it is to be hoped, will exercise reason in the matter.

How Export Orders are Lost.

UNDER this heading a South American merchant emphasises in The Times (Trade Supplement) the dangers of low production. He is dealing with cotton, but his remarks might as well apply to paper. "There is danger in low production," says the writer, "and the danger becomes greater as time goes on." Then he describes how an order was lost to English engineers, who, owing to strikes and the uncertainty of increase of wages, etc., could neither quote price nor give any idea when they could make delivery. Accordingly the manufacturer in South America placed the order in the United States with a maker who promised delivery in four months. "I would have put in English machines as you well know," he intimated to the writer, "but you could not execute my order, and as I must have the machines, I ordered them where I could get them." It is very truly pointed out that the point is not the loss of one order, but the introduction of another country's machinery. It is probably more difficult to recover custom than it is to make a new connection. This is a matter which vitally affects the British workpeople, because the orders which a firm obtains keep them employed and provide them with wages. Loss of orders is a direct menace to the British working man and woman. Hence it is that we would so

strongly urge all employed in the paper industry to take a pride in its success, and this can only be attained by consolidating output.

Personal.

BOTH Mr. W. H. Eyre and Mr. Fred Hart, who have joined the board of the St. Clement's Press, Ltd., hold honours in printing technology, the former being the silver medallist of his year at St. Bride's—the blue ribbon of the printing craft.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner to Mr. W. E. Hebditch was arranged at the Cafe Monico on Monday night, December 22nd, by his many friends in the printing trade.

ME. HEBDITCH, who is going into retirement, has been for 57 years with Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., starting there as a boy. He has been closely identified with printing trade charities, and is a popular Freemason.

The committee who arranged the gathering, which was a brilliant success, were Messrs. A. F. Blades (Blades, East and Blades), Mr. Jas. Thompson (Wm. Clowes and Son, Ltd.), Mr. T. Atkinson (Lanston Monotype-Corporation), Mr. C. W. Iveson (Williams, Lea and Co.), who acted as hon secretary, and Mr. Herbert C. Bolton (Lorilleux and, Bolton), who was the hon treasurer.

SIR G ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., kindly consented to act as chairman. A report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

KING'S

Christmas Message to Printers.

The Printers' Pension Corporation on Saturday evening entertained about 50 of the inmates of the Printers' Almshouses at Wood Green to a Christmas tea and concert. Mr. G. R. Collingridge presided, and distributed gifts from the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and other prominent City men, including Sir Horace Marshall and Sir Charles Wakefield. In response to a message sent to the King, the following telegram from His Majesty was read:—"Sandringham.—The King sincerely thanks the inmates of the Printers' Alms houses for their loyal greetings, and wishes them a happy Christmas and New Year."

CANADA imported in the fiscal year 1918-19 type-setting and type-casting machines of the value of \$748,801, the share of the United Kingdom being \$2,265.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 614, Pref., 15s. 101d., 15s. 6d,; Associated Newspapers, Ord., 20s., 19s. 6d., 19s. 3d., 19s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 6d.; J. Dickinson, 25s. 7½d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 70, 70½.; Financial News, Pref., 16s.; Ilford, 24s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 9d., 16s. 10½d.; Illustrated London News, Pref., 13s. 9d.; International Linotype, 601; Lamson Paragon Supply, 21s. 3d.; Edward Lloyd, 16s. 11d.; Charles Marsden and Sons, 21s. 9d., 21s. 10\fmathbb{1}d., 22s., Pref., 21s.; George Newnes, 15s., Pref., 13s.; Roneo, 42s. 10\fmathbb{1}d., 42s. 9d., 42s. 6d.; Sphere and Tatler, 12s. 6d., 12s.; Raphael Tuck, 24s.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 22s. 6d., 22s. 9d., Def., 16s. 9d., 16s. 6d., 16s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., Pref., 14s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., $16\frac{1}{2}$, 16, $16\frac{1}{2}$, 4 p.c. Pref., $5\frac{3}{4}$; Waterlow Bros. and Layton, $8\frac{7}{8}$, 9; Weldon's, 35s. 7½d, Pref., 15s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

MERGENTHALBR LINOTYPE Co.—The report of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. for the year ended September 30th, 1919, states that the net gain from all sources, and after making proper allowance for depreciation and taxes, was \$1,663,139. There has been a steady increase in wages and in all expenses connected with the business, and many difficulties and interruptions in securing labour and material, and delays in making foreign shipments, due to the dislocation of transportation.

NEW COMPANIES.

JUDAIC PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers and publishers carried on by T. Suffolk, at 28, Milkwood-road, Herne Hill, as "Stanley H. Suffolk." The subscribers are H. H. Beamish and B. E. Greig. Private company. H. H. Beamish is permanent director. Registered office, 28, Milkwood-road, Herne Hill.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £220,000, in 50,000 first pref., 45,000 second pref., and 125,000 ordinary shares, all of £1 each, to take over the business carried on by Sir Ernest Hodder-Williams, A. C. Stoughton, and R. P. Hodder-Williams, as "Hodder and Stoughton," and to carry on the business of publishers, etc. The subscribers are Sir Ernest Hodder-Williams, A. C. Stoughton, and R. P. Hodder-Williams. Private company. The first directors are Sir Ernest Hodder-Williams, A. C. Stoughton, and R. P. Hodder-Williams

JOHNSON, ENGRAVERS (LEEDS), LTD. Registered with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of workers of and dealers in wood, metal, rubber and other

materials, of which it is possible to make letters, name plates, dies and stamps for advertising, printing, etc. The subscribers are H. J. Johnson, A. E. Elliott, and C. Hoyle. Private company. The first directors are H. J. Johnson, A. E. Elliot, and C. Hoyle. Registered office, 12, Trinity-street, Leeds.

"LANCASTER GUARDIAN", LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of the Lancaster Guardian newspaper, etc. The subscribers are C. Starmer, and J. F. Latimer. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered office, 38, Church street, Lancaster.

PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS (1919) SUNDAY LTD.—Registered with a capital of £900,000, in £1 shares (50,000 8 per cent. cum. pref.), to acquire the business of a company of similar name, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are A. H. Hawthorn and H. C. Sims, and five other clerks. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £100,000, in 97,500 shares of £1 each and 50,000 shares of is. each, to take over the undertaking and all or any of the assets and liabilities of a company of similar name. The subscribers are M. Fitzgerald and B. H. Edwards. Private company. The first directors are M. Fitzgerald and B. H. Edwards. Registered office, 6-7, Townsend-street, Dub-

STUBBS' DIRECTORIES, LTD. - Registered with a capital of £10,000, in 10s. shares, to take over the business of Stubbs' Publishing Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of directory publishers, etc. Private company. The permanent governing directors are G. W. Pole and W. R. Pole. Registered office, Dashwood House, E.C.

BUVINGTON PRESS, LTD. — Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer, stationer, engraver, bookbinder and lithographer carried on by H. Buvington at 34, Monmouth-street, Bath. The subscribers are H. Buvington and Mrs. E. J. Buvington. Private company. The first directors are H. Buvington, G. F. J. Buvington, F. W. R. Deverall and R. C. Gerrish. Registered office, 34, Monmouth-street, Bath.

T.O. ELWORTHY AND SON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, stationers and paper dealers, etc. The subscribers are T. O. Elworthy and F. O. Elworthy. Private company. The first directors are T. O. Elworthy pany. The first directors are I. O. Elworthy and F. O. Elworthy. Registered office, Newmarket-row, Broad-street, Bristol.

W. H. Beers and Son, Ltd.—Registered • with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of engineers and manufacturers, agents and factors and general merchants, manufacturers of, and dealers in, glues, machinery, waxed or unwaxed paper, plain or reinforced foil, fibre and cardboard cases, etc. The subscribers are W. H. Beers and F. J.

Halfhide. Private company. The first directors are W. H. Beers and A. H. W. Beers (permanent joint governing directors), F. J. Halfhide and S. Risbey. Registered office, Empire House, Piccadilly, W.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

STUBBS PUBLISHING Co., LTD.—At a meeting of the company held on November 21st, the following resolution was passed, and at a subsequent meeting on December 8th was duly confirmed:—"That it is desirable to reconstruct the company, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. George Pole, of Dashwood House, New Broad-street, E.C., be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up; and that the said liquidator be authorised to consent to the registration of a new company, to be named Stubbs' Directories, Ltd.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

A. H. Skinner and Co., Ltd.—Mortgage on factory in Leicester, registered October 31st, 1919, to secure £2,500. Holders—Leicester Permanent Building Society, Leicester.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN AND SONS, LTD.-Particulars filed October 30th, 1919, of £50,000 debentures, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, amount of present issue being £21,600.

"CLIQUE," LTD. - Second debentures for £1,000, registered October 29th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

(In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records. - Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Robert Fell and John Munford, carrying on business as label printers, at Newcomen-street, Borough, London, under the style or firm of "Fell and Briant," has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from December 11th, 1919. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by John Munford, who will continue to carry on the business on his own account under the same style.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914. RECEIVING ORDER.

Middleton, Thomas Elleray, printer, residing at North-road, Ambleside, Westmoreland. Date of receiving order, December 13th, 1919. Made on debtor's petition.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Paterson, William Ajax (alias William Ajax Maygrove, trading as Maygrove and Co.), bookseller, late of South Embankment, Dartmouth, Devon. Date of order, December 11th, 1919. Date of filing petition, October 6th, 1919.

Middleton, Thomas Elleray, printer, Northroad, Ambleside. Date of order, December 13th, 1919. Date of filing petition, December 13th.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Cass, Charles Ernest, printer and publisher (carrying on business under the name or style of Charles E. Cass and Co.), Ventnor Works, Ventnor-street, Leeds. Date of order, October 13th, 1919. Bankrupt discharged subject to certain conditions.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Chambon, H. Cigarette paper books. 30,937. Clayton, A. J. Loose-leaf binders. 31,236. Crossley, C. W. Pen-nibs. 30,669. Greig, A. C. Receipt books, slips, forms, etc.

31,286.

Joffe, P. Music sheets. 30,836. Jucker, E. Typewriting machines. 30,727. King, J. S and Knight and Co., C. Loose-

leaf binders 31,207.

Marzio, A. Ink-distributing apparatus for

printing machines. 30,766. Nathan, A. Jerrold. Paper fastening apparatus, etc. 30,662.

Smith, V. S., and Ure, W. A. Router tools for removing surplus metal from surface of stereotype block, etc. 30,731.

Stewart, J. M. Securing devices for envelopes,

paper bags, etc. 29,590.
Stobie, P. Ink-grinding machine. 30,150.
Storey, J. F. Fountain or self-filling penfiller or ink-holder. 30,274.

Illustrated periodical. Thomson, N. K. 30,138.

Thomson, G. Foot writing machine. 29,455.

Specifications Published, 1918.

(Miehle Printing Press Forrester, H. J. C. and Manufacturing Co.). Convertible printing presses. 135,952.

1919.

Clayton, H. W., Wallwork, C. H., and Wallwork and Co., H. Devices for covering

rollers for printing machines. 136,078.

Hare, J., and Hare, P. R. Devices for perforating paper for filing purposes. 136,042.

Digitized by Google

The "Natsopa" Reunion.

A Jolly Gathering of Old-Timers.

Some 90 veterans of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants attended the reunion dinner held on the evening of the 13th inst, at the London Bridge Hotel; and right heartily did they enjoy the entertainment, the good fare, and the good fellowship that the occasion provided. The visitors included several whose names are prominent in trades union history. Not only were the "Natsopa" executive and branch committee represented, and the Manchester branch of the Society, but there were present also the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, P.C., M.P. (secretary of the Trades Union Congress), Mr. A. E. Holmes (secretary, National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation), Mr. Arthur O'Connor (secretary of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association), Mr. T. E. Naylor (secretary of the L.S.C.), also Councillor Weaver of Southwark, and the Town Clerk of Southwark, Mr. P. Gray. The president's chair was, of course, occupied by the popular "Natsopa" general secretary, Mr. George A. Isaacs - His Worship the Mayor of Southwark who proved himself just the free and easy, somewhat obstreperous chairman that was required to make the gathering a complete success.

When the time for toasts was come, and glasses filled, the company was provided with honest British "clays" and generous bowls of shag, and the chairman commanded—with a hoarse and hefty motor car hooter to supplement the authority of his voice—that everybody must "put a pipe on." "The token of approval or disapproval," he said, is to be given by the pipe. If it's 'Pipes up, it's a good 'un: if it's 'Pipes down,' it's a bad 'un."

It being primarily an old-timers' evening, the first toast drunk—after an introductory one to the prosperity of the Society—was that to "Old Pike," the veteran who had the honour of being enrolled, 30 years ago, as No. 1 on the list of members. This proved a distinctly "pipes-uppish" toast, a very hearty response being forthcoming, as was also the case with toasts to Mr. W. Cromer and other veterans.

The toast of "The L.S.C.," with which was coupled the name of Mr. T. E. Naylor, was another that roused enthusiasm, the chairman congratulating the "London comps" on their freedom from craftstandoffishness, and heartily thanking them for practical support in the hardships of early days.

In calling upon Mr. Bowerman to speak, the chairman mentioned that the Society had paid Mr. Bowerman the highest compliment possible by making him the first honorary "Natsopa" member. To this Mr. Isaacs added a word of personal thanks for Mr. Bowerman's help in days gone by.

Mr. Bowerman, who received a general

"Pipes up!" greeting, commented upon his position at table, between Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Gray, apologising for separating the Clerk from his "guardian angel" the Mayor. Just returned from America, he had only that evening learned of Mr. Isaacs' mayoralty, and he very heartily congratulated him upon the dignity conferred upon him. No man had worked harder or achieved more for printing trades unionism than he. He called for a "Pipes up" toast to Mr. Isaacs, which was enthusiastically responded to, and thanked them all for the opportunity of gathering with the "Natsopa" veterans.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, who began "My Lord Isaacs and Gentlemen"—(laughter)—paid a tribute to Mr. George Evans, who, he regretted. was not present to speak for the L.S.C. He thanked Mr. Isaacs for his remark about the compositors' freedom from "side," and said the L.S.C. were willing to recognise all workers as fellow-craftsmen. He advised them all to insist upon their right to be called The L.S.C., at every wages concrastsmen. ference during the last five years, had insisted that printers' assistants and warehousemen's assistants should receive the same increases as skilled craftsmen. He congratulated the "Natsopa" veterans upon having played a most important part in the trade unionism of the country. He hoped their aged members might benefit by the Memorial Home, now in the making. "When that day comes," he said, "may I be there to see!" (Applause.)

Mr. A. E. Holmes mentioned that he was not only a member of the L.S.C., but also and he heartily appreciated it - an honorary "Natsopa" member. He referred to the hard struggle of printers' labourers to obtain recognition as craftsmen, and he acknowledged in this connection the very valuable services of the late Mr. Edward Smith. (Applause.) He congratulated them on the success of their Society, but said that as yet they had only touched the fringe of possibilities in the way of organisation. If they retained the services of their present officials, progress in the next 30 years would be even greater than in the 30 years past. They were met to do honour to the "Old Contemptibles" of the printing trades unions. The "Natsopa" veterans had laid the foundations of present success, and had conferred immense benefit upon everyone connected with the craft. (Applause.)

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who followed with a few reminiscences of the early "P.N.U." days, was warmly welcomed Hishonorary membership he regarded as a higher honour than the O B.E.

"Old Mike" Vaughan received a "Pipes up" ovation on rising to speak. He spoke of the days when printers' labourers had to live on 12s. a week, and recalled the great difficulties encountered in the earliest attempts at organisation.

An enjoyable musical programme added to the success of the evening, a notable feature being the clever singing of Miss Hutchinson, the daughter of a "Natsopa" member. A gift of cigars for all the company, sent by the Daily Herald staff, was heartily appreciated.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

As was anticipated in last month's notes, the workers in the binding trades and women's unions, etc., rejected all idea of wages on a sliding scale basis, and settled ultimately on an immediate and substantial advance, with an appendage in the shape of a further small concession at the commencement of the New Year. Whether this will mark the end of the wage advance movement depends entirely upon the cost of living. The long hoped-for decline in food and clothing prices shows no sign of coming to maturity, and, in fact, all the tendency for the last few weeks has been upward. The sudden rise in value of certain goods (not excluding paper and boards) holds out inducements for the vicious circle type of merchanting, a form of doing business that was mainly responsible for the awful prices ultimately paid by the user for most commodities during the war. If this sort of thing sets in again there will be created a sure opportunity for industrial unrest which will not be left unseized.

The concession made by the binders' executive in regard to the introduction and use of time dockets marks a distinct step forward in the cost-finding movement. The time is not far distant when cost-finding on a uniform principle will be as essential to the control of anestablishment as the administrative books of the office are at the present time. The upsetting of all the old approved ideas of the value of work and of money has brought the manufacturing trades of the country face to face with the hard fact that costs are not known until the expenses of the establishment are calculated and allocated and the labour expense in time accurately recorded against the individual job. The manufacturer of a set and single line of goods may strike an average to work to that will ensure an annual profit, but the manufacturer whose business it is to produce varying quantities of varying grades and types of goods can only conduct his business rationally by ascertaining the cost of every item of production. Granted an accurate realisation of the cost, there is always the possibility of absolute profit. The factors of cost in the bindery are time and material, the latter of which is always open to be known, whereas the former is never known if it is never told. The binders' executive have now accepted the principle that to help the managements of binding establishments to charge their work correctly they are prepared to make it possible for the worker to tell how long the work occupies.

It is to be hoped that whatever is done in regard to dockets will be done with uniformity. Half the value of a cost-finding system goes when its routine or principle differs from that adopted elsewhere. Different systems

produce different findings and cause different charges to be made. There can only be one right way, and as there is no system in any industry which has undergone so much searching, discrimination and practical test of efficiency as that developed by the Master Printers' Federation, the conclusion can only be that that system is the right one. The reservation made in the agreement with the binders appeared to point to an inclination on the part of the workers to construct a time docket which would suit their ideas. So long as the ideas comprise a sound knowledge of costfinding, there can be nothing but good in having help from practical men. More than this we need not say at this stage.

The Manchester College of Technology is one of the very few technical institutions in the country catering for commercial (or stationery) bookbinding. There has always been ample accommodation for the letterpress side of the craft, and the desires of the amateur bookbinders have perhaps been met to a fuller extent than the needs of the future craftsmen. No such reproach can be levelled against the Manchester College, for the commercial bookbinding department is planned and equipped to reproduce the conditions of a model account-book bindery. In addition to binding, machine ruling is taught, and the plant comprises a machine and all fittings of the best and latest type. The teachers and lecturers are craftsmen of a high standard, and the atmosphere is congenial to the bringing out of the best that is in the many students now attending.

All the information to hand points to the fact that bookbinding leathers are going to become both scarcer and dearer. The feature of the situation is the heavy demand in all countries and the high prices bid by American All the leather tanners and bootmakers. fancy leathers are being sought after for a multitude of purposes other than bookbinding, and the boot people in particular are in a position to offer prices which would debar the use of leather in the binding trade. Generally speaking, calfs are still beyond the reach of the trade, and rough basils, goats and fleshers are taking their place. Rough Persians. have been offered at 3s. 9d. per square foot. Anglo-Russias are in good demand, but the supply is small and slow to emerge. Contracts are booking at 2s. 9d. per square foot, an exceptionally cheap price. Basils are obtainable in buff, red and purple, but some other colours have to be made to order, stocks being impossible to accumulate. Prices vary considerably, as low as is. old. per foot being asked for small skins. The average price for good sound skins is nearer 1s. 5d., and even more for stout grades. Pigskin is difficult to secure and prices are hardening considerably, reaching from 4s. per foot upwards. Skivers are keeping round about 10d. to 1s. per square foot, and supplies are not by any means adequate to fulfil the demand without delay.

Book cloths have had their advance, and it may be presumed that no further increase will be made. Calicoes are in the same position, except that fluctuation is likely to be more frequent. The top price has probably yet to come. Linen threads and tapes have about touched the high water mark, and some stability may be looked for. There are a few houses outside the big combine offering standard lines of thread, made up for hand or machine sewing, at very reasonable figures. Imitation leathers of the rexine and pluvinsin brands are finding wider application than ever owing to the price and inconvenience of leather. Considering the tremendous advance in price of other types of material, the makers of these fabric leathers are to be commended for the way in which they have resisted the inducement to make corresponding increases in their selling prices. Many bank and corporation contracts for binding are now based on imitation leather as a substitute for full leather. Buckram, too, has in many places given way to the better looking embossed surface of rexine, etc., a fact appreciated by most binders owing to the comparative ease of working the material.

The Late Sir Joseph Lawrence.

At the adjourned general meeting of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., on Friday, Mr. Arthur H. Walker (the deputy chairman), who presided, opened the meeting by proposing a resolution expressing the sympathy of the meeting with the widow and family of the late Sir Joseph Lawrence, Baronet, for many years chairman of the present company and its predecessors, who passed away very suddenly on October 24th last. He said that each of them had to mourn the loss of a valued colleague and a sincere friend. The chairman, in the course of a personal tribute to Sir Joseph, said: "The linotype machine is now more than an article of commerce—it is a necessity to the existence of the printing trade of the world. We here know that the energy, the consistent optimism and the exceptional driving force of Sir Joseph were the predominant factors of success in the linotype's fight in Europe for the supreme position it now holds." The shareholders stood in silence while the chairman read a resolution expressing the shareholders' profound sorrow at the death of Sir John Lawrence, and their sympathy with his family. The resolution concluded: 'It is now 30 years since Sir Joseph Lawrence brought the linotype industry to Great Britain and to Europe, and it was owing to his foresight, his courage and his energy that the initial success of the machine was secured, and largely to his perseverance that its business has grown to its present proportions.'

Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.

In the course of his speech at the adjourned general meeting on Friday of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Mr. Arthur H. Walker, in the chair, said the directors had been fortunate in securing the consent of Mr. Philip Tell Dodge, of New York, to act as chairman of the company, and he had been duly elected chairman of the Board at their meeting on Monday, December 8th. With regard to the company's war work, the chairman said that on the Monday that war was declared-August 4th, 1914-their late chairman, Sir Joseph Lawrence, and their present chairman, Mr. Philip T. Dodge, of New York, who happened to be in London at the time, met at their office, and Mr. Dodge insisted that the whole resources of their works should be tendered at once to the Government for the manufacture of munitions of precision, for which they were particularly adapted. Sir Joseph Lawrence at once sent off this offer, and it was promptly accepted. This offer was made although ninety eight per cent. of the share capital of the company was held by Mr. Dodge and his associates in America. Work was begun at once, and proceeded during the whole period of the war, most of the time occupying the full twenty-four hours of each day. In the first year of the war they were engaged mainly upon the manufacture of gauges for the Government; later they made large quantities of Vickers' quick-firing gun parts, other gun parts, aero-engine parts, Their employees had numbered 1,200 men and 1,100 women. He went on to say that the company had contributed their quota to the allied forces. Many of their men were required to remain to provide the more important work, yet 462 of the employees of the Linotype industry in Europe joined the allied forces. Of these 434 went into various armies and 28 into the British Navy. They had provided for the wives and families of the married men, and helped those parents of single men who were dependent on their sons. More than 10 percent, of their men would never return, for upon their Roll of Honour there are 47 names marked with the cross denoting that they gave their lives for their country. He was proud to be able to state also that their men received twenty three distinctions for bravery and good service.

RECORD PRICE FOR A GUTENBERG.—At Sotheby's, on Friday, a fine copy of the first edition of the celebrated Balbi "Catholicon," printed by Gutenberg at Maintz, 1460, the fourth book printed with a date, in an elaborate Russia binding in the style of Roger Payne, was purchased by Mr. G. D. Smith, of New York, at £960, which is believed to be a record price for this book. A fine large copy of the second edition, from the Strassburg press of the "R" printer, 1460, also went to the same buyer at £330.

Compositors' War Memorial.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., unveiled on Saturday, in the hall of the London Society of Compositors, a beautifully worked tablet in memory of members of the L.S.C. who were killed during the war. There was a large assembly of all the trade unions in the newspaper industry, and the employers were also represented.

Afterwards a Memorial Service was held in St. Bride's Church, conducted by the Vicar.

Out of 3,767 members who joined the fighting forces, 383 were killed and 1,250 wounded

British Coated Paper.

Printed or coated papers, other than printed paper hangings, and excepting sensitised photographic paper, were exported during the past five years to the following extent:—

1918		14,977 cwts.	£187,500
1917	•••	18,233 ,,	161,396
1916		27 ,138 ,,	183,380
1915	•••	20,659 ,,	94,146
1914	•••	23,777 ,,	104,687

The countries to which the paper went in 1914 and 1918 respectively were:

1914. 1918.

				cwis.	cwts.
Russia				755	
Germany	•••			1,693	-
Netherlands	•••	•••		1,133	100
France	•••			1,959	4,020
United States	•••		•••	1,371	147
Argentina	•••			470	394
Other countries	3	•••		6,167	2,232
Cape of Good	Hope			1,150	813
British East Inc	lies			2,002	1,971
Australia				2,905	2,215
New Zealand	•••			993	447
Canada	•••			1,060	326
Other British P	ossessi	ions	•••	2,114	2,313

Austrian Import Duties.

It is notified by the British High Commissioner in Vienna that the duty on the following goods is suspended in Austria until further notice:—Rough rag pasteboard and strawboard, "War glue," casein, paper size ("Papiernevleim") and similar albuminous materials or similar adhesive and binding materials, animal glue, also resin substitutes made with the addition of dextrine, starch, mineral materials and the like, for sizeing paper for paper factories, with permit; starch (also starch flour), and waste paper.

An Advertisement is always working.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STA-TIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

LEGAL and FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, TENDERS PATENTS, SALES BY AUCTION, etc.—Two Shillings per line.

Machinery Wanted.

GUILLOTINE wanted; 60-in. or 64-in., any first-class make.—Full particulars, to "E. P.," Phillips, Mills and Co., Ltd., Waste Paper Merchants, Bridge Wharf, Battersea, S.W.II. 13717

Miscellaneous.

MALL JOBBING PLANT for Sale (together or separately); Model Platen (Foolscap), Type, Frames, Galleys, Ornaments, etc.; £80, sacrifice.—Wilson, 137, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietors of British Patent No. 29,058, of 1910, relating to TYPOGRAPHIC CASTING MACHINES, desire to enter into negotiations with one or more firms in Great Britain for the sale of the Patent Rights or for the Grant of Licences to manufacture under royalty. Inquiries to be addressed to D. YOUNG AND Co., Patent Agents, 11 and 12, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.

Metropolitan Borough of Woolwich.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Woolwich invite alternative TENDERS for the PRINTING, for three or five years of

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS.

The person or firm whose tender is accepted will be required to pay trades union rates of wages and to observe trades union hours of labour, and to enter into a formal contract.

Sample Abstract, together with form of contract, can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application to me at the Town Hall, Woolwich.

Tenders must be delivered to me at the Town Hall, Woolwich, not later than twelve noon on Wednesday, 14th January, 1920, in sealed envelope endorsed "Tender for Printing Abstracts of Accounts."

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,

ARTHUR B. BRYCESON,

Town Clerk,

Town Hall, Woolwich, S.E. 18. 17th December, 1919.





Our vast stocks of all kinds of paper enable us to quote bed rock prices, and to ensure prompt delivery.

We have the right to use this seal.

We Specialise in

NEWS, PRINTINGS, BROWNS, CAPS, SKIPS, TISSUE PAPER (white and coloured), MACHINE GLAZED CAPS, KRAFTS and NATURE BROWNS, WRAPPING PAPER, TELEGRAM PAPER, COUNTER and TOILET ROLLS, SMALL REELS and ALL KINDS OF CREPE; BAGS for all Trades.

We shall have pleasure in sending you our Stock Lists on receipt of your request.

Do not place your orders until you have compared our prices with what you are at present paying.

SPECIAL OFFERS

Coloured M. G. Sulphites,

Leather Boards,

22 in. by 32 in. and 25 in. by 30 in., delivered, £43 per ton, or offers. Direct enquiries and all correspondence to the

French Paperstock Company Ltd.,

Department 2,

24-30, Bermondsey Wall, LONDON, S.E. 16.

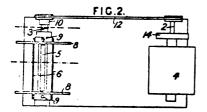
Local Branches at

WEST KENSINGTON, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LEWISHAM, BRIXTON, CHELMSFORD, and SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

Digitized by GOOST

Winding Apparatus.

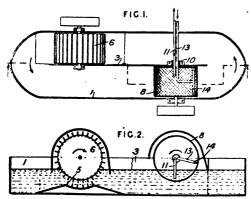
The sketch herewith refers to a British patent for winding paper, etc., granted to F. Schade, Jutland, Holland. A winding apparatus for a folded or unfolded web of paper or other material comprises a spindle 3, to which the end of the web from the supply roll



4 is secured, and a pair of discs 8 secured to the spindle, and carrying removable rods or bars 6, on which the web is first wound, the rods, etc., being then removed to permit the web to be rolled tightly from within on to the spindle 3 by continuing to turn the latter. The spindle 2 of the roll 4 is driven by a belt and pulley 14, and drives by a rope 12 a hub 10 receiving the squared end of the spindle 3. The disc 8 are adjustably secured to the spindle 3 by screws 9, and the end of the web is secured in a groove in the spindle 3 by a bar 5.

Cotton Hull Fibres

A British patent has been granted to Mr. F. W. Stockton relating to the purification of cotton-seed hull fibre, that is to say, the crude fibre obtained from ground cotton seed hulls after decortication, and containing about 25

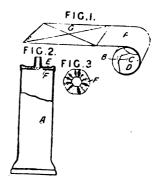


per cent. of crushed hulls, the object being essentially to remove the hull particles from the fibre. The hull particles are softened by boiling for about 5 hours in a 4 per cent. solution of caustic soda, or by other suitable

means, after which the material is mashed by passing several times between powerful steel rolls, by which the fibre is detached from the hull particles, and the latter are finely disintegrated. The material is then washed in an apparatus shown in Figs. 1 and 2, consisting of a tank 1, having a central partition 3, incomplete at the ends, a beating drum 6, with longitudinal blades working in conjunction with an elevated and toothed bedplate 5, and a revolving strainer 8 of wiregauze, having about 60 meshes to the linear inch. Through the hollow bearing 10 of the straining drum pass outlet and inlet pipes II, I3, the former being connected to a suction pump for removing water and hull particles from the interior of the drum, and the latter to a force pump for spraying water on to the interior of the drum through nozzles 14. The fibres may be subsequently filtered from the water and dried. The fibre may be subjected to further known purification processes, such as further boiling with lye and bleaching with chlorine, hypochlorite, etc.; or treatment with benzine, etc., to remove waxy matter,

Collapsible Paper Tubes.

In an invention by Mr. G. H. Bennett, a collapsible tube or container is formed by winding paper in a number of convolutions around a mandrel. The ends only of the strip are covered with adhesive, so that considerable flexibility of the tube is obtained, or the outer end only may be so covered, the



inner end being formed as a tongue B to engage a slot C. The inner convolution may be coated with a veneer of metal foil or the like D, and the outer convolution G may have a label, etc., printed thereon before winding. The head E is held in position by a waved washer F which is pressed, when in position, thus gripping the body A. According to provisional specification 13395, 1918, the tube may be made of metal foil instead of paper.

THE average man is a good nurse when it comes to nursing a grievance.



The Demand for Paper.

THE arrival of the stocktaking season may cause printers and users of paper to temporarily slacken the demand. Such relief would be welcomed by the mill people, for the strain of constantly working against the clock is not conducive to that contented feeling which should typify the last weeks of the year. As a general rule, in pre war years, printers and others have looked upon December as a month in which the purchases should be at the lowest ebb, preferring to have their capital in cash at the bank rather than as stock in hand. Under the conditions of today the old policy has not the same value, for the demand is greater than the supply and stock is a better asset than money. All the money in the world will not make business if there is no material; but, given the material, there is no end to the business that can be done.

Wholesale houses are finding it difficult to get mills to entertain new business, owing to the volume of orders still waiting on the books. Despite the three shift system (which is not yet in thoroughly smooth working order), orders are coming to hand far more quickly than the old orders are being turned out. Very little attention is being paid to foreign papers, because they are no better and no cheaper than those made in our own mills, while delivery is far more uncertain. At one time it appeared tolerably certain that the import of foreign stuff would greatly relieve, if not endanger, the demand upon the home-made product; but any hopes that may have been entertained on this score can now be discounted. The foreign papermaker can pick and choose his market as he pleases, for every country in the world is shouting out for paper. Consequently he picks the market in which the demand is keenest and the price best. So long as he has this opportunity, there will be no cheap paper for this country, and even without the opportunity, foreign labour and wage conditions have undergone such a change that the Continental papermaker has no great and outstanding advantage over our own mills.

Trade Better in Norway.

Signs of improvement in the position of the paper trade in Norway have appeared lately, says the journal of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, London. Factories, which for a long period have worked with reduced force, begin now to put more machines in movement, especially those mills which produce easily saleable paper as sulphite paper. The Skotfos, Klosterfossen, Skien's Paper Factory and Union Mills, all in or near Skien, work at full force already. The position of mills producing special paper brands is still somewhat unsettled; the Ranheim Mills, near Trondhjem, which make kraft paper, hope, however, to take up full work in the near future.

Free Imporis to Bulgaria.

According to an order published in the Bulgarian Official Gazette, the following are among the articles which may be imported into Bulgaria without the previous consent of the Department of Social Insurance:

Paper: Ordinary, writing, drawing, printing, registration, copy books, white, coloured and lined, glazed or otherwise; packing paper, blotting paper, filtering paper, test paper (litmus and turmeric); tarred paper (paper covered with bitumen and plumbago); paper bags including envelopes.

Cardboard of one or more sheets, weight from 200 grammes per square metre, coloured

or not in the composition.

All publications printed in the Bulgarian language, sewn or bound, excepting maps and atlases.

Books and other printed matter in foreign languages, also musical works (printed or

lithographed).

in printing.

Scientific maps, mechanical and architectural designs, white in sheets, sewn or bound (as atlases), fixed to cloth or in frames; geographical or astronomical globes, fixed on wood or combined with ordinary metals.

Rags for the paper industry. Type letters in lead and antimony, stereotype plate, blocks and all movable signs used





Telegraphic and Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

STRONG, HANBURY & CO., Ltd.,

LONDON, E.C.

GLAZED & UNGLAZED TINTED PAPERS CHEAPEST.

Largest Stock and Greatest Variety in London.

READY FOR INSTANT DELIVERY.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Richardson

ELECTROTYPE & STEREOTYPE.

STANDARD METAL. BEST WORK. EFFICIENT SERVICE.

Colour Work and Embossing Plates a Speciality

SEND YOUR ENQUIRIES TO;

RICHARDSON & CO., Upper Mill Hill, LEEDS.

(Late of R. H. RUDDOCK.)

Telephone CENTRAL: 6678.

150, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

AUCTIONEER and PRINTING and ALL

Fire Loss Assessor.

Newspaper Valuer.

Sales by Auction conducted, in Town or Country, of Printers' Plant and Machinery. Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate, Company Promotion and Partnership.

SPECIALITY:—Detailed Inventories with Every Individual Item Priced.

BRITISH FOLDERS, high-speed for all requirements in several sizes Automatic Register Milled Steel Rollers, etc., 2nd, 3rd and 4th fold delivery, also Insetting.

OSWEGO BROWN and CARVER CUTTERS, 90 styles and sizes. Also Specialities for

90 styles and sizes. Als Printing and allied Trades.

CANADIAN - AMERICAN MACHINERY CO, LTD., Camco House, 63, Farringdon St , LONDON, B.C.4.



E. J. HARRISON, Type-Metal Manufacturers,

MAKERS and REFINERS of

Stereo, Mono and Electrotype Metals,

OFFICE and WORKS:

8, MALT STREET, OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

FOUNDRY:

523, OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone: HOP 3658.

Telegrams: DESTROYING.

KENT, LONDON.

Digitized by **GO**

T. G. & J. JUBB

send

OLD TIME GREETINGS

A Happy Christmas

and

Best Wishes for the New Year.

• TRADE LINOTYPE MARK •

MODERN LINOTYPES are built and equipped to suit every size of printing works and to produce every class of type composition.

- ¶ Machines can be equipped to suit any one particular class of work, e.g., Advt. Display and General Display Composition; or
- Equipped to suit any two classes of work, e.g., Advt. Display and Text Matter:
- ¶ Or equipped to suit all classes of work, e.g., Newspapers, Magazines, Books, General Catalogues, Price Lists, Voters' Lists. Bankers' Lists, Wine Lists, Export Lists, Telephone Directories, Pamphlets, Leaflets, Circulars, Encyclopædias, Editions de Luxe, Dictionaries, Directories, Library Catalogues, Brochures, Programmes, Handbills, Shipping Lists, Diaries, Balance Sheets, Articles of Association, Christmas Cards, Letter Headings, Memo. Forms, Menus, Labels, Folders, Souvenirs, Agendas, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, Bibles, Poems, Guide Books, Time Tables, Seed Catalogues, Railway Posters, Novels, Handbooks, Reference Books, Year Books, Mailing Lists, Racing Guides, Road Distance Tables, Municipal Bye-Laws, Embroidery Designs, Valuation Rolls, Ledger Headings, Club Fixture Cards, Race Cards, Property Registers, Minutes of Evidence, Legal Documents, Company Prospectuses, Conditions of Sale, Stock and Share Lists, Slate and Tile Tables, Parliamentary Debates, Law Books, Advertisements, etc.

Printers who would like to have particulars of the model and equipment best suited to their work are invited to send us samples for examination and report.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED, 188 FLEET ST., LONDON

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Paper Makers

Wholesale Stationers.

Every description of PAPER required by the PUBLISHER PRINTER and STATIONER stocked at our LONDON WAREHOUSE:

3, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Phone: CITY 1198.

Registered Offices:

151, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "PEEBLES, CENT. LONDON."
Telephone Nos.: CITY, 5335 (3 lines).

Mills:

LANCASHIRE.

RISHTON near BLACKBURN, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Great Harwood."

WHITEASH near ACCRINGTON, Tel. Add. "Peebles, Oswaldtwistle."

AUXILIARY ART WORKS, RISHTON
Tel. Add. "Auxiliary, Great Harwood"

MILL No. 2. CAMBERWELL.



Established 1810.

We Specialise in

PATENT NON-CURLING GUMMED PAPERS

GUMMED PAPER TAPE,
SEALING MACHINES,
STAY PAPER FOR BOXMAKING,
And make a Paper for Every Purpose.

SAMUEL JONES & Co.,

Mills; CAMBERWELL, SURREY. NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A. BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Now-1920-Ready.

CHROMO ALMANACS

Cheap, Choice and Charming. Great Variety. Many War Subjects.

Full Particulars on Application.

TAYLOR BROS. CIRCULAR

Is issued about Quarterly fully illustrating our new productions.

If you do not receive a copy as issued, send us your name and address.

Every Description of COLOUR PRINTING

FOR THE TRADE,

Cheaper and Better than usually offered.

Get our Prices belore placing Orders elsewhere.

Wires:
manacs, Leeds.' TAYLOR BROS Colour Printers |

LOODS, 461 Centre

TRANSFER "OSO-ESI" FOILS

In GOLD, ALUMINIUM, WHITE & COLOURS. "BRITISH MANUFACTURE."

Works on almost any Material without Preparation.



Has no Waste. Basy to Handle and Work.

The Best and Cheapest on the market. Prices, Samples and further Particulars on Application. Special terms to Dealers.

GOLD, METAL & ALUMINIUM LEAF, BRONZE POWDERS, BLOCKING POWDERS & CELLULOID LEAF, &c., always in Stock.

M. ELLIS, 234-238, Bishopsgate, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telephone: LONDON WALL 175

John H. Smythe

PAPER CONTRACTOR

2 & 4 Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.

Supplier of Fine, Common and Super-Calendered Printings, News in Reels and Reams, Engine and Tub-Sized Writings, Art Papers, Imitation Arts, Tinted Writings and Printings, Antique Laids and Woves, Cartridges, Browns, Mill Wrappers, Banks, Cover Papers.

HENRY BOYCE 2, Sandland Street, Successor to KAMPE & Co. LONDON, W.C.

New and Second-Hand Machinery for PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, BOXMAKERS, GOLD BLOCKERS, etc.

Repairs Executed Promptly.

Best Sheffield Knives for Guillotines, Shears, etc.
Parts for Wire Stitching Machines

THOMAS BROWN.

English Gold Leaf.
Bookbinders' Sundries, etc.
Brown and White Blocking Powder.
Gold Skewings and Rubbers Bought.
BEST PRICES GIVEN.

7. ALBION STREET, MANCHESTER.



HAROLD HOOD

AUCTIONEER & Valuer to the Printing Trades, Borough Road E., Middlesbrough.

Ask for my Valuation and Sale Terms

NICKERSON BROS.

(ESTABLISHED 1848),

99 & 101, Worship St, London, E.C.2. and Alscot Rd, Bermondsey, S.E.1.

Manufacturers of

LEATHER

for All Classes of Bookbinding.

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,

Bookcloths & Buckrams

(Prepared as specified by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards), Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:

NICKERSON BROTHERS, 99 & 101, Worship Street, London, B.C.

Digitized by Google

Telegrams: "LENQUAY, MANCHESTER."

Telephone: CENTRAL 818.

LENDRUM Ltd.

15, Quay Street, MANCHESTER.

Head Office: 3, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.,

and at { 16, Falfield Street, Glasgow. 32, King Street, Liverpool.

Wholesale Stationers

Mill Agents.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS.

Reel and Flat News, S/C Printings, Writings, Banks, Glazed and Unglazed Tinted Papers, Browns, Krafts, Corrugated Paper, Tissues, Imitation Parchments. Greaseproofs, Boards of Every Description Enamelled Papers for the Box Making Trade.

Samples and Prices on Application.

IREC

ates: £8 per annum (52 insertions) for each card of 2 lines or under; each additional line £1 6s. per annum extra.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., Ltd., 68-69, Mount Pleasant, W.C. Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines, constraint and Leatner Embossing Machines, including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines. Also the Burton Peerless Botary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders (Constitutional Leasure of Work the Dexter Combination Wissenschute Constitution Constitut for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, Parkside Cas-ing-in Machine, the Poco Proof Press, and the "Scott" complete line of Printing Machinery.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, BIG., MACHINES.

SMYTH-HORNE, Lyd., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-road, E.C.1.—"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines, built in 6 styles, 8 sizes for Letterpress and Stationery Books. Over 3,000 sold; Chambers' line of Book-Folding Machines, with King Centinuous Feeders; Seybold's New "Dayton" Paper Cutting Machines; New Three-Knife Book and Pamphlet Trimming Machines, Embassers, etc., Anderson's Ranid Folding Machines. bossers, etc.; Anderson's Rapid Folding Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD. Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, B. T. Marier.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works, New North-road, London. N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WILLIAMS, LEA & COMPANY, LTD., Clifton House Worship-street, E.C. French, Russiau, Italiau, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE,

RKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.B. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Lithe, and all Company Documents. LTD., Southwarest), 69, Floot-street), mande. Die PBRKINS,

TYPBFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

THE WILLIAMS ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Avenue-THE WILLIAMS ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, London. Patentees and Makers of the DAVIS TYPECASTER, which produces better type at less cost than any other machine on the market. Particulars and proofs on request. Telephone, City 2784.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham, manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrabbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Type-founding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood

WASTE PAPER.

Its Recovery and Re-Manufacture

Do you Collect, Grade, Re-Manufacture or Handle Waste Paper in any way? If so you will find a fund of information in Mr. James Strachan's book on "The Recovery and Re-Manufacture of Waste Paper."

Price-12s. 6d. net.

4-page descriptive Circular sent on application.

Orders should be sent to STONHILL AND GILLIS, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.



BRITISH "TRADE" HOUSE.



Established in London for FOUR GENERATIONS.

A TODOS NUESTROS LEC-TORES ESPAÑOLES y á los Libreros Papeleros, Litógrafos, Impresores, Estereotipadores y Encuadernadores en España y Hispano-América.

Subscribase á el British and Colonial PRINTER AND STATIONER. Solo 12/- 0 \$3.00 el año; enviar los nombres y direcciones y las remesas directamente á los Srs. Stonhill AND GILLIS, 58. Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Inglaterra.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS

One inch in column 52 insertions, £10 25 insertions, £5 10s.: 13 insertions, £8 Space up to 2-ins. at proportionate rates.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory,

PRINTER.

Mechine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

LONDON ADDRESSES.



Write to

Telephone, 3126 Avenue.

GODFREY PHILLIPS & BROS..

Gold and Aluminium Bronze Powders. Gold Leaf and Metal Leaf, etc.,

19/20, WATER LANE, GT. TOWER STREET, LONDON, E.C.S.

Press Cutting

General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS.

169, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION on any subject at the lowest SUPPLIED

possible terms,

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2. Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY. Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 is. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.



Second-Hand Printing Machinery and Other Goods

WANTED or FOR SALE

Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 38, Shoelane, London, E.C.4.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, and do it quickly



This is Megill's ORIGINAL STREL GAUGE PIN.

Ground Teeth and Points. One piece. Simplicity itself.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters; EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref —National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

BRITISH

Leather and Leatherette PAPERS,

MADE IN LONDON,

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

77, QUBEN VICTORIA ST., LONDOŃ, B.C. Works 40, SOUTH LAMBETH RD., LONDON, S. W.

GRAINS TO REPRESENT ALL KINDS OF LEATHERS, ALWAYS WORKING. MAKING ORDERS. PROMPT DELIVERY. No Waiting. Large Stocks.

GRAINING AND LINEN-FACING, ETC. Ring 9604 CITY, and 712 BRIXTON. Tel. Add. I VINDICO (Cent.) LONDON

Bale Your Waste

and

You Save your Money.

Ask for Prospectus of our

ALL STEEL FIREPROOF PAPER BALER.

The Best and Cheapest on the Market.

PRACTICAL MACHINES

Works: 42a, DENMARK HILL, CAMBERWELL, LONDON, S.B.S. Offices: 'Avenue Chambers," 4, Vernon Place, London, W.C.

Telephones; BRIXTON 1714.-CITY 1831.





Printing Works LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrame:—"Identical, London." Telephone Nos. :—
Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank.
Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. Estimates sent on Application.

23. ABCHURCH LANE. LOMBARD ST., E.C.

Telephone: CITY 460.

Telegrams: "PAPETIER-CENT-LDN."

WALTER MAKIN & CO.

Papermakers' Agents and Merchants.

57-59. LUDGATE HILL, E.C. 4.

Specialities:

WHITE & S.C. PRINTINGS. GREASEPROOFS. WRITINGS. CARTRIDGES. BANKS.

STRAWBOARDS. BROWNS.

KRAFTS. M.G. POSTERS. IMITATION PARCHMENTS. VEGETABLE PARCHMENTS CAPS. BTC.



BADDELEY BROTH

For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES. etc., PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc., LITHOGRAPHY, VISITING CARDS, etc.

TRLEGRAMS: BADDELEY." LONDON.

MOOR LANE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DATE DUE	
750 25 127	:
	\$
	!
	:
	 -

3 9015 03021 5951